

# THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE  
7 JANTAR MANTAR ROAD  
NEW DELHI

Printed at the United India Press, LINK House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New  
Delhi-1 and published by N. Balakrishnan for and on behalf of the All India  
Congress Committee, 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.



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## FOREWORD

THE MOST outstanding event of the eighteenth year of freedom was the Indo-Pakistan conflict which occurred in the closing month of the year. It might very well become a watershed in the history of our country. India will never be the same again as it was before this conflict. During the conflict we have matured as a nation. The most heartening part of the conflict was the magnificent response of the entire Indian people. There was a tremendous upsurge of nationalism. This unique demonstration of our national unity was the biggest rebuff to Pakistan. This is an event which must be recorded so that posterity may draw inspiration from it. The conflict also served a notice to everyone concerned that the time was over when India could be pushed around.

It is natural that this conflict should colour all our thinking, planning and actions. It has also demonstrated how dangerous it is for our country to depend on others for food and arms. The leeway has to be made up. The grand theme of national unity for national defence and self-reliance in food and defence production has become the guiding line for our action in the immediate future. It will call for a herculean effort on the part of every section of our people. A food crisis periodically bedevils our economy. The present situation is quite serious but there is no cause for panic. It needs a three-pronged approach. The most immediate need is of equitable distribution, avoidance of waste and of the utmost austerity. Next we must increase food production within a short time with existing resources. Quick growing substitutes for cereals like vegetable and tubers must be produced in the shortest possible time. To increase production in the long-run structural and institutional changes are necessary. Effective implementation of existing land reforms legislation in various States is an imperative necessity. Intensive agriculture with adequate inputs is essentially a long-term solution.

We are also faced with a foreign exchange crisis. This has underscored the need for increased exports and of import substitution. We are in the preparatory stage of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Plan has to be modified. It has to be geared to the needs of a defence economy with the emphasis on agriculture, export development, import substitution and the manufacture of machines.

Recorded in the pages of this volume, which is the 18th in our freedom series, are the achievements of the Congress Governments both at the Centre and at the States during the year 1964-65. The facts speak for themselves and are an answer to our critics. Our achievements are there for all to see and ponder over. No one can be more acutely aware of our shortcomings than we are. While we can be proud of our achievements there can be

no ground for complacency. The struggle for the economic emancipation of our country must be relentlessly pursued. We are right in the thick of it. The goal of democratic socialism which we have adopted must be translated into reality within our life time. With faith in our people we must move forward towards a more radical approach to the problems of mass poverty illiteracy and disease which confront us.

K. KAMARAJ  
President, Indian National Congress

## INTRODUCTION

THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR of freedom and the months following it have been the periods of our severest trial so far. It was ushered in by a clarion call from our late Prime Minister, Shri Shastri, for a war on poverty and ignorance and for strengthening our economy and defences. The year, whose beginning was marked by the nation's resolve to face up to the situation of an India without Jawaharlal Nehru, passed through an acute language controversy which, for a time, seemed to threaten India's unity; a most serious food crisis and foreign exchange crisis, the worst in the decades since Independence, and a succession of wars with Pakistan. The months following the year have witnessed exchanges of fire with China, our trigger-happy neighbour on the north. All these have no doubt placed considerable burdens on an already strained economy.

But the challenges also brought new responses which have given the nation a new self-confidence without a parallel in earlier years. They have given a new confirmation of the strength of the inner springs of the Indian way of life, a telling reply to those who had fondly hoped that the fabric of Indian society had been weakened by ideological conflicts, group rivalries, linguistic feuds and ritualistic practices. The world is now taking a close and inquisitive look at the source of this "unsuspected" vitality of a way of life that had in ancient times absorbed within its fold many races and cultures in harmonious relationship and throws up even now new reserves of strength to fight threats to its multi-national, multi-lingual, multi-religious existence.

First came the language controversy which was the result of a grave misunderstanding of the Government's policy. India has always been a polyglot country. In the same manner as different cultures had been thrown in the crucible of Indian soil, different language families also have been encouraged to flourish as the best vehicle of each group's thought-pattern and to interact on one another, so that the panorama of Indian thought might ever be richer. No government in India could afford to ignore the basic Indian philosophy that the development of the collective is never at the cost of the individual and vice versa—the philosophy of Unity in Diversity. There could, therefore, be no question of suppression of any language. The Government's reiteration of the three-language formula and of Prime Minister Nehru's assurance on the question of retention of English helped to calm the situation.

Twice during the period under review, Pakistan posed a serious threat to India's security and territorial integrity first in Kutch and then in Kashmir. While a severe resistance was put up in Kutch every attempt was made to avoid escalating the conflict and a continuous search was carried on to arrive at a peaceful settlement culminating in the Kutch Agreement. The issue is now before a 3-member tribunal. The situation in Kashmir unfortunately developed into an open war between India and Pakistan. This war was

not of our seeking. Yet we could not sit back idly and look upon the incident calmly while the nation's security was threatened. Magnificent was the response of the Indian people to unprovoked aggression against the nation's territorial integrity. The nation stood as one man behind the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, while our armed forces covered themselves with glory. Whatever action we took during the war was motivated by self-defence; and despite grievous provocation we scrupulously refrained from enlarging the area of conflict. We bear no ill-will to the people of Pakistan. The Security Council's resolution of September 20, 1965 calling for a ceasefire was immediately accepted. It resulted in an uneasy peace till the situation was radically altered by the Tashkent Declaration signed on January 10, 1966.

The Tashkent Declaration between India and Pakistan marks the beginning of a new era. If honestly implemented in letter and spirit, the Declaration would result in bringing about a lasting peace on the sub-continent. It has been almost universally acclaimed as a unique document.

By an irony of fate the signing of the Tashkent Declaration was immediately followed by the sudden and untimely demise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Shastriji was snatched away from our midst in the moment of his greatest triumph and at a time when the country needed him the most. The services of the great leader and statesman who had led the country through the war were not to be available in the struggle for peace. The death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was a national tragedy which left the nation stunned.

But India soon recovered from the shock of this national calamity. Shastriji had been unanimously elected to succeed Prime Minister Nehru. Smt. Indira Gandhi has been elected as the Prime Minister through a contested election. The smoothness with which the transition was affected indicates the deep roots which democracy has struck in the nation.

The output of foodgrains was higher than in the previous two years. It was a little over 88 million tonnes in 1964-65 as compared to 78 and 80 million tonnes in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. However, before the beneficial effects of higher production could be realised the adverse monsoon conditions of the current year intervened to cause a drop in food production and led to an upset in the food situation. Prospects for the Kharif and the Rabi crops of the year 1965 were damaged. It is expected that the total shortfall would be above 10-12 million tonnes. Every effort was being made by the Government of India to meet this unprecedented shortfall through increased imports from the U.S.A. as well as from other countries. Self-reliance in food is no doubt desirable and the food problem cannot be solved through imports. Yet larger imports are necessary to tide over the crisis in the short period. The various measures adopted by the Government helped to introduce a degree of stability in the price situation. The all-India price index dropped from 150 in September 1964 to 137 in May 1965 and then rose to 152 in August 1965.

The serious food situation has brought a new awareness of the need for self-reliance. The role of price incentive for cereals versus cash crop production has been a subject of controversy. The farm policy of remunerative price to the producers and integrated price policy for agricultural produce will bring a sense of confidence among farmers. Besides, the efforts made by several States towards what could be called monopoly purchase will set right the discrepancy of trying to control distribution without having any control over procurement. In our stress on technological improvement, which is certainly important, we cannot forget the producer and the institutional changes that go in his favour. After all, larger production in the hands of the big producer would not necessarily lead to an increase in the marketed surplus. Reservation of credit for the small peasant and greater stress on the marketing needs of the poorer sections of the agriculturist seems particularly indicated. The need for a reinvigorated drive for genuine cooperatives is obvious. As against this need, the enthusiasm or the awareness to accelerate food production in the country is persuading the private sector to extend its interest in the agricultural field also. The new idea of agriculture by joint stock companies is gradually being pushed ahead. How this will fit in with our concept of socialist society is for our planners to decide.

Since in a period of scarcity, an equitable distribution of the available stocks of foodgrains is an inescapable need, rationing has been resorted to on a wide scale. The absence of buffer stocks has been keenly felt during the year. The objective of building up adequate buffer stocks is still far from being realised because of inadequate storage, difficulty of allocating enough resources for food trade without hurting other projects and, even more important, by the reluctance of the surplus States to cooperate in procurement by a Central Government agency. Unless we get over this parochial outlook and think of India as a whole, we would never be able to build up buffer stocks. A reorientation of our thinking is, therefore, of supreme importance for our national honour and national survival.

During the year under review, population planning measures have succeeded in making an impact which is an achievement in itself. This brings a ray of hope that the standard of living of our people would improve in the years to come.

It is also necessary to turn our attention to the general economic situation since this was the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan and the economic trends of the year would have a significant bearing on the shape of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. No sooner had the controversy regarding the size of the Fourth Plan been settled and an outline adopted in September 1965, the Plan had to be modified and given a defence orientation in view of Pakistani aggression. Though the Tashkent Declaration has commenced a new era in Indo-Pak relations we cannot afford to lower our guards with regard to defence preparedness as long as the threat to our security from China continues. Following the conflict with Pakistan, many countries suspended

their aid to India and although some aid has been resumed, the picture in regard to external assistance remains uncertain. During this uncertainty in foreign aid we will have to continue our policy of imposing severe restrictions on imports which is bound to affect industrial production. During the year sugar and other agricultural based industries continued to show an improving trend in production but in case of textiles the production was lower. Considerable progress has been made in basic industries such as steel, aluminium and also in the production of coal. However, as a result of restrictions on imported material and components, the output in many industries has been affected and the rate of industrial growth as a whole is likely to be slower.

There was a sharp increase in the balance of payment deficit. Exports have stabilised at about Rupees 800 crores a year whereas import payments for essential items like machinery, metals, foodgrains etc. have continued to rise. The burden of interest charges on external debt as also repayment of such debts have increased. Hence it was necessary to obtain short term assistance from the International Monetary Fund in order to tide over the balance of payment difficulties. Even so the country's foreign exchange resources continued to be low.

The object of the economic policy were to stimulate production and at the same time check inflation and strengthen the balance of payment position. In order to stimulate production in essential industries certain tax concessions were given in the budget of 1965-66. It became necessary to raise additional resources through a supplementary budget presented in August. This review of the trends in economic situation suggests that vigorous efforts will be required to mobilise internal and foreign exchange resources in order to maintain growth in development outlays at the requisite scale. Internal consumption will have to be restricted and exports increased. Imports substitution will have to be pursued with greater vigour. If the aim is to stimulate the growth of the economy a new sense of discipline is required in every sphere of activity.

In all our attempts to build a new India in the course of meeting these challenges, every effort is being made to see that inequalities between man and man are removed and existing disparities in income and wealth are reduced. The Monopolies Commission, which was set up to make a detailed study of the monopolistic tendencies, have recently completed their labours and the country will no doubt give it the consideration it deserves.

In this volume, we have attempted to present factually the country's developments in economic and social spheres during 1964-65 while not turning a blind eye to our shortcomings. The developments make an impressive record. The recent conflict with Pakistan was the touchstone on which our development efforts have been tested and found to be essentially sound. If India succeeded in destroying Pakistan's superior quality armour, not a little was due to our planned efforts at independent economic development. Despite periodic crises in food and foreign exchange, our economy is basically sound.



We must remember that the tasks faced by India are stupendous and no relaxation or loosening of efforts is permissible in a developing country with so many and such varied problems. The purpose of this volume, therefore, is not merely to present a list of our achievements but also to underline the need to rededicate ourselves to the great adventure of building up the nation.

Lastly, I must acknowledge our grateful thanks to the State Governments, and the various Departments of the Central Government whose interest and contribution alone made this publication possible.

**T. MANAEN**  
General Secretary



## CHAPTER 1

### ATOMIC ENERGY

THE DEPARTMENT of Atomic Energy completed ten years in 1964. Although an Atomic Energy Act was passed as early as 1948, it was not until August 3, 1965 that the Government of India launched a full-fledged atomic energy programme.

Under the terms of the 1948 Act an Atomic Energy Commission had been set up on August 10, 1948 with Dr. H.J. Bhabha, F.R.S. as its Chairman. Among the tasks assigned to it were: to survey the country for atomic minerals, to work and develop such minerals on an industrial scale; to do research on the scientific and technical problems connected with the release of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; to train and develop the necessary scientific and technical personnel for this work; and to foster fundamental research in nuclear sciences in its own laboratories and in the universities and research institutions in India.

#### ROLE OF TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Any review of atomic energy work would be incomplete without emphasizing the assistance given to the early activities of the Commission by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which, since its foundation in 1945, had built up a team of scientists in nuclear physics. These scientists were readily available for some of the early projects of the Atomic Energy Commission when it was set up. One of the first activities undertaken by the Institute for the Commission was to set up a small electronics group to design and build electronic instruments without which atomic energy work is impossible. This group was the nucleus of the present Electronics Group of the Trombay Establishment. The control system of *Apsara* was built by this group in a war-time hutment on the site where the Institute stands today.

#### COSMIC RAYS

The Institute devoted its early attention to theoretical and experimental investigations in the field of cosmic rays and elementary particle physics. Today, the Cosmic Ray Group of the Institute is one of the largest and most diversified in the world and several important and large-scale experiments in this field are in progress.

#### COMPUTERS

An achievement to the credit of this Institute is the design and construction of a large electronic digital computer, TIFRAC, the first of its kind in India.

More recently, one of the most powerful systems in the world, the CDC 3600, has been installed at the Institute as a national facility. The CDC 3600 is a stored programme, general purpose digital computer system with a memory capacity of 32,000 words.

Important work is also being done in geophysics and the Institute has the unique distinction of members of its staff having participated in the discovery of five out of the dozen known cosmic ray produced radioisotopes. These have found extensive applications in various geophysical investigations. A Radiocarbon Laboratory was set up a few years ago for studying human antiquity in India and specimens from archaeological sites in the country have already been dated. One of the interesting results obtained from these studies is that the total duration of the Harappa settlements in India was only about 500 years instead of the millenium or more deduced earlier from apparent archaeological evidence. A Tritium Laboratory is also functioning at the Institute for studying ground water movement and allied hydrological and geophysical problems.

#### MATHEMATICS

The School of Mathematics at the Institute, now one of the internationally recognized centres of mathematical research in the world, has carried out research of high quality in a number of widely separated fields, including all the basic branches of modern mathematics. The headquarters of the International Mathematical Union is now located at the Institute. The Institute has also cooperated with the University Grants Commission and the Bombay University in setting up a centre for advanced study and research in mathematics in Bombay University. It has loaned its staff to the centre and has also provided space for it in the Institute's building.

#### ATOMIC MINERALS

The Commission also set up a Rare Minerals Survey Unit for prospecting and developing atomic minerals. This Unit gradually expanded its activities and in due course became the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department. By far the most important achievements of this Division has been the discovery of large uranium deposits and the location of extensive thorium rich minerals on the Ranchi Plateau in Bihar State, larger than the Kerala beach deposits till then the largest in the world. The Division has also located valuable beryl and lithium ores.

One of the commercially exploitable sources of uranium located by the Division is in the Jaduguda area of Bihar State, where a uranium mine is now being developed. Work is now in progress to build a Uranium Ore Mill at Jaduguda for treating 1,000 tonnes of uranium ore per day. The flow sheet and design of the Ore Mill were prepared by Trombay scientists and engineers and it is now being built by Indian Rare Earths Limited, a company under the Department of Atomic Energy.

## APSARA

Towards the end of 1954, the Department undertook studies of various types of research reactors and availability of the materials necessary for them. Valuable advice was received in this connection from Sir John Cockcroft who suggested a reactor of the swimming pool type. About the same time the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority generously offered to make available enriched uranium in the form of fabricated fuel elements. At its meeting on March 15, 1955, the Atomic Energy Commission, taking advantage of this offer, decided to build a reactor of the pool type using enriched uranium fuel elements. Though basically similar reactors were available on sale, the Commission considered that valuable experience would be gained if Indian scientists and engineers were made entirely responsible for the design, erection and commissioning of India's first reactor. A basic design was frozen by July 1955 and work was begun in earnest to build a reactor operating at a maximum power level of 1,000 KW.

It may be interesting to note here that at the time this decision was taken only two countries in Europe, besides France, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R., had designed and built their own research reactors. The reactor, on which about 50 scientists and engineers of the Trombay Establishment worked, was completed within one year.

## CANADA-INDIA REACTOR

About the same time that a decision was taken to build *Apsara*, attention was also being given to the selection of a high flux reactor for engineering experiments, with facilities for materials testing and radioisotope production. Different reactor types were being considered for this purpose, when in April 1955, Canada offered assistance under the Colombo Plan for the design and construction of a reactor similar to their RNX reactor in operation at Chalk River. Details of this offer were discussed by the members of the Commission and their technical staff with their Canadian counterparts concerned at the time of the First United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva in August 1955. As a result of those talks it was decided in principle to accept the Canadian offer and a recommendation to that effect was cabled by Dr. Bhabha to the Prime Minister on August 29. The reactor would cost over Rs. 7 crores and India's liability would be for about half this amount, the other half being provided by Canada under the Colombo Plan. The keen interest taken by the Prime Minister in this project was shown by the fact that the Government of India's approval was cabled to Dr. Bhabha three days later on September 1. This was followed by the visit of a team of Indian scientists to Canada to work out the technical details of the project.

A formal inter-governmental agreement was signed with Canada on April 28, 1956 in New Delhi, under which the costs were shared roughly in equal proportion. Although Canada was responsible for the erection and commissioning of the reactor and taking it to full power, the group actually

responsible for the job consisted of both Canadian and Indian personnel and Indian scientists and engineers were associated with all the intricate jobs of building the reactor; the largest number of the Canadian staff at any time did not exceed 230 as against the total of engineers and skilled artisans of about 1,200.

Because the Canada-India Reactor is close to the city of Bombay, the building housing the reactor was designed as a pressure-tight steel shell which can contain radioactive fission products in the event of a serious accident. The erection of such a large dome to the required accuracy was a major engineering project. At the time of construction it was the largest reactor containment shell ever built, 36.6 metres in diameter and 49 metres high—the 8 metres below the ground level being of reinforced concrete and the upper 41 metres of steel. Delays due to a steel strike in North America changed the erection procedure and made it more difficult to check the circularity of the building required for the operation of the circular crane. Errors in fabricating the steel plates had been overlooked by inspectors and time was lost in determining and carrying out the necessary corrections. In consequence, erection of the steel dome took 20 months.

All the welding was done by Indian welders, many of whom were trained on the project. Not only did they do ordinary welding of a high quality—every weld in the steel dome was radiographed—but they had also had to do special types of welding such as argon arc welding and heliarc welding of stainless steel and aluminium. Similarly, in other trades also, like pipe-fitting, and electrical wiring, acceptable international standards were maintained, although many had to be trained on the job. The entire erection and wiring of the complicated control system, with its checks and counter-checks, was done by Indian staff, proving that Indian skilled workers are capable of doing the most intricate types of work that may be required of them. Under the agreement with Canada it was stipulated "that the fuel elements for the initial fuel charge and the continuing requirements of the reactor will be supplied from Canada save to the extent that India provides them from sources within India." Though India, contrary to expectations of some, had fabricated fuel elements before the completion of the reactor, some scepticism was expressed about using fuel rods fabricated at Trombay for the initial loading of the reactor. It was, therefore, decided to send two fuel rods from Trombay's first batch to Chalk River for use in the NRX reactor there. The Canadian authorities were not only satisfied with their performance but also expressed the view that Trombay's fuel rods were among the very best.

The Canada-India Reactor reached first criticality on July 10, 1960 and half the first fuel charge of 190 rods was fabricated at Trombay and the other half provided by Canada. For the first four months after it reached criticality, the reactor was operated at 400 KW for special experiments, when a severe growth of algae in the cooling water was observed. This growth as well as corrosion products in the system caused obstruction in the

flow of cooling water through the uranium rods in the reactor. Potassium dichromate was added to the system to kill the bacteria. Reactor power was raised to a maximum of 17 MW in November 1960 for about half-an-hour, and then shut down due to rupture of the aluminium cladding on a large number of uranium rods. Complete responsibility for operating and maintaining the reactor was taken over from Canada towards the end of November 1960. Until then the commissioning, testing and operation of the reactor had been their responsibility, although their staff was assisted by members of the Trombay Establishment.

The corrosion of the aluminium cladding on the fuel rods was so severe that all the rods in the reactor had to be replaced by new ones. This was done in April-May 1961. A feed and bleed system for cooling water was also introduced simultaneously to keep the bacteria growth and corrosion products in the system at a low level. The reactor was restarted in May 1961 and operated at 4 MW for about a week when the cooling water flow dropped considerably due to deposition of potassium dichromate in the system. The dichromate water in the system was replaced with fresh sterilized water.

The deposits on the fuel rods were cleaned by chemical solutions, specially developed at Trombay, and the entire charge of fuel rods worth over Rs. 25 lakhs was made reusable for reactor operation. The reactor was started again in November 1961, and operated at 30 MW for about 20 hours in January 1962. Thereafter it was run at power levels of 10-15 MW for extended periods during 1962, when many major design modifications in the different systems in the reactor were carried out to improve the safety and efficiency aspects of reactor operations. It was operated at 20 MW from January 1963 to July 1963 when the delay loop, for cooling water, was by-passed so that the use of mild steel piping in the system was minimized, thus avoiding the formation of corrosion products. The feed and bleed system was gradually shut down and the by-pass ion exchangers were put in service, thereby effecting a very great improvement in the chemical purity of the water in the primary cooling water system.

Reactor power was subsequently raised to 30 MW and then to 35 MW in August 1963; and the operation at 35 MW continuously for 180 hours was extremely satisfactory. Extensive hydrodynamic and temperature transient tests were performed to establish reactor safety under high power operating conditions, and the reactor power was raised to 40 MW on October 16, 1963.

It may be mentioned here that while half of the original fuel charge in the reactor had been fabricated in Canada, the present fuel charge consists entirely of rods fabricated at Trombay.

#### ZERLINA

India's third reactor, Zerlina, was designed, engineered and built entirely by Indian personnel. Though its fabrication was started in February 1958, its actual erection did not begin until May 1960 due to delays in the comple-

tion of the building in which it is housed. It reached criticality for the first time on January 14, 1961. Zerlina is a zero energy reactor, and differs from Apsara and the Canada-India Reactor in that it is a very low-power reactor, the maximum designed power level being only 100 watts. Its core, moreover, can be varied at will. It is thus a flexible facility which has proved to be a very valuable experimental tool for the examination of the properties of various types of nuclear fuels and geometries and for carrying out a wide variety of experiments on the physics of reactor cores. The fuel for this reactor is also fabricated at Trombay. Due to the fact that the core design can be varied, it has a very complicated control system, with many automatic checks and safety devices, to make sure that no accidental run away takes place. This system was also designed and built entirely at Trombay.

#### ATOMIC FUEL

With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in the nuclear field, it was decided in May 1956 to set up a plant for producing reactor grade uranium metal, as well as a Fuel Element Fabrication Facility. The design and layout for the Uranium Metal Plant were completed during 1957 and the plant was commissioned by the middle of December 1958. The first nuclear pure ingot of uranium metal was produced on January 30, 1959 from the uranium fluoride obtained from the Thorium Plant. This plant was intended to be a pilot plant designed to provide first-hand experience in the production of nuclear grade uranium metal. It had practically no teething troubles. Its initially designed capacity was 30 tonnes of uranium metal per annum, sufficient for providing the uranium for the Canada-India Reactor and Zerlina. However, the reactor technology has progressed to such an extent that the same plant, with minor additions, can produce enough uranium for feeding the Rajasthan and Kalpakkam nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 800 MWe.

Fabrication of fuel elements for reactors is a highly skilled and complex job. Indeed this is one of the trickiest aspects of building a reactor. This is borne out by the fact that in the world today there are only about half-a-dozen countries making their own fuel elements. The primary objective of the group entrusted with the responsibility for setting up the Fuel Element Fabrication Plant was to fabricate fuel for the Canada-India Reactor. But the Plant was to be so planned as to enable making other fuel elements in such shapes and sizes as may be required for experimental purposes or for future research and power reactors. On the basis of development work carried out at Trombay, the preliminary flow sheet for the plant was finalised in November 1957. The plant was completed in less than twenty months after this, engineered and built entirely by Indian metallurgists and engineers under Dr. Brahm Prakash. The first prototype fuel elements for the Canada-India Reactor was ready on June 15, 1960—about five months before the Canada-India Reactor became critical. It is of interest to note that Indian fuel elements have some of the finest grained uranium metal in the world, some



five to six times finer than the grain in most other fuel elements.

In addition to the production of fuel elements this plant is also used for research and development work on new fuels and materials. Thorium oxide and sintered thorium metal pellets have been produced for irradiation in the Canada-India Reactor for its conversion into uranium-233. A small pilot plant is also in operation at Trombay for obtaining thorium metal, in kilogramme quantities, by reduction of thorium oxide with calcium.

#### HEAVY WATER

Heavy water is used as a moderator in the Canada-India Reactor, Zerlina and certain types of power reactors. With the object of achieving self-sufficiency the Atomic Energy Commission formulated a phased programme for its production. As early as April 1954 the Commission invited a Norwegian expert, Prof. Jomar Brun, to visit India and investigate the feasibility of making heavy water in the country. He came to the conclusion that it would be economically desirable to produce heavy water in combination with nitrogenous fertilizers. He also expressed the opinion that Nangal was probably the most suitable place for locating the plant because of the availability of cheap electric power. As a result the Government decided to set up a heavy water plant at Nangal as part of a fertiliser project of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited. It was constructed with the active cooperation of the Trombay Establishment and the production commenced on August 9, 1962. The plant has an installed capacity of 14.5 tonnes of heavy water per annum.

#### PLUTONIUM PLANT

Trombay scientists and engineers, under H. N. Sethna, have also successfully designed, built and commissioned a fuel element reprocessing plant for processing irradiated uranium rods to extract plutonium and other fissionable materials. Plutonium is an extremely valuable fissile material and atomic fuel for future reactors. It is of great importance to the long-term power programme of the country as plutonium reactors can be used to breed uranium-233, also a fissile material, from thorium. India having the largest reserves of thorium in the world, her long-term atomic power programme is based on its use in future reactors. Plutonium can also be used to improve the utilization of India's less abundant uranium resources and for the design of small and medium-sized reactors. Preliminary design work on the plant was started in January 1959, and construction began on March 27, 1961. The first inactive uranium rod was charged into the plant on March 31, 1964; and trial runs with mildly active fuel begun on June 1. The first irradiated fuel rod from the Canada India reactor was fed into the plant on August 18, 1964 and the plant has been working satisfactorily since. Trombay's Plutonium Plant has cost approximately Rs. 3.5 crores (35 million), less than half the estimated cost of a plant of about the same capacity

being built at Mol, Belgium, by Euro-Chemic, a consortium of 12 West European countries and 22 leading chemical firms. In addition to India, only four other countries in the world have operating fuel element reprocessing plants at present, namely, France, the U.K. the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., while Norway has a small pilot plant. The nominal capacity of Trombay's plant is 30 tonnes of uranium per annum, but the actual capacity is several times this figure. It was formally inaugurated by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri on January 22, 1965.

### RADIOISOTOPES

Among the most versatile tools of atomic energy are radioisotopes and radiation sources. One of the tasks of the Department has been to make these tools available to workers in agriculture, biology, industry, medicine and research all over the country. In April 1957, an Isotope Division was set up at Trombay with an initial staff of only three people. In February 1958, the first samples of phosphorus-32 and sulphur-35 were delivered. In May 1958 a temporary isotope laboratory was set up and in February 1959 the first sample of iodine-131 for medical use was delivered. The laboratory and the special equipment for it was designed and built at Trombay. By January 1960, regular production of phosphorus-32, sulphur-35, iodine-131, gold-198, iron-59, chromium-51 and sodium-24 had begun in quantities sufficient to meet the increasing demands in this country. The production of radioisotopes and labelled compounds has steadily increased and today over 250 different types of radioactive products, including many special preparations, are readily available for users. The Trombay Establishment can thus meet fully the growing demands for these radioactive products not only in India but also in other countries. Radioisotopes have already been exported to Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, France, Ghana, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Expert services in the field of applications of radioisotopes in industry are also provided. Radiography cameras with iridium-192 and cobalt-60 sources have been made available to check quality of welds and castings. A number of experiments have been carried out, using the radio-tracer technique, in the field of hydrology for the measurement of movement of silt on river and sea beds and of water flow in rivers. Particular mention may be made here of the experiments conducted successfully in studying silt movement in various harbours. The results of these studies have saved the port authorities considerable amounts of money in dredging operations. The experience and knowledge gained in this field have been placed at the disposal of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the benefit of other countries.

### INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT

As atomic radiations cannot be perceived by the senses, electronic instruments and radiation detectors are needed not only to detect the dangerous levels of radiation but also to carry out research in various fields. A small

electronics group was formed in 1952 to design fabricate and instal reactor control instrumentation as well as produce other instruments required for the reactors at Trombay. After completing this task in 1960, this group was expanded and diversified in order to utilize fruitfully the experience gained in this field. Today the Establishment produces most of the electronic instruments needed not only for its own work but also by other institutions employing radioisotopes and radiation sources. Fabrication of these instruments in India had saved over Rs. 2 crores (20 million) worth of foreign exchange till the end of 1964. Electronic computers and test instruments are also being developed and produced. The design and development capabilities of the electronics engineers at Trombay are now comparable to those available in other developed countries and they are in a position to tackle practically all of the intricate electronics problems in the world. The electronics production section at Trombay will form the nucleus of a company to produce electronics and other instrumentation on a commercial basis.

High vacuum equipment constitutes one of the essential requirements for nuclear work. The Trombay Establishment has developed and fabricated a number of high vacuum instruments not only for its own use but also to meet the needs of others, thereby saving a considerable amount of foreign exchange.

Techniques developed here have also been employed for uses other than in the field of atomic energy. For instance, at the time of the Chinese invasion in October 1962, there was a sudden increase in the demand for blood plasma. The only two existing plants in the country for freeze-drying this life-saver were not adequate to meet the demand. The Trombay Establishment designed and fabricated a plant for this purpose, capable of freeze-drying 600 bottles or 180 litres of plasma per month. This was the first unit of its kind to be built in India and it has been installed at the Haffkine Institute in Bombay. Trombay has also developed mobile freeze-drying units.

The Establishment has also successfully developed an induction plasma torch, a source of high temperature. Even in the highly industrialized countries this is a recent addition to the family of high temperature generators.

#### AGRICULTURAL USES

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionizing radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc. and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation. Several mutations of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such favourable characteristics as high yield, fine grain, non-lodging (not dropping down), early flowering, varying chromosome numbers etc., and of ground nut with variation in height, "giant" pod and high yield potentials. It has

approved the inclusion of an atomic power station in the power development programme under the Third Five Year Plan, It was decided to install this plant on the west coast of India and supply the power generated to the industrial regions of Maharashtra and Gujarat States. The reasons for choosing the western region of India for locating India's first atomic power station were the rapidly rising power demand, inadequacy of conventional power to meet this demand and the very long distances involved in the transport of coal. After a comprehensive survey, a site was selected at Tarapur, 60 miles north of Bombay, for this purpose. It was decided to invite global tenders for building a complete atomic power station because it was felt that advantage should be taken of the developments made elsewhere in this field thereby meeting the growing demand for power as early as possible. Although Indian scientists and engineers could have undertaken the design and construction of this station without foreign collaboration, this would necessarily have taken a much longer time. For one thing it would have involved the lengthy process of setting up a prototype station first, so no country has fully developed the technology of nuclear power without having gone through the prototype stage. Moreover, it was considered desirable to get incontrovertible data about costs, etc., for setting up a commercial power station.

Out of the seven tenders that were received the proposal submitted by a United States company for an enriched uranium station was found to be the most suitable. This tenderer also agreed to make use of the facilities at Trombay by sub-contracting the construction of reactor control systems, etc., to the Trombay Establishment. The provision in the Third Plan envisaged a 300 MW station costing Rs. 510 million. However, under the U.S. tender, India will now have a 380 MW station for only Rs. 48.5 crores—thus having more power for less money. The U.S. Agency for International Development has loaned \$ 80 million (Rs. 38.1 crores) for this station. The cost of power from this station, 3.01 paise per KWH as against about 4 paise per KWH for thermal power in this region, will thus be cheaper; proving the earlier calculations of the Department that nuclear power would be competitive with thermal power in areas far removed from the coal fields. It may be interesting to recall here the early scepticism in India about the economics of nuclear power. The favourable developments in the technology and economics of nuclear power made the Government of India decide in 1962 to go ahead with an initial electrical generating capacity of 200 megawatts in one reactor, at Rana Pratap Sagar in the State of Rajasthan. An offer of assistance was received from Canada for this project, and a joint Indo-Canadian team was set up, with the cooperation of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, to study in detail the cost and feasibility of building a nuclear power station of the Candu type at this location. The detailed study indicated that although the capital cost per kilowatt installed for this station will be somewhat higher than that of the Tarapur power station, the cost of electricity from it will be less, being as low as 2.6 to

2.7 paise per KWH which is decidedly more economical than all the conventional thermal alternatives available. Canada has agreed to loan \$37 million (Rs. 16.2 crores) to cover purchases in Canada for this station.

An interesting point worth noting here is that while the Tarapur station is being built under a turn-key contract, the Rana Pratap Sagar station is being built by Indian scientists and engineers working with Canadian designs. Under an agreement with Canada, the two countries will exchange information regarding the operation of this station and its counterpart, the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station.

Canada and India have also concluded an agreement for a free exchange of scientific and technical information in regard to the development of heavy water moderated reactor systems. Either party, if required by the other, will furnish information and detailed design data including plans and working drawings, regarding the design and construction of nuclear power stations of the heavy water type. Initially Canada will supply detailed design data, including working drawings relating to the CANDU reactor and the Douglas Point Station. This information, valued at Rs. 2.1 crores is to be transferred without deduction from the Colombo Plan for other assistance. India's third atomic power station at Kalpakkam in Madras State will be engineered and built entirely by Indian Scientists and engineers.

#### ACT OF 1962

With the rapid development of atomic energy in India, it was felt that the Atomic Energy Act of 1948 was no longer adequate. Accordingly a new legislation was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on September 21, 1962. The Act of 1948 was repealed. One of the features of the Atomic Energy Act of 1962 is that its preamble provides for the development, control and use of atomic energy only for peaceful purposes. The Act vests greater responsibilities in the Department of Atomic Energy, particularly in the field of safeguarding the health of workers in all establishments and institutions making use of radiation sources.

#### SPACE RESEARCH

Exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes was entrusted to the Department in 1961 and an Indian National Committee for Space Research was set up in 1962 to aid and advise the Department in the formulation and execution of policies in this sphere. An Equatorial Rocket Launching Station has been set up at Thumba which is located near the magnetic equator. A programme of launching sounding rockets from this station was inaugurated on November 21, 1963, in collaboration with France and the United States of America, for investigations of the upper atmosphere winds and of the equatorial electrojet. Several rockets have been fired in this series. Rockets have also been fired for scientific investigations in meteorology. This programme is expected to provide information on the dynamics of air circulation between 30,000 and 60,000 metres above sea level for a study

of meteorology and planetary atmospheres. These investigations are expected to contribute greatly to the work of the International Indian Ocean Expedition and the International Quiet Sun Year (1964-65).

In view of the great importance of investigations in the atmosphere above the magnetic equator, the Thumba Station is expected to become an international rocket launching facility under the auspices of the United Nations. A recommendation to this effect has already been made by a U.N. Scientific Group which visited the Station.

It has also been decided to embark on a programme of manufacturing in India, under licence, the Belier and Centuare types of sounding rockets developed in France. Work is also being done for making a propellant for rockets. A ground station is being set up in Ahmedabad to provide research and training facilities in satellite communications. It will also enable India to participate in practical tests in this latest mode of communications.

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**P. P. Srivastava,**

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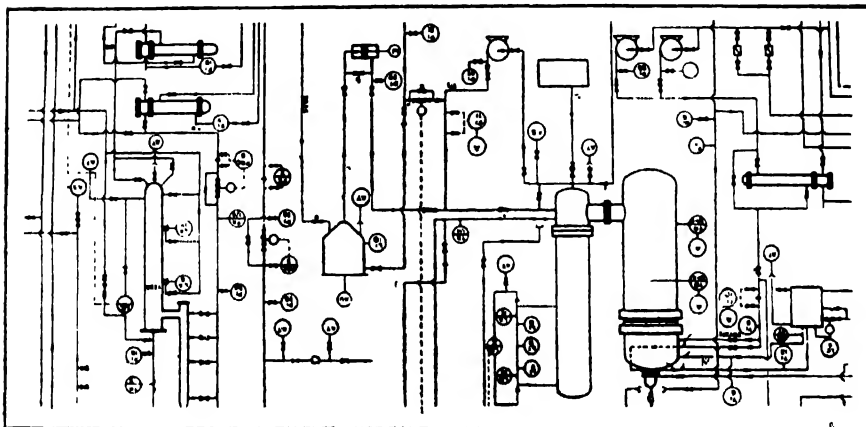
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## CHAPTER 2

### CIVIL AVIATION

CIVIL AVIATION in India continued to make steady progress during the year 1964-65.

The extension of India-U.S.S.R. service to U.K. was an important development in the field of international air transport services. The India-U.K. service via U.S.S.R. resulted in reduction of flight time between Delhi and London by about three hours. The extension of India-Australia service to Nandi added yet another town to the list of cities served by Air India in foreign countries.

#### AIR TRANSPORT

During the year 1964, Indian aircraft flew nearly 49 million kilometres carrying about 1.4 million passengers, 32.5 million kilograms of freight and 10 million kilograms of mail on scheduled services. These figures if compared with those for the year 1947 reveal that since Independence, the passenger traffic has gone up nearly six times, the cargo loads have gone up about 15 times, mail loads nearly 16 times and kilometres flown more than three times.

Prior to August 1947, our external services were confined only to the neighbouring countries of Burma and Ceylon. Now our airlines fly to Aden, Nairobi, Bahrain, Kuwait, Beirut, Cairo, Rome, Geneva, Prague, Frankfurt, Paris, London, New York, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, Perth, Sydney, Nandi, Hongkong, Tokyo, Kabul and Moscow as well as to the neighbouring countries of Burma, Ceylon, Nepal and Pakistan.

During the year 1964-65, the two Corporations viz., Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporation and nine air transport companies and 16 Flying Clubs held permits for non-scheduled operations.

On non-scheduled services, Indian air carriers flew 26,555 hours and 7.4 million kilometres during 1964. 118,849 passengers and 29.4 million kilograms of freight were carried on non-scheduled services during 1964.

#### AERODROMES

Eighty-two aerodromes are maintained by the Civil Aviation Department at the end of June 1965, including the new aerodrome at Raxaul which is practically complete. The aerodrome at Bagdogra was transferred to the Indian Air Force. Work was in progress on the construction of new aerodromes at Jogbani and Khajuraho.

Work was completed on the construction of new terminal buildings at Bhanuagar and Aurangabad aerodromes and extension of main runways at Lucknow and Ahmedabad aerodromes.

### CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

The Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad was opened in 1948 for imparting training to commercial pilots, Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Air Traffic Control officers and Operators, Fire Operators and Radio Operators/Technicians.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad comprising of aerodrome and Communication Schools continued to provide efficient training facilities for various categories of Aviation Personnel.

A total number of 237 candidates were trained at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad in the various courses during the period from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965.

At the end of June 1965, there were 54 trainees on the rolls of the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, undergoing training in different courses.

### FLYING CLUBS

Just after partition there were 8 Flying Clubs in India with their headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Jullundur. At present there are 20 subsidised Flying Clubs (as on the December 31, 1964).

### GLIDING CLUBS

There are 7 Gliding Clubs functioning in the country. Three of these *i.e.* Centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow are being run by the Civil Aviation Department. The other four centres at Delhi, Pilani, Deolal and Ahmedabad are in the subsidy scheme.

### AIRCRAFT

The number of aircraft registered in India as on June 30, 1965 was 556, out of which 219 aircraft held current certificates of Airworthiness.

### AERONAUTICAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

During the year 1964-65, the work of modernisation, improvement and reorganisation of Aeronautical Telecommunication Service was continued. Some of the other important features were improvements in radio aids to navigation; installation of VHF Omni-Directional Radio at Palam and Bhubaneswar; commissioning of Extended Range VHF; introduction of Radio Teletype circuits, commissioning of non-directional M/F radio beacon stations at Magadi, Tarakeswar, and Vikarabad; provision of automatic very high frequency direction finders at Palam, conversion of the Calcutta-Gauhati MAS circuits to RTT operation and provision of PA system at Bhuntar and Imphal.

On June 30, 1965 there were 88 Aeronautical Communication Stations in operation, providing 158 Radio Aids to Navigation and 595 Aeronautical Communication Channels. During 1964-65, an aeronautical communication station was established at Magadi.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The work on design and development of a two/three seater light aircraft intended for club and private use progressed satisfactorily. The third prototype of the 'Kartik' sailplane designated Mark II was under design and development.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

*India-Lebanon*

An Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Lebanon relating to air services was signed on the September 18, 1964, at Beirut. Shri I. S. Chopra, Ambassador of India signed on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. Foud Ammoun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of the Government of Lebanon.

*India-United Kingdom*

Inter-Governmental discussions between India and the United Kingdom were held in London to review the arrangements under the India-U.K. Air Services Agreement. The Memorandum of understanding and other documents, containing the arrangements, were formally signed in London on September 28, 1964, by Shri V. Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, on behalf of the Government of India, and Sir Richard Way, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Aviation, on behalf of the Government of United Kingdom. The arrangements *inter alia*, provided for the operation of a Delhi-Moscow-London service by Air-India, twice a week.

*India-U.S.A.*

On October 26, 1964 the Governments of India and the United States concluded a new Exchange of Notes under the 1956 Indo-United States Air Transport Services Agreement. By this, Air India is permitted to operate a daily service to New York throughout the year. Formerly AIR India was only allowed to operate 7 services a week during the on season and 4 services a week during the off season from Bombay to New York via London.

Ambassador Chester Bowles signed the Exchange of Notes on behalf of the United States and Shri V. Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation signed on behalf of the Government of India.

*India-Nepal*

An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal for the operation of air services between the two countries, which was initiated on the August 1, 1964 was formally signed at New Delhi, on November 26, 1964. Shri V. Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation signed on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Yadu Nath Khanal, Nepalese Ambassador on behalf of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

*India-West Germany*

Instruments of Ratification in respect of the agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of India relating to air services were exchanged at Bonn on February 18, 1965 between Shri S. K. Banerji, Ambassador of India to the Federal Republic of Germany and Dr. Hans George Sachs, Ministerial Director in the Federal Foreign Office. The Agreement came into force on March 21, 1965.

The air agreement governs the rights granted reciprocally to the airlines of the Federal Republic of Germany in India and to the airlines of India in the Federal Republic of Germany.

*India-East Africa*

Discussions between the delegation of the Government of India and the delegation of the East African Common Services Organisation commenced in Nairobi on May 17, 1965 and concluded on May 19, 1965. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Nityanand Kanungo, Minister of Civil Aviation while the East African Common Services Organisation Delegation was led by Hon. D. Mwanjumba Minister for Works, Communications and Power, Kenya (East Africa).

Talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and cordiality. A text of bilateral Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Governments of Kenya/Uganda/Tanzania was initialled by the leaders of the two delegations.

## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION

The Fifteenth Assembly Session of the International Civil Aviation Organisation commenced on June 22, 1965, at Montreal and concluded on July 19, 1965. The Indian Delegation was headed by Shri V. Shankar, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation with Shri G. C. Arya, Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation as alternate Leader and Sarvashri M. C. Dikshit, Representative of India on the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation, B. S. Gidwani, Director of Regulations and Information and S. Ramamritham, Director, of Research and Development, Civil Aviation Department, as members.

India was elected to the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation for a three year term securing 87 votes out of 98. The Chief Delegate of India, Shri V. Shankar was also elected unanimously for the office of the Vice-President of the Assembly.

## THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The India Meteorological Department continued to provide weather service to a large number of national interests, such as civil and military aviation, mercantile and naval shipping, ports, agriculture and community project centres, public works, railways, posts and telegraphs, industries, public health and the general public. In addition to meteorology and

climatology, the scientific activities of the department included geophysics (Seismology, Geomagnetism, Atmospheric Electricity and Ionospheric Physics), Astronomy and Astrophysics.

The administrative and technical control over the activities of the department were exercised by the headquarters office at New Delhi and by the Regional Centres at Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Bombay and New Delhi and also a few other sub-offices in the country. The network of observatories under this department consisted of 860 observatories of different categories.

#### METEOROLOGIST SERVICES TO AVIATION

Meteorological Service to aviation was continued to be rendered on a large scale as in the previous years. Improvements were effected in the field of Telecommunications by arranging reception of Radio-teletype and Facsimile broadcasts at some of the important aerodrome stations. Provision of meteorological facilities at international airports was continued in accordance with internationally accepted procedures. During the year, procedures for providing meteorological facilities for Aviation were reviewed by (i) the Fourth Conference of the Forecasting Officers of the India Meteorological Department (ii) the Third Meteorological Consultative Conference and (iii) the Third Meeting of the Working Group on "Methods of Analysis and Prognosis for High Level Aviation". These conferences were convened with a view to ensure improved services to aviation and to reorient our services to suit the needs of the user interests.

Special arrangements were continued to be made for provision of Meteorological Service for a large number of VVIP/VIP flights during the year.

The reciprocal arrangements under which the department meets the requirements of the I.A.F./Indian Navy were continued as in previous years. Meteor Reports, Upper Air Temperature, Pressure and Humidity data were supplied to the Army whenever required for anti-aircraft and special equipment firing practices. Weather forecasts were also supplied to the Army to meet various operational needs.

#### WEATHER BULLETIN FOR SHIPPING

Two routine daily weather bulletins and 'extra' 'storm' and 'special' bulletins during disturbed weather continued to be issued for the benefit of shipping in Indian Seas. Warning messages advising ports along the west and east coasts to hoist appropriate warning signals were issued during disturbed weather periods over sea by the Meteorological Offices at Colaba (Bombay), Calcutta and Madras. Warnings of weather along and off the coast were continued to be issued through Fisheries Officials of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Governments for warning small fishing crafts before they put out to sea. Such warnings pertaining to all the maritime States are broadcasts from the concerned A.I.R. stations during

their mid-day transmission under 'special weather warning to public services'.

Ships of the Indian Voluntary Observing Fleet (VCF) numbered 120 during the year. Necessary liaison with the Indian V.O.F. were continued to be maintained at Bombay and Calcutta. For ensuring better arrangements, "Excellent Awards" in the form of Scientific books were made to officers of 11 ships and "Certificates of Merit" were issued to 19 ships. Specially interesting observations made by ships were published in the *Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics* and their reprints were distributed to all ships of our V.O.F.

A new Service "Coastal Weather Broadcast" for the benefit of shipping along the Indian Coast was introduced from March 1, 1964. Coastal weather bulletins containing detailed forecasts of wind, weather, visibility and state of sea are broadcast twice daily during normal weather and upto six times daily during disturbed weather. Weather Observations continued to be received from ships of all nationalities plying in Indian seas. In recognition of service rendered by foreign ships in sending special Meteorological reports during disturbed weather, the award of "Special Service Certificate" to such ships, was instituted from January 1, 1964. The annual Meteorological essay written by the cadets of the Training Ship "Dufferin", Bombay, was assessed and a prize was awarded to the cadet who wrote the best essay. The revised nomenclature according to which the coastal belts are named after the states to which they are contiguous was brought into use from October 1, 1964.

Issue of Farmers' Weather Bulletins containing forecasts for next 36 hours with further "outlook" for subsequent two days for broadcast daily in the different regional languages through various stations of A.I.R. was continued. Bulletins were also issued for publication in the daily newspapers.

Although the scheme of telegraphic weather warning to community project Centres remained suspended, their requirements were met in a general way by the broadcast of warning and important weather developments from A.I.R. stations.

#### DAILY WEATHER REPORTS

The issue of the All India Daily Weather Reports by the Meteorological Office, Poona and Regional Daily Weather Reports by the Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi for the benefit of the public was continued. Telegraphic summaries of the various weather reports and forecasts were also supplied to subscribers. In addition to daily reports, the Weekly Weather Reports, the Monthly Weather Review and the Annual Summary for India continued to be issued from the Meteorological Office at Poona. The broadcast of the main weather bulletin including special weather warnings to public services at fixed times during mid-day from all A.I.R. stations having mid-day transmissions was continued during

the year. Local forecasts for 12 important stations were supplied for broadcast four times a day. In addition to local forecasts, observational data relating to maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall were also supplied by these stations for broadcast during the morning, evening and night transmissions. Similar arrangements to broadcast observational data from the remaining A.I.R. stations are being worked out in consultation with the A.I.R. authorities. In response to requests from Government and private organisations, special weather forecasts and other meteorological data were supplied from time to time. Close cooperation was also maintained with other countries by supplying meteorological data as requested by them. Daily Weather maps, local forecasts, etc., were displayed in the Central Hall of the Parliament at Delhi during the sessions of *Rajya Sabha* and *Lok Sabha* for information of the members of Parliament. Telephone Weather Service at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Lucknow by which local forecasts can be obtained over phone was continued.

Weather bulletins were issued from Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, New Delhi for broadcast through A.I.R. for the benefit of nine Himalayan Expeditions. In the past year, bulletins were also issued to the Geological Survey of India, Central P.W.D., and the State P.W.D. parties engaged in the work of road construction.

#### TRAINING

The training section at Poona continued to function during the year. Besides departmental candidates, a few candidates from the Defence Services were also trained. Special courses in Meteorology were conducted as usual for the pilots and aircrew of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India at all the Main (aviation) Meteorological Offices. A Meteorologist of the Department continued to be posted as Instructor in Meteorology at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli.

Arrangements were made for training in Aviation Meteorology of Flight Instructors at the Rajasthan, Bihar and Kerala Flying Clubs by posting officers of the department at these centres. Arrangements for setting question papers and valuation of answer books in Aviation Meteorology of various Aircrew Licence Examinations were made. In all nine examinations in Aviation Meteorology were held during the year. The Radiosonde and Radar Training Section at New Delhi imparted training to 20 members of staff in three batches during the year.

In the field of meteorological telecommunications, operational procedures were revived and new procedures introduced for ensuring prompt collection and dissemination of data and forecasts.

#### HYDROMETEOROLOGIST SERVICES

Service in the field of hydrometeorology was rendered to the Central Water and Power Commission and to the engineers connected with

various river valley and Flood Control projects. Hydrometeorological units continued to function for this purpose at New Delhi, Poona and Calcutta. A revised pamphlet *Hydrometeorology of the Kosi Catchment*, utilising data of the hydrometeorological stations in the catchment for the period 1947 to 1960 has been prepared. The rainfalls over this catchment during the above period have been analysed and incorporated in this revised pamphlet. In connection with the International Hydrological Decade, to commence from 1965, a tentative programme proposed to be implemented by this Department was drawn up. To coordinate the activities in Hydrology of the various agencies during the Decade, the Government of India have since constituted an Indian National Committee for Hydrological Decade (INCOHYD), which includes representative from the India Meteorological Department.

Routine activities in the fields of Agricultural Meteorology and Climatology were continued. The investigational programme on micro-meteorology and crop-weather relationship were continued and liaison with State Departments of Agriculture were maintained. A large number of climatological enquiries from various interests were answered.

#### GEOPHYSICAL AND ASTROPHYSICAL FUNCTIONS

The functions of the department not only covered the field of Meteorology, but also Geophysics & Astrophysics as well. Geomagnetism and Seismological Observations were continued to be recorded. In the field of astrophysics, the Kodaikanal Observatory in addition to recording of the various astronomical observations undertook exploration and study of phenomena in other heavenly bodies. Observational studies on ionosphere, atmospheric electricity, sferics, radiation, ozone were conducted by the special observatories set up by the department for these purposes. The department also published the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and the Rashtriya Panchangs, the latter was published in 11 Indian Languages besides in English.

Activities in the field of meteorological and other scientific instrumentation included the maintenance in working condition of all the instruments in use at the various offices and observatories of the department. Special attention was given to the designing of new electronic instruments. New instruments were designed and developed in the fields of seismology and astronomy also.

#### RESEARCH STUDIES

Research studies continued to receive the growing attention from the department. The department participated in three international research schemes, viz., the International Indian Ocean Expedition, the International Quiet Sun Year and the International Hydrological Decade, by organising studies in Meteorology and in other disciplines. The Institute of Tropical Meteorology at Poona together with its special division, the International Meteo-



rological Centre at Bombay was engaged in whole-time research studies. The department also set up exclusive sections in some of its offices for carrying out whole-time research. Individual workers, as in previous years, also carried out research studies by utilisation of official data and other facilities available in the Department and results of their investigations were published mostly in the departmental scientific journal called the *Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics*.

In the field of international meteorology, the department continued to take an active part in the activities of the World Meteorological Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The department was represented at several international conferences. The Director General of Observatories continued to be a member of the World Meteorological Organisation's Executive Committee. The Senior Officers of the Department continued to be the Presidents of two Technical Commissions of World Meteorological Organisation. A number of other officers of this department have been nominated or elected to serve as expert members of the Technical Commissions and of Working Groups of the World Meteorological Organisation and other International Organisations. The department continued to participate as far as practicable, in the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations and World Meteorological Organisation, by deputing experts on technical assistance missions to various countries.

#### AIR-INDIA

Air-India has completed thirty-three crowded years of existence and of service to Indian air transport and to the nation. Its growth has been phenomenal, particularly in the past ten years during which it has grown seven-fold.

No public sector enterprise in this country has shown a better record or has served the nation better than Air-India. The airline's record of safety, efficiency and service and its achievements in the highly competitive field of international air transport have brought credit to the country.

The years since nationalisation have seen a rapid growth in Air-India's operations. The Corporation has maintained its record of profitability even during periods of financial crisis faced by the world airline industry. Preliminary estimates for the year 1964-65, reveal that Air-India had another record year and achieved an operating profit of approximately Rs. 409.85 lacs after providing Rs. 319.00 lacs for depreciation and obsolescence compared to Rs. 384.25 lacs and Rs. 271.80 lacs respectively in the previous year.

Air-India's growth in terms of number of passengers and cargo carried outpaced the industry's rate during 1964-65. Passenger-kilometres increased by 16.1 per cent while cargo-tonne-kilometres registered an increase of 16.5, per cent over the last year.

The success of Air-India since its inception has been largely due to

the fact that it has put into service the best and the latest aircraft available. In pursuance of this policy, Air-India has already booked three delivery positions for the American supersonic transport by paying a deposit of Rs. 14.29 lacs (\$300,000) to the Federal Aviation Agency. The Corporation has also obtained sanction from the Government to reserve delivery positions for two Anglo-French Concord supersonic airliners.

Air-India has a fleet of six Boeing 707-420 inter-continental jets and two Boeing 707-320B. Air-India at present operates a daily service to New York, nine services a week to London two of which are routed via Moscow. —two services a week to Tokyo, two to Nairobi and one each to Jakarta and Nandi (Fiji) via Sydney. In addition, VC-10s chartered from BOAC are used to operate a weekly service to Kuwait.

Air-India's present operations are tailored to a very tight schedule and it is necessary for the planes to arrive and depart with clock-work precision. The fact that they do so day after day with unfailing regularity (Air-India has already achieved 98.27 per cent technical regularity) is a tribute to Air-India's high standard of maintenance.

Air-India has gradually built up its engineering facilities at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, and is almost self-sufficient. In January 1963, a new Jet Engine Overhaul Plant and Engine Test House was inaugurated. Built at a cost of Rs. 50 lacs the facility is one of the most modern in the world and has already enabled Air-India to save substantial sums of money in foreign exchange.

In order to cut out a great deal of wasteful expenditure from unnecessary competition and duplication of services, Air-India has been operating in Pool with BOAC/Qantas, Aeroflot and CSA for some years now. A similar agreement between Air-India and East African Airways was signed on September 1, 1963. From April 1, 1964, Aden Airways also joined this pool.

During the year, the Corporation opened off-line offices at Lima (Peru), Bogota (Columbia), Honolulu (Hawaii), Poona (India), Kathmandu (Nepal) and Vancouver (Canada). The Corporation, as at the end of March 1965, had a total of 68 off-line offices, in addition to 27 on-line stations. The Corporation is represented in 42 countries.

#### INDIAN AIR LINES CORPORATION

A rise in revenue earnings, greater utilisation of aircraft and an increase in the number of passengers and weight of mail carried are the highlights of the progress made by Indian Airlines during the year 1964-65.

The number of passengers carried by the Airlines during this period was 1,235,310 as against 1,047,592 in the year 1963-64, thus registering an increase of 125% over the figure in the first year of nationalization. Similarly, the mail carried rose from 8,169 tonnes in 1963-64 to 8,869 tonnes in 1964-65. The revenue tonne-kilometres performed showed an increase from 94,329 million in 1963-64 to 109,356,058 million in 1964-65.

Passenger traffic has continuously been on the increase specially on the trunk routes. On the Bombay/Delhi sector, IAC carried the highest number of passengers per day which worked out to an average of 320. The trunk-routes are sectors generally more than 500 miles in length and are connected to the principal cities of our country. Most of these routes are presently operated by Caravelle and in some cases by Viscounts. With the augmentation of the Caravelle fleet at the end of this year, it is expected that all the trunk routes would be taken over by Caravelle aircraft.

The regional routes are less than 500 miles in length and cover every state in the country. They number 91 and touch even some smaller towns. The average number of passengers carried on the regional routes generally varies from 29 to 55, but here are some regional sectors where the density of traffic is high as for instance on the Madras-Bangalore sector where it averages 72 per day and Calcutta-Gauhati sector which leads with an average of 120 passengers per day. The latter indicates that people are getting more air-minded and that for certain categories of persons, air transport has become the normal mode of travel.

There has also been greater utilisation of aircraft during the period under review. The average utilisation per annum of the Caravelle was increased from 2,313 hours in 1963-64 to 2,707 hours in 1964-65. Similarly, the Viscount was also utilised for 2,885 hours in 1964-65 as against 2,451 hours in the preceding financial year. The Dakota still continued to play a vital role specially in the Eastern Sector and its utilisation was increased from 1,340 hours in 1963-64 to 1,712 hours in 1964-65.

The future development of Indian Airlines is intimately linked with the timely availability of better types of aircraft and landing grounds. On the trunk routes, the scope for obtaining a larger traffic is quite bright but the main problem is to take advantage of the rising tempo of business with the right type of fleet and more aerodromes.

The development of feeder services and regional sectors will depend on the replacement of Dakotas and lengthening and strengthening of various landing grounds in the country. The Civil Aviation Department is already seized of this problem and plans are afoot to get more airports ready to accommodate bigger types of aircraft.

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## CHAPTER 3

### COMMERCE

PURSUANT TO the Presidential Order of June 14, 1964 the Ministry of International Trade was renamed Ministry of Commerce with effect from that date. The subjects of Textiles and Jute, which had earlier been transferred to the erstwhile Ministry of Industry, were reallocated along with Sericulture to the Ministry of Commerce from the same date.

#### FUNCTIONS

The Ministry of Commerce as constituted now is the primary Government agency responsible for the country's trade, both internal and external including commercial relations with other countries, State trading, import and export trade control, tariff policies, various trade promotional measures and development and regulation of certain industries like plantation crops of tea, coffee, and rubber, all textiles including viscose and all man-made fibres and filaments, jute, coir, etc.

#### REVIEW OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

##### *Overall Trends*

India's foreign trade during the calendar year 1964 reached an all-time high peak. Total exports stood at Rs. 835 crores—the highest so far—showing an increase of Rs. 52 crores over exports in 1963. Imports during the same period touched the highest level of Rs. 1,250 crores as compared to Rs. 1,178 crores in 1963. India's trade deficit somewhat widened during 1964 as a result of a larger rise in imports. The relevant statistics are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE  
(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1964	1963	Net Increase decrease
Imports	1,250	1,178	+72
Total exports	835	783	+52
Deficit trade balance	415	395	+20

##### *Exports*

The increase of Rs. 52 crores in 1964 over 1963 is somewhat lower than the increase of Rs. 98 crores recorded in 1963 over 1962. In 1963 owing

to the world-wide shortage, prices of sugar rose to an abnormally high level giving us large foreign exchange earnings. We also exported larger quantities of sugar and vegetable oils. In addition, prices of iron ore and jute goods and of some of the other major exports commodities were at a higher level in 1963. All these favourable factors were no longer in operation in 1964; in fact there was a reduction in the quantum of sugar and vegetable oils exported because of the pressure to meet the increasing domestic demand. In the early months of 1964, the South Indian tea crop was somewhat lower. The world prices of certain other export commodities were at a lower level than the last year. In this background, the performance of exports in 1964 showing an increase of Rs. 52 crores could be described as satisfactory.

The increase of Rs. 52 crores in 1964 was well spread over a number of items. Jute manufactures accounted for the largest increase of Rs. 20 crores followed by coffee, manganese ore, and ferro-manganese (Rs. 6 crores each). Exports of cotton fabrics, minerals, fuels and lubricants (mainly coal and coke) and raw wool recorded an increase of Rs. 4 crores in each case. Exports of raw wool and cashew kernels, were higher by Rs. 5 crores each, engineering goods were higher by Rs. 3 crores, and those of leather and chemicals and allied products, mineral, fuels lubricants etc. oil cakes, raw jute and iron and steel, by Rs. 2 crores each. Exports were also higher by nearly Rs. one crore each in respect of iron ore, spices, mica, iron and steel scrap and fish. However, exports of tobacco, gums and resins, cotton yarn, coir yarn and manufactures, woollen carpets, footwear and precious and semi-precious stones and pearls showed little variation from last year. Among other important items, exports were lower only in respect of tea by Rs. 7 crores, sugar by Rs. 5 crores, vegetable oils (non-essential) by Rs. 4 crores and cotton (raw and waste) by Rs. 2 crores. Exports of fabrics of synthetic fibre and clothing were also lower by Rs. one crore each.

The lower exports of tea in 1964 were due to the shortfall in the South Indian tea crop in the early months of 1964. However, tea exports in the later months, picked up. Moreover, tea stocks in London market are now at a lower level and prices are also higher, and therefore exports are expected to more than recover in the financial year 1964-65 as could be seen from the record figure of tea exports in April-December, 1964, when tea exports rose to Rs. 104 crores, a figure which was higher by Rs. 3 crores than those for the corresponding nine month period in 1963-64. Exports of sugar in 1964 were lower because of our inability to export a large quantum in view of the shortfall in domestic production coupled with increased consumption. World prices of sugar in 1964 have declined significantly as compared to 1963 prices. The decline in exports of vegetable oils has been due mainly to the lesser exports of groundnut oil resulting from the imposition of ban in July 1964.

In the last two years, i.e., 1963 and 1964, several institutional and policy

measures have been taken to increase exports. These have contributed materially to an increase in exports of Rs. 150 crores (Rs. 98 crores increase in 1963 over 1962 and Rs. 52 crores increase in 1964 over 1963).

### *Imports*

Total imports during 1964 at Rs. 1,250 crores were higher by Rs. 72 crores as compared to 1963. The provisional figures for cereal imports both on account of PL-480 imports and cash imports of wheat, rice and other cereals amounted to Rs. 213 crores showing an increase of Rs. 56 crores over the last year. Imports of raw cotton and iron and steel were also higher by Rs. 15 crores each. Imports of machinery and components and spare parts for manufacture of indigenous capital goods and machinery were valued at Rs. 387 crores in 1964 and were higher by Rs. 41 crores as compared to such imports in 1963. Imports of fertilizers and defence stores are also likely to be higher by about Rs. 30 crores to meet the increasing requirements of fertilizers and these stores. Moderate increases in imports were also recorded in respect of jute raw, chemical elements and compounds, textile yarn and thread, and non-ferrous metals, fruits, vegetables, instruments and appliances etc. Larger imports of machinery, components, parts and spares needed for industrial development and for replacement. Larger imports of cereals were due to the need for meeting the shortages at home. Larger exports and increasing consumption of cotton textiles required larger imports of raw cotton. The increasing demand for iron and steel and non-ferrous metals for industries were responsible for larger imports of these items.

In spite of the heavy increase of about Rs. 170 crores on account of higher imports of the above-mentioned items, the overall increase in the import bill is estimated at about Rs. 72 crores only on account of reductions in imports of several items like petroleum products, fuels, lubricants, transport equipment, metal manufactures and other items to which a detailed reference has been made in the subsequent paragraphs.

Among the major items, imports noticeably declined in respect of mineral fuels, lubricants etc. by Rs. 19 crores, and those of transport equipment by Rs. 10 crores, owing to the increasing domestic supplies of both. Reduced foreign exchange ceiling resulted in lower imports of wool tops by Rs. 6 crores. Increasing production of metal manufactures within the country reduced imports of manufactures of metals of Rs. 3 crores. Imports were also lower for a number of other items, notable rubber (Rs. 3 crores), oilseeds, synthetic fibres and paper and paper board (Rs. 1 crore each.).

The significant features of directions of our imports during 1964 were the appreciable rise in imports from the U.S.A. because of the larger imports of cereals to meet the shortages in the country. Imports of machinery, parts, etc., from that source were also higher. The only other country from which imports significantly increased during the year was the U.S.S.R.,

showing a rise of Rs. 10 crores mainly due to the larger imports of machinery and iron and steel. Imports from Poland increased by Rs. 7 crores, those from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 3 crores respectively because of larger imports of machinery. Imports from Mozambique increased by Rs. 4 crores largely because of increased cashewnut imports. A somewhat larger import from Rhodesia and Nysaland was due to the larger intake of copper. Imports from Kenya were moderately higher because of larger imports of raw cotton. The increase in our imports from West Germany was due to larger imports of machinery, components, etc. Imports from Ceylon, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Netherlands, Italy, and Austria were also higher.

Reduced imports of transport equipment and machinery etc., resulted in a small reduction in imports from the U.K. from Rs. 179 crores in 1963 to Rs. 158 crores in 1964. Imports from Iran were lower by Rs. 18 crores in 1964 owing mainly to the significant decline in our imports of petroleum and petroleum products because of increase in indigenous production. Imports from Australia, Egypt, Burma, Bahrein Islands, Malaya, and Tanganyika were moderately lower.

#### EXPORT PROMOTION MEASURES\* AND THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Export Promotion Schemes are in operation for promoting exports of various manufactured and processed products, viz., engineering goods; chemicals and allied products; plastics and linoleum products; books, paper and paper products; fish and fish products and marine products; sports goods; processed foods; skins; finished leather and leather goods; cotton textiles, silk and tussore fabrics; art-silk, man-made fibres and filament fabrics; woollen textiles; carpets and druggets; and coir yarn, mats and mattings.

One of the features of these schemes is that a specific percentage of the f.o.b. value of the exports is allowed to be used for importing raw-materials and components, machinery, equipment and spare parts thereof, required for the production of the export products or a group of allied export products. This is in order to keep the industries modernised and to assist them with imported essential raw-materials, components etc., which are not indigenously available. Also, the manufacturers/exporters have this as a dependable source of availability of these raw materials and components as compared to the manufacturers and producers who are too much attracted by the sheltered internal markets and internal higher prices and, therefore, do not desire to export. The import assistance to manufacturers/exporters enables them to produce more not only for export but also for internal markets, thus helping them to partly compensate for the loss in exports and partly to be competitive with the non-exporting manufacturers in the country. This import entitlement is generally determined on the basis of twice the import content of the export products subject to a maximum of 75 per cent of the f.o.b. value of export. The import entitle-



ment is also allowed to be utilised for import of machinery, tools and equipment required for replacement and modernisation as well as for approved expansion. In addition, all the export sectors of the economy in agriculture, plantations, minerals and manufacturing industries are given high priority for continuous rehabilitation and modernisation, so that these assets remain in efficient and competitive condition.

Out of the total annual exports of about Rs. 835 crores in 1964, more than 77 per cent i.e., exports worth Rs. 642 crores, are moving without any assistance. The traditional products like jute goods, tea, coffee, cardamom, spices, pepper, mineral ores, oil-cakes, tobacco, mica, coal and coke, bones, cashew, fruits and vegetables, raw wool, raw cotton, coir yarn and coir products, other natural fibres, tanned hides and skins and finished leather products, shellac, natural essential oils and various other products do not require any major assistance from promoting their exports because in most cases their internal prices are more or less at par with the international prices of these products. In the case of these industries, efforts are always made to see that the import requirements for modernisation, rehabilitation and maintenance of plants, machinery and equipment required by these industries are given a high priority. Exports of sugar are effected on some cash assistance basis as and when necessary.

It is only in respect of exports worth about Rs. 193 crores of products i.e., less than 23 per cent of our exports like cotton textiles, rayon textiles, woollen and silk textiles, vegetable oils, engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, plastics, sports goods, manufactured handicrafts, carpets and druggets etc., that these manufactured products require to be given import entitlements for essential raw materials, components and machinery, on the basis which has already been mentioned in earlier paragraphs. In many cases, the traditional imports of some of the raw materials of these industries which were being licensed on actual users basis, viz., rayon and man made fibres, copra, palm oil and fallow, raw silk have been stopped, and these imports have been linked up as import entitlements under the export promotion schemes. Compared to the increase in exports of Rs. 150 crores in the year 1964 over those of 1962, the licensing under the import entitlement schemes has risen by about Rs. 15 to 20 crores in 1964 as compared to the licensing under the import entitlement schemes in 1962 and previous years which was of the order of Rs. 35 crores per annum in past years. Thus, out of India's total exports, only a small proportion is given this assistance of import entitlements, and even for that, the total foreign exchange required comes to a marginal amount as stated above. As a matter of fact, in due course, more and more industries will have to be re-orientated to the policy of linking their import of essential raw materials and components with their export earnings, so that rational and scientific links are established between the export earnings and import requirements of each and every industry enabling them to become self-financing and self-supporting. Such manufacturing industries should earn their own foreign

exchange requirements for import of raw materials, components, machinery, equipments, tools and spare-parts out of their export earnings of the manufactured goods of each industry.

### *Special Measures in regard to Some Commodities*

During the year, the tobacco industry faced a few problems consequent on some accumulation of unsold stocks of tobacco and lack of adequate credit and warehousing facilities. In order to deal with these problems on a permanent basis, a committee was set up to study and review the various problems of the industry in all its aspects from production to ultimate shipment for exports and to recommend to Government short-and-long-term measures for the protection of small traders/growers. The report of the committee has been received and most of the recommendations are being implemented.

It has been decided to achieve an export target of 25 to 30 million tons of iron ore per year by 1970-71. For the implementation of this programme, a central committee called "Iron Ore Export (Project) Committee" has been set up.

With the exception of some items of processed and fabricated mica, export of mica on consignment basis has been banned. Export is allowed only against irrevocable letter of credit, without recourse, at least to the extent of 90 per cent invoiced value of the goods. Prices of various grades of mica splittings, block mica and condenser films have been announced and a system of pre-shipment quality control has been introduced.

### *Export Houses*

The conditions laid down for the recognition of export houses have been liberalised. A company under the Company's Act 1956 or a Co-operative Marketing Society or a federation registered under the appropriate law is now eligible for recognition as an export house. Seven more export houses have been recognised during the year, bringing the total number of recognised export houses to 53.

### *Code of Ethics*

A model code of conduct for exporters has been evolved. It has been decided that the code can be adopted by Export Promotion Councils to suit their particular requirements.

### *Marketing Development Fund*

A sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided under the Marketing Development Fund for grants to Export Promotion Councils for their budget and for financing schemes and projects for the development of foreign markets for Indian products and commodities. Grants to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions have also been made from this fund from the beginning of the year.

Among the various projects considered by the M.D. Committee were schemes involving assistance for export of bicycles and components, sports goods, prime steel, engineering goods etc. (through supply of iron and at concessional prices). Schemes involving intensive market surveys in the five major markets of USA, UK., France, Italy and West Germany and general surveys in other European countries as well as assistance to the Indian Jute Mills Association for research work on jute were also considered by the M.D.F. Committee.

#### *Ford Foundation Team*

At our request the Ford Foundation sponsored an International Team to survey India's export efforts. The project included a broad survey of the government and private trade organisations, market and products survey technique, commercial intelligence, export organisations, product adaptation, quality control and testing and the entire area of man power and training. During the course of their five week stay, the Team discussed various aspects of the export effort with the concerned Ministries the representatives of trade and industry, Export Promotion Councils and various other export organisations.

#### *Institute of Packaging*

As no manufacturing process is complete or no sale of products is practicable without proper packaging, adequate and functional packaging assumes importance in any plan of export promotion. It has, therefore, been decided to set up an Institute of Packaging in the current year.

#### *Board of Trade*

During the year 1964, the Board met six times. Some of the important subjects discussed by the Board are as under:

- (a) Export assistance schemes;
- (b) Export credit facilities;
- (c) Commercial publicity programmes;
- (d) Trade with Africa;
- (e) Trade and East Asia and Far East;
- (f) Estimate of exports during the Third and Fourth Plan periods;
- (g) Commodity-wise review of
  - (i) Cashew kernels;
  - (ii) Animal and marine products;
  - (iii) Mica;
  - (iv) Shellac;
  - (v) Motion pictures;
  - (vi) Books, paper and paper products;
  - (vii) Basic chemicals, soaps and pharmaceuticals; and
  - (viii) Plastic products and linoleum.

The Board appointed the following Committees/Study Groups during the period under review;

- (a) Committee on Liquid Cargo;
- (b) Committee on Trade Development with Developing Countries;
- (c) Committee on Code of Trading Practices;
- (d) Study Group on Raw Cashewnuts;
- (e) Working Group on Books, Paper and Paper products; and
- (f) Working Group on Marine Products.

In addition to the above, the Board also appointed a "Standing Subcommittee on Export Promotion Scheme" for reviewing the working and progress of these schemes.

During the year, the following Committees submitted their reports for the consideration of the Board:

- (i) Sales Tax Committee;
- (ii) Commercial Arbitration Committee;
- (iii) Selectivity Committee; and
- (iv) Air Freight Unit Committee.

#### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade started functioning in April 1964. It has already developed a number of programmes in the fields of training, commodity studies and market studies etc. A brief account of the activities of the Institute is given below:—

##### *Training*

Arising from the recommendations of the three Working Groups set up by the Institute for detailed consideration of the programme in the fields of training, research, and market studies, it was decided by the Institute to initially start the following training programmes:

- (i) A training programme for Senior Executives on "Techniques of International Marketing", supplemented by training programmes relating to specific commodities and areas;
- (ii) A basic training course for Junior Executives;
- (iii) Special short training courses on specific aspects of international trade;
- (iv) Language training courses; and
- (v) Seminars on specific aspects of international trade.

Seven Seminars for intensive study of the export problems relating to various groups of commodities and specific areas have so far been conducted by the Institute. These Seminars were attended by the manufacturers, exporters and representatives of the concerned organisations,

Institutions, associations and Government departments. Recommendations of these Seminars are embodied in Reports transmitted by the Institute to the concerned institutions, organisations and Government departments for implementation of the recommendations. Further Seminars for similar study of the export problems have been scheduled by the Institute for the coming months.

The first training programme for Senior Executives on "Techniques of International Marketing" was organised during November-December 1964. Thirty-nine senior personnel drawn from the industry and trade, export organisations, Central Ministries and State Governments participated in this course. It was held for four weeks and covered a wide range of subjects. The next training programme on "Overseas Marketing Research" was scheduled in February 1965. Preparations have been undertaken for organising training programmes on subjects of "Export Finance" and "Legal Aspects of Foreign Trade".

### *Research*

Initially the following five research projects have been approved for being undertaken by the Institute:

- (1) Analysis of the burden of levies, taxes and imports on the cost of production in the export sector etc.
- (2) Markets for selected export goods. Measures to adjust production and market patterns to changing demand.
- (3) Analysis of recent trade and payments agreements entered into by India with policy implications regarding negotiating future agreements.
- (4) Studies of the diversion of India's trade to assess if there is net gain.
- (5) Ocean-freight rates policy of India and its impact on exports.  
Analysis of India's shipping agreements to assist future policy formation.  
Estimate of foreign exchange expenditure made over to foreign shipping interests.

### *Marketing Research*

The Institute has so far drawn up Action Plans of market surveys for 10 Export Promotion Councils, two Commodity Boards and one Government Trading Corporation, covering 24 market surveys in 37 countries, for the period 1964-65 to 1966-67. The objects of these surveys are to determine the changing character of the foreign markets, their consumption habits, their needs and requirements, and in this context to assess the existing and potential demand for specific products and manufactures in different world markets.

The Institute has also formulated a proposal for the establishment of

Market Research Cells in the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Government Trading Corporations.

The Institute has collected a number of market reports based on surveys conducted in the recent past by certain other countries in relation to export of their goods covering an extensive range of manufactures and commodities, and has prepared special reports for giving specific information about the available markets which could be of interest to the exporters of India. Twelve such market survey reports have so far been compiled.

#### TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND FREIGHT CONCESSIONS

Among the various measures for stepping up exports, the availability of adequate transport facilities is one of the vital importance. The facilities provided to the exporters are as under:

##### *Priority for Movement*

On account of the long distances involved between the internal producing centres and the port, export trade experienced considerable difficulties in the matter of availability of adequate transport. Through a close liaison with the Railway Board as well as with the headquarters of the Zonal Railways, these difficulties have been largely eliminated. Export traffic has been assigned a sufficiently high classification in the priority schedule for the supply of wagons and movement. Apart from this, standing orders have also been issued by the Railway Board, at the instance of the Ministry of Commerce, to all the Zonal Railways to keep a special watch on the movement of export traffic held up for more than a fortnight from the date of demand by arranging to move all such traffic on top priority. Further, to facilitate the speedy movement of wagons loaded with export traffic to the different ports, special priority labels, to be fixed by the consigners to wagons holding these goods, have been designed and distributed to the trade through different Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards. Instructions have been issued by the Railways to their staff to ensure that the wagons affixed with such labels are pushed through to the destination with all possible speed and not detained en route at the different marshalling yards.

##### *Rail Freight Concessions*

As transportation charges constitute an important element of comparative cost, an integrated approach to this matter is required. This is done by a continuous, intensive study of the incidence of rail freight on the total cost and exporters are required to give the details concerning individual commodities in a "Questionnaire" proforma evolved on the subject. As a result of this study, the Railway Board have given freight concessions ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for a large number of items figuring in the export trade. While the concessions in force including the general 25 per cent concession in freight rate in respect of 65 items of engineering

goods continue to operate, some new items have also been added and some of the existing concessions have been extended to a larger number of stations. The question of suitable adjustment in the present general concessions of 25 per cent so as to allow long distance export traffic a higher rate of concession as also extension of concessions on similar basis to more commodities is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

### *Ocean Freights*

The Freight Investigation Bureau, located in Bombay under the Ministry of Transport, worked in close liaison with the Ministry of Commerce and, during the year under review, ocean freight concessions were obtained for a large number of commodities. A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to identify the export commodities in respect of which the existing shipping freight rates form a serious obstacle to the exports and to recommend the reductions in freight rates which may be necessary in each case to enable them to be exported at competitive prices.

### *Kandla Free Trade Zone*

The scheme for the establishment of a Free Trade Zone at Kandla has been finally approved. An Administrator has been appointed with effect from June 1, 1964 for the implementation of the scheme. A new office has been set up at Gandhidham (Kutch).

The Free Trade Zone is to be set up in an area of 320 acres. The land for the Zone has been acquired. The development works connected with the Free Trade Zone are being executed through the agencies of the Kandla Port Trust, Gujarat State Electricity Board and Western Railways. Plots have been demarcated. Considerable progress has been made in regard to security arrangements such as providing inner and outer fencing and check posts, construction of patrol and approach roads and provision of water supply. Development work connected with railway sidings and supply of electrical power and other miscellaneous development works have also been taken in hand.

A Selection Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary of the Ministry for selecting applications for the setting up of industries in the Kandla Free Trade Zone and so far 64 applications have been approved.

### *Commercial Arbitration*

The Committee appointed by the Ministry for the purpose of reviewing the existing arrangements for arbitration of commercial disputes arising the course of foreign trade and suggesting improvements therein, reported during the year. One of the important recommendations made by the Committee was in regard to the establishment of a Central body named the

Indian Council of Arbitration which would be in the best position to promote the idea of arbitration and to pay adequate attention to arbitration activities particularly in respect of commodities for which specialised facilities are now lacking. The Board of Trade at its meeting in Madras last December accepted this recommendation. A Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of the proposed Council have been drafted for consideration at a meeting of arbitral organisations to be held on the February 26, 1965.

#### *Fourth Five-Year Plan Export Targets*

In order to plan and programme for further increase of exports, the Ministry of Commerce has made a careful and close study in consultation with Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and all the principal Ministries concerned. By sustained and broader policies for the promotion of exports, it is possible to conceive of exports reaching a level of about Rs. 1,110 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan, i.e., in the last year of the Fourth Plan, with total exports for the Fourth Plan period at Rs. 5,100 crores.

While analysing the estimates of exports for the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, if more advance action is taken on principal items of exports like fish, iron ore, oils, sugar, cashew, engineering goods, and iron and steel, it may be possible to achieve a slightly higher increase in the middle years and the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, increasing the aggregate export earnings for the Fourth Plan as a whole.

The overall exports in the First and Second Five Year Plan periods were each about Rs. 3,100 crores. In the Third Five-Year Plan period, exports might reach the total of Rs. 3,800 crores. Thus the increase in exports in the Third Plan would be about Rs. 700 crores over each of the first two Plan periods, and the increase as estimated in the Fourth Plan period would be about Rs. 1,300 crores over the Third Plan period.

It would, of course, be desirable to have a much larger figure for exports during the Fourth Plan, as that would enable us to have a much larger level of investment. It does not, however, seem possible to aim at any higher level than the one indicated in the statement. Considering the difficulty in increasing agricultural output and considering the pressure from domestic demand, which will increase as people's income increases, it would be unwise to expect the economy to be able to throw up surpluses or to secure quantities for exports larger than those anticipated in these estimates. Even these surpluses will have to be extracted from the economy with a considerable amount of effort and regulation. Recent experience has shown that any maladjustment in the internal economy leads to resistance to efforts at promoting exports. In view of all these factors, it would be unrealistic to expect that we will be able to achieve an export target higher than the amount of Rs. 1,110 crores indicated in the statement, or a total export earnings of about 5,100 crores in the Fourth Plan period.



While the precise limit of exports is a matter of guess work in view of the various uncertain international as well as national factors, it is absolutely essential that policy measures are taken to help build up exports to progressively rising levels. In respect of reduction of costs and bringing down price levels, it is clear that the scope is limited. The inflationary potential continues to affect the economy and prices and costs have continued to rise. Therefore, there is a clear case for establishing a "Cost Reduction Studies Cell" in the Planning Commission or in the Ministry of Finance so that these studies could reveal the cost break-up and suggest remedial measures to bring down costs.

#### QUALITY CONTROL AND PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION

The year under review has been a period of intense activity in the sphere of quality control and pre-shipment inspection. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, was brought into force from January 1, 1964.

From the same date, the Export Inspection Council was established under the Act. This Council consists of eminent persons from industry and trade and technologists drawn both from the private and public sectors. The Council held five meetings and at these meetings top representatives from trade, industry and technologists were invited to participate in the technical discussions relating to quality control and pre-shipment inspection and to advise on the programmes. The Secretariat of the Council has been located at Calcutta and comprises technically qualified officers who will not only give technical advice to the industries concerned but also go into the field to supervise and to check the quality control measures and the quality of goods, and carry out super-inspection work of the agencies authorized under the Act or carrying out pre-shipment inspection.

#### *Pre-shipment Inspection Activity*

During the period under review, goods to the extent of 58 per cent of the total exports have been brought under the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection. The target for the ensuing year is that at least 80 per cent of the total exports should be subjected to compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

Compulsory quality control and inspection has been introduced over several new important commodities amongst which particular mention may be made of jute goods, mica and textiles.

#### COMMERCIAL PUBLICITY, EXHIBITIONS AND TRADE FAIRS

During the year, the export publicity programmes of the Ministry and of the various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards were further improved and strengthened to lend increasing support to the export trade. Among others, these programmes aimed at achieving the following main objectives:

- (i) To maintain a regular and steady inflow of commercial intelligence from overseas markets and its dissemination to Indian industry and trade;
- (ii) to deepen export-consciousness in the country; and
- (iii) to create an awareness in foreign markets about our export potential in a wide range of manufactures and other goods.

### *Journals*

The monthly journal *Foreign Trade of India* started by the Directorate of Commercial Publicity in April 1963 continued to give publicity to India's exportable products in the foreign markets. As in the previous years, each issue was devoted to a specific subject or group of industries/commodities. Through the medium of advertisements, the journal affords to Indian exporters an opportunity for publicising their brand goods and manufacturers in the foreign countries.

Two other monthly journals, namely, the *Journal of Industry and Trade* and the *Udyog Vyapar Patrika* (in Hindi) are also issued by the Directorate of Commercial Publicity. The *Journal of Industry and Trade* disseminates commercial and industrial information to Indian exporters, industrialists and businessmen. It contains special articles on industries and foreign trade; export promotion feature articles; information on commercial trading conditions in foreign countries; promotional activities undertaken by Governments, etc. *Udyog Vyapar Patrika* is designed primarily to serve the requirements of small and cottage industries of India.

A new quarterly journal is proposed to be issued shortly for publicity projections to departmental stores, consumer organisations, etc. in overseas markets in order to generate direct interest in Indian manufactures and other products. When published, the journal will serve as a direct selling aid for Indian goods.

### *Dissemination of Information*

In order to keep Commercial Representatives abroad posted with up-to-date developments in Indian industry and trade, the Directorate of Commercial Publicity sends out twice a day, through wireless transmission, information relating to important decisions of Government having a bearing on the export and import trade of the country, changes in customs and tariffs and also special feature stories, with emphasis on export promotion. This information is later elucidated and amplified, wherever necessary, and issued in a consolidated form in the weekly *Indian Commercial News*.

With a view to speedy dissemination of information to Indian exporters on market conditions abroad, trade possibilities, changes in trade regulations in foreign countries, the Directorate of Commercial Publicity proposes to issue shortly a weekly *Export Service Bulletin*.

Besides, a large number of pamphlets and brochures are in various

stage of production. Efforts are also being made to issue pamphlets in two or three important foreign languages such as German, French and Arabic.

The *New York Herald Tribune* brought out a special supplement on India on the occasion of India's Republic Day, January 26, 1965. Similarly, the Brazilian newspaper *Diario da Noite*, Sao Paulo, issued a special supplement on India on the same occasion. The Directorate of Commercial Publicity collaborated with these two organizations and helped them in various ways. It also rendered help by way of advertisement support to *The Times*, London, for its special supplement on Agriculture.

#### *Publicity through Films and Radio*

Publicity through the media of documentary films and radio was intensified during the year. A number of documentary films have already been completed and a few more are likely to be completed by the end of the year. They relate to the following : (i) Mica Industry, (ii) Indian Tobacco (in colour); (iii) Indian Marine Products; (iv) Machine-building Industry; (v) Indian Plastics (in colour); (vi) Refrigeration, Cold Storage and Air-conditioning Industries; (vii) Hospital Equipment; (viii) Carpets and other Floor Coverings (in colour); (ix) Glass, Ceramics and Refractories; and (x) India's Export Products.

In order to further intensify the film publicity programme, a documentary films cell is being set up in the Directorate of Commercial Publicity. This unit will get films produced on payment basis on behalf of the Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards.

The programme for radio publicity with the External Services Division of the All-India Radio for broadcasts on India's exportable products to be beamed to potential foreign markets was further stepped up during the year. Eighteen broadcasts were thus arranged on various subjects.

#### *Publicity Programmes of Councils and Boards*

The publicity programme of Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards were also expanded considerably. Standards of production, lay-out and get-up of the journals issued by the Councils and Boards were further improved. Other activities of the Councils and Boards include various types of publications, press advertisements, publicity films, public relations work abroad and export publicity in collaboration with importers of Indian products in foreign countries. Some Councils issued folders and pamphlets in two or three foreign languages.

The publicity programme of the Directorate of Commercial Publicity through all important media is being continuously expanded and improved upon in order to help India's export drive.

#### EXHIBITION AND TRADE FAIRS

India's participation in the New York World's Fair was an outstanding event of the year under report. The first session of the Fair concluded suc-

cessfully on October 18, 1964. Some of the highlights of the Indian Pavilion were :

- (a) a sales centre where Indian handicrafts, handloom textiles and other articles were sold in retail and
- (b) a national restaurant where a large variety of Indian dishes were served.

Six shops were rented in the shopping area of the Fair called "International Plaza" where selected exportable commodities were kept for display and sale. These shops were managed by prominent Indian firms and organisations under the overall control and supervision of the Commissioner General for India's participation in this Fair.

The Indian Pavilion attracted millions of visitors and is expected to bring about a marked improvement in India's export trade.

Planning for participation in the second session scheduled to commence on April 21, 1965, is in progress.

#### *Other Exhibitions/Fairs Abroad*

Besides the New York World's Fair and the wholly Indian exhibitions at Kuwait (Persian Gulf Area) and at Kathmandu (Nepal), India participated in the Milan International Samples Fair (Italy); Paris International Fair (France); Barcelona International Fair (Spain); Textiles Exhibition at Busto Arivizio (Italy); Levant Fair at Bari (Italy); 35th Display of Food-stuffs and Household Articles, Brussels (Belgium); Budapest Fair (Hungary); Poznan International Trade Fair (Poland); Zagreb International Autumn Fair (Yugoslavia); Brno International Fair (Czechoslovakia); Helsinki Autumn Fair (Finland); British Columbia International Trade Fair; 7th U.S. World Trade Fair, San Francisco (USA); 1st Washington International Food Show (USA); Izmir International Trade Fair (Turkey); Algiers International Trade Fair (Algeria); Royal Agricultural Show, Nairobi (Kenya); Sydney Industrial Engineering Exhibition (Australia); 2nd International Fair, Wellington (New Zealand); Ceylon International Fair at Colombo; Ideal Home Exhibition at London (U.K.) and Uganda International Fair at Kampalar (Uganda).

#### INDIAN COUNCIL OF TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

The activities of the Council, which was established in January 1964, were intensified during the year. Government have decided to transfer the control and management of the existing showrooms and trade centres abroad to this Council so that they could be managed and run on more commercial lines with the help of experts and people of experience in actual trade whose services could be obtained by the Council from established industry and trade. The very object of setting up the Council is to associate the industry and trade more and more in the planning, organisation and conduct of

such showrooms, trade centres and trade fairs wherein on-the-spot trade takes place. A good number of units in the established industry and trade have already become members of the Council. It is hoped that very many more enterprises connected with the export trade will be joining the Council in the immediate future. To begin with, the management of the showrooms at Lagos (Nigeria), Nairobi (Kenya) and Bangkok (Thailand) will be transferred to the Council very shortly, and preliminary steps have already been taken in this matter.

The Council participated in the Bangkok Industrial Trade Fair and the well-known Leipzig Spring Fair (German Democratic Republic) is now being arranged by it. In the Bangkok Fair which opened on January 20, 1965 the Indian Pavilion won the "Best Display" award. The response for these two fairs from the industry and trade has been satisfactory. During 1965-66, the Council is expected to arrange about 11 exhibitions in addition to the management of the existing showrooms which will be transferred to the Council and the opening of new showrooms if any required in advantageous centres abroad.

#### *Programme for 1965-66*

- Participation in 33 international trade fairs and exhibitions has been scheduled for 1965-66. Of these, 11 events are likely to be taken up by Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. The State Trading Corporation and the Export Promotion Councils may also take up a few exhibitions. The rest will be handled directly by the Directorate of Exhibitions in the Ministry in addition to India's participation in the New York World Fair. A wholly Indian exhibition either at London or at Paris and our participation in the world exhibition at Montreal which are also under active consideration, will be handled by the Directorate in the Ministry.

#### ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The scope and need for cooperation among developing countries has not only been recognised by India but a good start has also been made in this direction. This has taken the forms of provision of supplier's credit, grant of Government loans for purchase of capital goods and establishment of industrial projects, participation in equity capital in foreign Government sponsored developmental projects and encouragement to private Indian industrialists to collaborate with foreign governments, financial institutions and private industrialists for the starting of joint industrial ventures. Economic cooperation has already been extended to Ceylon, Nepal, Sudan, Uganda and is under active consideration in respect of East African Railways and Harbours and Ghana, investing a sum of about Rs. 200 million.

The part played by the Indian private sector has also been encouraging and its progress is commendable. A number of proposals for the establishment of joint industrial ventures in collaboration with foreign parties in

Asian and African countries have been received and approved by Government. So far six projects for industrial collaboration in Asian countries and ten in African countries have been negotiated. Including Government's participation in some of the projects these will account for an outlay of about Rs. 100 million in the form of export of machinery and equipment. These include cotton textile factories, woollen mill, jute mill, oil mills, plants for producing concrete pipes, manufacture of sugar, light engineering goods, bicycles, sewing machines, razor-blades, asbestos cement products as well as lead pencils. A number of other schemes are also under active consideration.

A start has been made in the matter of extending technical cooperation also to developing countries. Indian industrialists have come forward extending full cooperation to Government efforts. The India-Africa Development Association, a body of prominent Indian industrialists, which has just completed one year since its formation, has as one of its functions the selection of suitable Indian parties who could extend technical cooperation to foreign parties. Another function of the India-Africa Development Association is to provide facilities for "in-plant training" for African technical personnel in Indian factories and establishments. The Association's objective is to provide a sizeable number of scholarships of varying periods to impart practical training until the foreign technicians attained proficiency in their trades. A full scheme has been worked out which is being implemented by the Association with the assistance of Government.

#### COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

New Commercial Offices were opened in Accra (Ghana), Damascus (Syria), Rabat (Morocco) and Kampala (Uganda), in addition to existing ones at places indicated in Appendix X.

Proposals for opening new Commercial Sections in Kabul (Afghanistan), Amman (Jordan), Leopoldville (Congo), Douala (Cameroon), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); Buenos Aires (Argentina); Caracas (Venezuela), Montreal (Canada) and Saigon (South Viet Nam) are under examination.

The Commercial Office at Mombasa has been shifted to Nairobi. It is also proposed to shift the Commercial Section in the Embassy of India, from Berne to Geneva. A Commercial Office will be opened at Aden.

The State Trading Corporation has established depots and offices at Rotterdam, Prague, New York and Moscow and the establishment of offices and depots at Budapest and East Berlin is under active consideration. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is opening an office in Tokyo. These offices and depots are designed to serve in the interests of both the Corporations.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964, was convened primarily to suggest

and adopt practical steps to meet the special needs of the developing countries in relation to trade and other allied problems of development.

In all, delegations from 120 countries, headed generally by Ministers and members of Government attended the Conference to discuss, negotiate and, in the end, adopt a practical programme of action in the field of international trade aimed at increasing exports and the export earning of developing countries and accelerating the pace of their economic development. India participated in this Conference and the Indian Delegation was led by the Union Minister of Commerce, Shri Manubhai Shah.

The major achievements of the Conference have been the international recognition of the urgent need for action to promote the trade of developing countries; the unity of purpose and solidarity shown by the representatives of the 77 developing countries in the Conference and the general; agreement on the establishment of a continuing machinery for handling trade and development problems, as far as possible by a developed conciliation between the interests of the developing and the developed countries.

#### GATT

At present, as many as 75 countries are either the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or its associated members. One of the points which India and other developing countries have been pressing is that the General Agreement should be expanded in order to reflect more accurately the activities and responsibilities of the GATT in relation to the trade and economic development problems of the less developed countries. This demand was endorsed unanimously by the Ministerial-level meeting of GATT held in May 1963. The GATT 21st Session accordingly was devoted to the trade problems of less-developed countries particularly to matters relating to renovation of the General Agreement and approved the preparation of a new Chapter providing for the special needs of the developing countries for incorporation in the GATT. The proposals relating to the new Chapter were studied in a Committee on the Legal and Institutional Framework appointed by the 21st Session. A Special Session of GATT was held in November 1964 to finalise the new Chapter on Trade and Development and the documents relating to the establishment of a Committee to review the operation of the provisions contained in the Chapter. The second part of the Special Session was convened on the February 8, 1965 to approve the new Chapter and the documents drawn up for bringing it into force.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND FAR EAST

The 20th Session of the ECAFE was held at Tehran from March 2 to 17, 1964. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of Commerce. The Conference, among other things, considered the reports of the ECAFE Committees on Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, Transport and Communications, Irrigation and Power, etc.

The most outstanding event in this Annual Session of ECAFE, was the the unanimous adoption of the Resolution known as Tehran Resolution on U.N. Conference on Trade and Development which called for a dynamic policy in international trade. The Resolution underlined the unanimous approach of the developing countries in the ECAFE region to problems of trade and development facing them and served as a very valuable base on which the case of all the developing countries in the world was ultimately built up at the U.N. Conference held at Geneva during March - June, 1964. The resolution was sponsored by India, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, The Philippines and Thailand and piloted in the Conference by the leader of the Indian Delegation.

#### INDIA AND EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Indian Economic Mission in Brussels held a series of exploratory meetings with the Commission of the European Economic Community on the arrangements for negotiating suitable solutions to the following trade matters raised in two Notes Verbae presented by the India to the EEC on January 30 and on September 30, 1964 :

- (i) Duty suspension on items of which India is the principal or substantial supplier, such as pepper, East India kips, etc.
- (ii) Creation of suitable tariff heads for extending tariff suspension to products which are of interest to India, such as coir mats, handloom products, etc.
- (iii) Studies with a view to maximising reduction and, wherever possible, elimination of tariff differential between primary commodities and their processed form like tea in packets and powdered tea.
- (iv) Comparative study of trade and tariff treatment given to certain traditional exports of India and their substitutes.
- (v) Study of trade and tariff treatment given on certain items of agricultural products, such as tobacco and manioc meal.
- (vi) Study commercial situation and tariff treatment with a view to facilitating increased exports from India of non-traditional products to the E.E.C.

Steps were also taken to derive full advantage from the reductions effected from January 1, 1964 in the import tariffs of the European Economic Community on the following products for promoting India's trade in these lines :

- 1. Cashew kernels.
- 2. Cardamom (unground).
  - (a) for manufacture of essential oils and resionid.
  - (b) others



3. Cardamoms (crushed or ground)
4. Coriander (unground) essential
  - (i) for manufacture of essential oils and resionids
  - (ii) others
5. Coriander (crushed or ground)
6. Ginger
  - (i) for manufacture of essential oils
  - (ii) others
7. Curry powder and paste
8. Mango chutney
9. Ginger preserved crystallised
10. Ginger preserved in sugar
11. Castor
12. Tobacco seed oil
  - (a) crude
  - (b) other
13. (a) Chillies
  - (b) Chilli powder
14. Shellac bleached
15. Cricket and polo requisites
16. Tea
  - (a) presented in immediate packing with a net content of 3 Kg. or less.
  - (b) others
17. Tropical hardwoods.

## TARIFF POLICY

On the recommendation of Tariff Commission, protection to aluminium industry was continued for a further period of four years ending December 31, 1968 at the existing rate of protective duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem*. Besides, concessional duty on the import of alumina for the manufacture of aluminium has also been allowed. Protection to dyestuff industry has also been continued till December 31, 1967, at the existing rate of protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* and the scope of protection has been extended to cover :

- (i) naphthols by converting the existing revenue duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* into an equivalent protective duty;
- (ii) fast colour bases by the levy of protective duty of 75 per cent *ad valorem*;
- (iii) 2-amino—anthraquinone at 45 per cent *ad valorem* (standard).
- (iv) benzanthrone at 65 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential) and 75 per cent *ad valorem* (standard); and
- (v) H.O.N. (Beta-Oxy-Napthoic Acid) at 65 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential and 75 per cent *ad valorem* (standard).

### TARIFF REVISION COMMITTEE

A Tariff Revision Committee consisting of representatives of the Government of India and of trade bodies in India was set up to (i) examine the present structure of the Indian Customs Tariff (Import and Export) Schedule with reference to the composition of products and pattern of India's import and export trade; (ii) recommend whether the Import Tariff Schedule should be based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature or other international nomenclature or whether India may continue to have its separate Import Tariff Schedule after necessary improvement; (iii) advise the Government of India regarding the lines on which the Customs Tariff Schedule should be revised; (iv) recommend suitable amendments to the classifications and nomenclature of the Export Tariff Schedule; (v) review the substantive provisions of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, as well as other relevant legislations and recommend modifications or amendments required in respect of them; and (vi) make such other recommendations as may seem germane to the objective of the enquiry.

The Committee held two meetings and its work, which is done largely with the assistance of Sub-Committees including experts, and dealing with principles and methods and with different commodity groups, is progressing.

### FORWARD TRADING

With a view to checking speculative excesses and preventing unauthorised hedge trading in regulated or banned commodities, forward trading in groundnut, groundnut oil, mustardseed, taramiraseed, rapeseed or toria, groundnut oilcake, mustard oilcake, taramira oilcake, "methi", corainderseed, cottonseed, aniseed, "arhar-chunni" and "mung-chunni" was banned. Trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in mustardseeds, rapeseed has been brought under the purview of the Forward Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1952 with effect from December 24, 1964.

The ban on forward trading in staple fibre yarn and *kapas* imposed in 1962 was removed with effect from July 1964, to help stabilisation of prices. Trading in these commodities has been resumed in the recognised Associations concerned under suitable regulatory measures. In view of the anticipated bumper crop of groundnut and in order to facilitate its orderly marketing, the ban on forward trading in groundnut and groundnut oil imposed earlier during the year was lifted with effect from September 15, 1964, and trading in these commodities has been resumed in the recognised Associations concerned under suitable regulatory measures.

### METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The tempo of progress in the task of compulsory adoption of metric weights and measures since the enforcement of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, was maintained during the year under review. In fact, in certain spheres of activities, the targets have been achieved well ahead of schedule.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1956 was amended during the year. Definitions, particularly of the 'metric' and 'second' were amended to bring them in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures.

Promoters of new industrial enterprises have been advised to have their products and machinery designed on the metric system. Existing undertakings have been advised to begin re-designing their products and complete the process by April 1966.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organise a Prototypes Approval Centre which will rigorously test models of new types of measures and weighing and measuring instruments before approving them for regular production.

#### PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS

The following Corporations function under the administrative control of the Ministry :

- (i) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi; (STC);
- (ii) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd., New Delhi; (MMTC)
- (iii) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Corporation of India, Ltd., New Delhi; (HHEC);
- (iv) The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, Ltd., Bombay; (IMPEC);
- (v) The Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, Calcutta; (MSTC); and
- (vi) The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., Bombay; (ECGC).

#### STATE TRADING CORPORATION

The State Trading Corporation which was constituted in 1956 as a trading organization continued to play an important role in expanding and diversifying the country's trade. During 1964 it handled trade in 95 commodities with about 30 countries.

The trading activities of the Corporation consist of exports (direct and indirect), imports (direct and indirect) and internal trade. The total volume of its trade during the period from 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1964 was approximately Rs. 75.00 crores including direct trade worth Rs.41.00 crores and indirect trade worth Rs. 34.00 crores.

#### *Exports*

In so far as export trade is concerned, the Corporation is entrusted with commodities which are either difficult to move or have peculiar problems of procurement, etc. The Corporation did pioneering export promotion work in several countries, particularly in East Europe, by introducing new commodities in some countries and finding new markets for traditional

commodities besides increasing the level of exports of existing items. Some of the important commodities for which the Corporation has so far found markets are mentioned in Table 2 :

TABLE 2

## COMMODITIES EXPORTED THROUGH THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION

1	Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	Chappals, razor, blades, woollen goods handicrafts.
2	E. African countries	..	..	..	Textile machinery.
3	Formosa	..	..	..	Groundnut oil.
4	France & W. Germany	..	..	..	Sewing machines.
5	German Democratic Republic	..	..	..	Shoes, art silk fabrics, electric motors, storage batteries.
6	Hungary	..	..	..	Woollen fabrics, knitwear, cotton textiles, woollen knitwear.
7	Indonesia	..	..	..	Cotton yarn, cambric.
8	Italy	..	..	..	Manganese dioxide.
9	Sweden	..	..	..	Woollen fabrics, deoiled cakes, un-manufactured tobacco.
10	Switzerland	..	..	..	Gunny bags, deoiled cakes.
11	Turkey	..	..	..	Sewing machines, cycles, electric fans, electric bulbs, tiles.
12	U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	Footwear, woollen fabrics, cotton textiles, readymade garments, sports goods, razor blades, fruit juices, nylon, socks, instant coffee, biscuits, packed tea.
13	Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..Sports goods, sewing machines.

In order to develop and maintain export markets for commodities which are difficult to sell due to wide disparity between the internal and international prices, the Corporation took a long range view and undertook exports even at a loss in certain transactions. Such commodities during the year were groundnut oil, lemongrass oil, sodium bichromate and cement.

The Corporation made a significant contribution in the export of footwear to East European countries.

During the year the Corporation introduced fruit juices particularly mango juice in the European market in a big way and steps are being taken to put these exports on a regular basis.

The Corporation made a start with the export of chemicals and succeeded in getting export orders from the U.S.S.R. for large quantities of Zinc Phosphide B.H.C. and rosin.

Exports during January to December, 1964 were as following :

Shoes (Rs. 174.07 lakhs), Chappals (Rs. 9.07 lakhs), woollen textiles (Rs. 31.00 lakhs), woollen knitwear (Rs. 5.20 lakhs), razor blades (Rs. 0.19 lakhs), cotton textiles including cotton fabrics, readymade shirts, nylon socks and cotton hosiery (Rs. 167.22 lakhs), hessian cloth (Rs. 7.60 lakhs),

jute bags (Rs. 2.31 lakhs), bicycles (Rs. 0.29 lakhs), incandescent lamps (Rs. 0.24 lakhs), handtools (Rs. 0.22 lakhs). The other important items exported by the Corporation are salt (Rs. 31.83 lakhs), lemongrass oil (Rs. 116.72 lakhs), groundnut oil (Rs. 322.34 lakhs), tapioca (Rs. 3.90 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 44.77 lakhs) and cement (Rs. 25.69 lakhs).

Besides the above exports, contracts for the following commodities have been concluded and are in the process of implementation :

Woollen textiles (Rs. 64.00 lakhs), cotton fabrics and allied items (Rs. 31.06 lakhs), salt (6 lakhs tons for shipment during July 1964 to June 1966), and woollen knitwear (Rs. 20.43 lakhs), razor blades (Rs. 3.60 lakhs) jersey fabrics (Rs. 3.18 lakhs) sports goods (Rs. 2.64 lakhs), and cement (Rs. 2.15 lakhs).

### *Imports*

In the field of imports the Corporation endeavoured to assist the private trade and industry in importing essential capital and engineering goods, industrial raw material and other commodities, mostly from rupee sources at international prices.

During the period under review, caustic soda worth Rs. 199.53 lakhs and nitrogenous fertilisers worth Rs. 903.72 lakhs were imported. Other industrial chemicals imported by the Corporation during the period were heavy/light soda ash (Rs. 22.18 lakhs), muriate of potash (Rs. 179.22 lakhs), rock phosphate (Rs. 54.58 lakhs) mercury (Rs. 49.20 lakhs), sodium sulphate (Rs. 15.30 lakhs), rangolite soft (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), cinema carbons (Rs. 25.04 lakhs), caustic potash (Rs. 15.48 lakhs), sulphur (Rs. 9.81 lakhs) and camphor (Rs. 4.29 lakhs).

For the mechanization of fishing crafts under the Third Five Year Plan, a large number of marine diesel engines have to be imported under various credits from Japan, Yugoslavia, etc. The Corporation was able to bulk the orders of the various maritime States and bargain for the best possible prices and effect substantial imports of engines from these countries.

During the year, the Corporation entered into a purchase agreement with a well known U.K. firm for the import of textile machinery worth Rs. 10 crores on a long-term deferred payment basis. An agreement was also finalised with another supplier of U.K. for the import of woollen and worsted textile machinery worth Rs 2 crores on a long-term deferred payment basis. The machinery will be supplied to various mills in India for renovation and replacement purposes. The Corporations' agreement with the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturing Association was renewed during the same period and cotton and woollen textiles machinery worth approximately 10 million dollars will be imported under this agreement on deferred payment terms under the Yen Credit.

The Corporation continued to import a large variety of engineering items, such as plant and machinery, tractors and other equipments for agricultural purposes, road building and earthmoving machinery, scientific-

instruments, machine tools, printing machinery etc. The import and distribution of an important industrial development item viz., ball roller and taper bearings from the U.S.A. and the general currency areas, which in the past was imported and distributed by established importers, continued to be canalised through the Corporation to ensure fair and equitable distribution to actual users at reasonable prices. During 1964 the total value of licences issued was Rs. 105.72 lakhs.

The import of certain commodities in short supply was canalized through the Corporation such as betelnuts, cloves, cassia etc. The profits made on these items are used for promotion of exports of difficult to sell commodities. In fixing up the release prices of these imported commodities the Corporation endeavoured to bring about as far as possible a gradual and progressive decline in the prevailing prices of those commodities in the country.

### *Indirect Trade*

Assistance was afforded by the Corporation for the import of the following items on a small service charge for stock and sale purpose and without any service charge at all where the import was effected for actual users :

Engineering goods (Rs. 7.40 lakhs from East European countries and Rs. 106 lakhs from other countries); Paper Rs. 44 lakhs Raw-films and X-ray films (Rs. 134.50 lakhs); photographic goods (Rs. 69.50 lakhs); Wood pulp (Rs. 107.00 lakhs); Rock phosphate (Rs. 362.66 lakhs).

*Links and Barter :* The link /barter/parallel deals introduced as another instrument of export promotion to augment exports and to import commodities essential for the industrial and economic development of the country without spending foreign exchange were continued. The value of trade (imports and Exports) under these arrangements during the last four years is as follows :

1960-61	..	..	..	..	Rs. 24 crores	.
1961-62.	..	..	..	..	Rs. 37 crores	
1962-63	..	..	..	..	Rs. 32 crores	
1963-64.	..	..	..	..	Rs. 43 crores	

These arrangements resulted in introducing several new commodities in Western Europe such as gunny bags in Switzerland, sewing machines in France and West Germany and woollen fabrics, deoiled cakes, manufactured tobacco and woollen carpets in Sweden. Imports of essential items like machine tools, power-house equipments and other engineering goods for supply to actual users in the public and private sectors were effected. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament also recently commended the Corporation's performance under these arrangements.

**MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION**

The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was incorporated and registered as a limited Company on September 26, 1963 to devote concentrated attention to exports, planning and development of mineral ores and import of metals.

**Exports**

*Iron Ore* : In 1964, the export of iron ore amounted to 5.02 million tons valued at Rs. 22.09 crores against 3.98 million tons valued at Rs. 19.49 crores during the preceding year. The export earnings were not commensurate with the quantitative increase mainly due to lower pre-unit realisation on iron ore.

A regional office of the Corporation has been set up in Goa. Export of iron ore from Goa during the year 1964 amounted to about 244 lakhs rupees. The export target for the whole country has been fixed at 25 to 30 million tons by the end of 1970-71.

*Manganese Ore* : Despite severe competition and unfavourable conditions in the international market, exports of manganese ore increased from 0.5 million tons worth Rs. 4.44 crores during 1963 to over 1.2 million tons worth Rs. 10.16 crores during 1964. The exports consequently went up from 9 lakhs tons in 1963 to 1.5 million tons in 1964. In terms of value, exports edged up from Rs. 7.95 crores in 1963 to Rs. 12.81 crores in 1964. Thus there has been a substantial rise in exports of manganese ore both in terms of quantity as well as in value during 1964. This rise, it may be noted is the highest on record since 1957. Most of the exports were made under barter deals as internal prices did not compare favourably with the world prices. It has now been decided to export manganese ore direct by the Corporation at internationally competitive prices.

*Ferro-manganese* : Like manganese ore, disparity between internal and overseas prices of ferro-manganese widened further during the year but the Corporation improved its performance by increasing the exports from 3462 to 77,652 tons. The bulk of these exports were made under the Barter Agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S.A.

*Other Ores* : A three-year agreement was concluded with the Government of Burma for the export of 278 thousand tons of coal valued at Rs. 1.4 crore per annum. Export of items like ferro-manganese slag and black iron was effected for the first time.

**Imports :**

*Non-ferrous Metals* : The Corporation handles imports of non-ferrous metals generally to meet the entire requirements of small-scale industrial units or where imports had to be made under Rupee Payments and Barter Agreements. During 1964, the Corporation imported the following items :

Material				Quantity ton	Value <sup>a</sup> (in Rs. lakhs)
Copper	..	..	..	12,180	471.11
Zinc	..	..	..	11,229	183.12
Tin	..	..	..	898	135.00
Lead	..	..	..	5,934	80.84
Aluminium Wire Rods	..	..	..	258	6.85
Nickel	..	..	..	81	6.92
Platinum	..	..	..	72 kg.	13.30

The selling prices of the imported non-ferrous metal were fixed at the landed cost plus a small margin ranging from 2 per cent to 3-1/2 per cent.

*Steel Items :* Tin plates, ship-building plates and cold-rolled steel, hot-rolled coil and hoops of the order of 130 thousand metric tons (656 lakh rupees) were handled. These items are sold at prices fixed under the Iron and Steel Control Order. The Corporation also imported wolfram concentrates from the Soviet Union.

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## CHAPTER 4

### COMMUNICATIONS

INDIA'S Overseas Telecommunications net works of Telegraph, Telephone, Radio-photo and Telex services are operated by the Overseas Communications Service. The Service has four gateway centres for handling international communications, at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras. At present India has got direct Radio-telegraph services with 24 countries, direct Radio-telephone services with 24 countries, direct Radio-photo services with 8 countries, and international telex services with 4 countries. Through these direct services, telecommunication services are available with almost all the countries of the world.

Two Agreements establishing interim arrangements for Global Commercial Communications Satellite System were signed by 45 countries including India. These Agreements provide for the establishment of a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System by the end of 1967.

#### W.P.C. WING

The Wireless Wing of the Department of Communications is incharge of the management of wireless spectrum, which, among other things, involves licensing of wireless stations and monitoring of wireless emissions. The activities are related to National and International Radio Regulations.

#### LICENSING

Wireless communication facilities are being utilised in different fields of activity in increasing proportions every year. About 500 new licences were issued by the Department during the year, in addition to the existing 4,700 such licences. Besides usage of wireless by Government Departments, the fields of application covered fire-brigades, construction of dams, factories and the like, security links, harbour operations, electricity undertakings etc. A new type of licensing has been proposed to be introduced in the so-called Citizen's band for personal and operation purposes.

Examinations are being conducted at different places in the country for grant of radio telegraph and radio telephone operators' certificate of proficiency and licences to operate wireless stations on board ships and aircraft. A total of 159 candidates qualified in the examinations and licences were granted to them.

#### MONITORING

The Monitoring Organisation under the Department of Communications has set up a network of 7 monitoring stations at Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay,

Calcutta, Shillong, Srinagar and Gorakhpur. These monitoring stations continued to assist the Wireless Wing of this Department in carrying out its functions in regard to the frequency management, licensing, implementation of radio regulations, etc. With the increase of wireless usage in all spheres, the activity of the monitoring stations in assisting to maintain law and order in the wireless usage have largely increased. The need of specialised equipment at the monitoring stations for this purpose has been partly met. The expenditure budget for the monitoring organisation during 1964-65 was Rs. 12.27 lakhs.

#### INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LIMITED, BANGALORE

The Indian Telephone Industries Limited maintained the progress during the year 1964-65. The production of the main items during the year 1964-65 as also the corresponding figures for the previous year are as in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
PRODUCTION DURING 1963-64 AND 1964-65

Items					Production during 1964-65	Production during 1963-64
Telephones	..	..	..	..	1,55,304	1,46,132
Multiple Racks	..	..	..	..	750	915
Miscellaneous Racks	..	..	..	..	877	911
Small Exchange Lines	..	..	..	..	38,010	39,460
Switches	..	..	..	..	54,000	50,534
Relay Sets	..	..	..	..	15,007	13,448
Stackable Channels	..	..	..	..	113	429
8 Channel Terminal (Bays)	..	..	..	..	180	80
8 Channel Repeaters	..	..	..	..	50	80
FM VFT Channels	..	..	..	..	1,690	661
12 Channels Bay Sides	..	..	..	..	214	200

During this year, the Company developed 66 new items, besides taking up batch production of 26 new items.

The total sales during the year was about Rs. 10.15 crores as against Rs. 9.3 crores during 1963-64.

The Company exported equipment worth Rs. 7.47 lakhs to Nepal, Kuwait, Malaysia, Sudan, Ceylon, Burma, Iraq, Somali Republic, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Belgium and Bhutan. The Company also participated in several International Exhibitions and Trade Fairs, including the Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig.

During 1964-65, the Company paid a dividend of 4-1/2 per cent to the shareholders from the profits earned during the year 1963-64. The share of the Government of India in the profits was about Rs. 16.14 lakhs.

The authorised capital of the Company which remained at Rs. 4 crores (fully subscribed) at the end of 1963-64 was raised to Rs. 5 crores during this year. As on March 31, 1965, the Company had a strength of 10,771 employees.

On May 21, 1964, two Agreements were signed by the Government of India and the Indian Telephone Industries Limited on the one side with the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York in one case and the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium on the other for the licensing and manufacture of the Pentaconta Crossbar Telephone Switching equipment in India. The Crossbar Switching equipment is one of the most modern types of equipment and its manufacture has been taken up in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited in a separate unit. The unit will reach the targeted capacity of 1,00,000 Crossbar lines per annum by the middle of 1967.

#### **HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LIMITED, MADRAS**

During the year 1964-65, the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, produced 1,088 units of Teleprinters. The production during the year 1963-64 was 982.

The Company which was temporarily located in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras, had partly shifted to its permanent building nearby during the year 1964-65.

To meet the growing demands for teleprinters, the Company has planned to expand its production capacity from 1,300 unit teleprinters in single shift to 5,400 unit machines per year in single shift or 8,500 unit machines per year on a double shift basis by 1970-71. To meet the foreign exchange cost of the expansion programme as well as for meeting the immediate demands for components, long-term credit arrangements have been made by the Company with the Collaborators, M/s. Olivetti of Italy.

As on March 31, 1965 the Company had on its rolls 409 employees, including two Italian experts.

The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 3 crores out of which Rs. 82 lakh is paid up.

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## CHAPTER 5

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY has now been covered by the Community Development Programme. There are 2709½ Stage I blocks, 1910 Stage II blocks and 601 post-Stage II blocks, besides 18 blocks in the pre-extension phase.

Out of the 450 Tribal Development Blocks to be opened during the Third Plan, 299 have so far been allotted.

#### PLAN OUTLAY

The outlay on plan schemes is given in Table I

TABLE I  
OUTLAY ON PLAN SCHEMES  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Third Plan outlay	Actuals	Anticipated outlay	Outlay recomm- ended	Outlay approved
	1961-66	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1965-66
C. D. Programme	28767.00	3270.80	5819.15	6680.99	6089.16
Panchayats	2800.00	219.39	309.93	493.88	383.66
Central Schemes	600.00	36.39	83.81	84.44	84.44

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ SECTOR AND LOCAL PLANNING

The C.D. schematic budget is meant only as a corpus of nucleus funds to ensure a minimum level of overall area development. The schematic budget apart, there are different departments operating separately with separate funds to fulfil similar tasks. Coordinated and composite area development requires the pooling of all these funds and routing them through the block agency for execution, so that the block becomes an effective unit of planning and development. The Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1964, recommended that within the framework of the States' Five-Year-Plan, the State Governments may prepare a five-year 'sub-plan' for the *Panchayati Raj* bodies as a whole in the State. On the basis of this framework each Panchayati Raj institution should be given an indication of the principles on which allocations would be made to them. These recommendations are in the process of implementation by the States.

The question of formulating integrated plans at the district and block levels as a distinctive stage in the overall planning process has assumed special significance now that the Fourth Five-Year Plan is on the anvil. The Annual Conference held in 1964 carefully considered this subject and recommended a new methodology for the preparation of local plans. The following are the four significant aspects of the new approach to local planning:

- (i) Definition in clear terms of the areas of development which can form the physical content of district and local plans;
- (ii) Indication that such plans should be based on intensive local surveys and with the full involvement of the democratic institutions;
- (iii) The need for giving broad indications of outlay and the lines of development to the district authorities in the near future in six areas of development viz. agriculture and allied programmes, development of cooperatives, activities encompassed within the C.D. budget, elementary and social education, rural water supply and sanitation and district and rural roads, and
- (iv) Constitution of a suitable machinery (like the District Planning Committee) for coordination between Panchayati Raj institutions and the district authorities concerned.

As a first step, a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central grant was sanctioned for financing the conduct of surveys in selected districts in the States. So far 8 states have selected districts for the purpose.

#### APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Steady progress was made in the implementation of the programme during the year. The programme aims at increased production, at the village level, of various productive foods, like fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry and milk and the training and education of the villagers in the production, preparation, preservation and consumption of these foods. Free feeding of beneficiaries from the vulnerable groups, viz. pre-school and school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers is an essential part of the programme. The programme is now in operation in 183 blocks in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

An inter-state conference on Applied Nutrition was held in May 1965, to review the progress of implementation, identify the areas which required further strengthening and to chalk out broad guide lines for the consolidation and expansion of the Programme.

#### RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

The programme which seeks to provide additional employment opportunities to agricultural workers during slack season, especially in areas exposed to

pronounced seasonal unemployment and under-employment, was launched towards the close of 1960 on a pilot basis in 32 blocks. The programme now covers 995 blocks. Labour intensive schemes designed to assist agricultural production and to create productive capital assets for the community as a whole are implemented under this programme.

The programme has gathered momentum since 1963-64. As against the expenditure of Rs. 5.6 crores incurred till the end of 1963-64, the likely expenditure in 1964-65 is well over Rs. 7 crores. Again, as against 188 lakh man-days of employment generated during 1963-64, the figures for 1964-65 are expected to be 350 lakh mandays. An evaluation of the programme has shown that rural works programme is nearly twice as labour intensive as normal development programmes. In Uttar Pradesh, Madras, and Madhya Pradesh, every hundred rupee of expenditure under the programme resulted in the creation of employment of over 60 man-days. In three other states, viz. Orissa, Gujarat and Mysore, it was between 55 and 60.

#### LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

The Local Development Works Programme seeks to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people for plan effort through local schemes in the execution of which the local community would contribute 50% of the cost of the scheme in cash, kind or labour. Up to the end of the Second Plan period, schemes like drinking water supply, village roads, school buildings, godowns etc. could be taken up under this programme. During the Third Plan period, however, the scope of the programme was restricted to the provision of drinking water-supply in rural areas. The budget provision for the programme is 1964-65 was Rs. 5 crores.

From quick survey conducted two years ago, it was found that out of the total number of 5.87 lakh villages in the country. 2.89 lakhs did not have adequate drinking water facilities. Trends of the result of a recent survey have also confirmed these findings. Provision of adequate funds to provide this basic amenity in the coming years thus assumes special urgency.

#### YOUTH AND WOMEN'S PROGRAMME

Establishment of and membership in youth and *Mahila Mandal* received an impetus during the year. 1,19,718 *Yuvak Mandals* and 61,624 *Mahila Mandals* with a membership of about 23 and 13 lakhs respectively were functioning during the year 1964-65. Efforts were made during the year to strengthen these associate organisations by giving them programmes with an economic content. An intensive programme involving youth and women clubs in 1,000 selected blocks was recommended to the State Governments for implementation. The associate organisations in Applied Nutrition Blocks and Blocks taken up for intensive poultry and fishery development are to be encouraged to take up appropriate training

and production programmes. The more effective of the organisations in the Applied Nutrition Blocks would be awarded grants for equipment, for economic activities etc.

The coordinated Welfare Extension Projects functioned in 302 blocks. The integrated Child Welfare Projects launched by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has now been undertaken by almost all States. In all, 22,639 *bahwadis* were functioning by the end of September 1964.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Certain concrete measures were indicated to the State Governments with a view to ensuring effective involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions in mobilising the people for the maximisation of agricultural production. The measures suggested include drawing up a precise programme of action by the Panchayati Raj institutions for their respective areas indicating time schedules for each operational component and allotment of a group of villages to the office-bearers of Panchayati Raj institutions to see that the operational schedule for various programmes are being adhered to.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, a scheme for providing incentives to progressive farmers was finalised and circulated to the State Governments.

The substance of the recommendations of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh Working Group on Inter-Departmental and Institutional Coordination for Agricultural Production has been accepted by the State Governments. These recommendations which are designed to provide effective and purposive coordination at various levels are in different stages of implementation in the States.

It was decided during the year that the system of quick estimation of agricultural production by a combination of scientific crop-cutting experiments with eye-appraisals now being conducted in a few districts on a pilot basis should be extended in a phased manner to cover all the blocks in the country within a period of five years. The scheme will cover all the blocks in Bihar and Maharashtra during 1965-66.

#### FISHERIES

The fisheries programme recorded considerable improvement. Implementation of the special scheme for intensive development of fisheries in 600 selected blocks also made steady progress. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh coverage of this programme was extended.

#### POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The poultry programme recorded good progress during the year under review. The programme of intensive development of poultry in Community Development blocks around large urban centres was taken up by 11 States.

The Agricultural Production Board decided that this programme should be taken up as an integral part of the programmes of agricultural development in the States. The Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan have agreed to expand the programme during 1965-66.

#### VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Almost all the States have accepted the minimum target of four village industries in each block. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has agreed to provide the necessary funds. The target of four industries per block has been achieved in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In order to ensure better coordination between the Khadi and Village Industries Programme and other programmes of rural industries in the block, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has agreed to make the Block Development Officer the drawing and disbursing officer for their funds.

Over 1,000 service-cum-common facility workshops have been established in the Community Development blocks. To encourage the development of small industries in rural areas, the Ministry of Industry and Supply have agreed to ear-mark foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs for the issue of import licences for raw materials required by units in rural industries estates, Panchayat Samiti Industries, common facility workshops run by industrial cooperatives and units in rural industries project areas.

#### HEALTH

There were 4,186 Primary Health Centres against 5,205 blocks on the June 30, 1964. Various measures have been suggested to attract doctors to the rural areas.

Considering the importance of the propagation of family planning measures, this subject has been included in the syllabi of training programmes. State Governments have also been requested to include family planning as a subject in the training of Panchayat functionaries.

#### EDUCATION

The programme of adult literacy continued in the blocks. During the twelve months ending September, 1964, 46,578 adult literacy centres were started and a total of about 8 lakh adults attended them. Over the same period about 86 lakhs of adults were made literate. During the year, 13,740 reading rooms/libraries were started, bringing the total to 1,43,026.

There are over 10,000 radio rural forums in the country. The entire programme was reviewed at a seminar organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at Bhubaneswar. Following its recommendations, a special course for the State Chief Organisers of these forums will be conducted by the National Institute of Community Development.

It is envisaged that every *Panchayat* should have a community listening

set by the end of the current plan period. Over 1,85,000 sets have already been supplied or allocated.

As part of the process of bringing the school and the village community closer, teacher educators from primary teachers training institutes are being given regular orientation courses in Community Development. Four such courses were conducted during the year. They were attended by 316 Principals and 582 teacher educators, bringing the cumulative total to 1,541 and 1,858 respectively.

### TRAINING

It is of vital importance that the training programme which is basic to the efficient performance of various functionaries is kept constantly attuned to the changing requirements in the field. A comprehensive review of the entire training programme was, therefore, carried out at a series of regional workshops organised by the Ministry, in which heads of training institutions, State and Central administrators and selected representatives of universities and other experts participated.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The National Institute of Community Development occupies the apex position in the network of training centres and continues to provide orientation courses for senior officials and selected non-officials, to give them a deeper understanding of the ideals and objectives underlying the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programme, a wider awareness of its economic, social and administrative aspects and to develop in them a critical faculty and a sense of social responsibility. The main wing of the Institute which was shifted to Rajendranagar, near Hyderabad, in February 1964, is housed, from the beginning of this year, in its own permanent buildings.

The Institute continued to have fairly large research programme. The practice of entrusting fundamental research to universities and simple operational studies to training centres was maintained, while the staff of the Institute took up, as before, projects of an applied nature as well as basic research in unexplored fields. Five of the research projects entrusted to universities in the earlier years were brought to completion during 1964, while another five are currently in progress at different universities. A new step taken by the Institute last year was to entrust projects to research organisations other than universities, which have already developed or are building up expertise in applied social science research. Thus, two projects were entrusted to and completed by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi. The two projects assigned to the All India Panchayat Parishad have made good progress.

The Institute awards research fellowships, which are intended to encourage research in different social sciences, having significance for Community Development and Panchayati Raj, by graduates with good

academic record and interest in research. Six such fellowships were awarded during the year 1964.

A special feature of the activity of the Instruction Wing was the organisation of a course in Communication Media and Audio-visual Aids for artists and selected instructors from training centres. This was in addition to the usual training courses for instructors and orientation courses for Sub-divisional officers.

#### ORIENTATION AND STUDY CENTRES

Two new Orientation and Study Centres (at Bhubaneswar and Poona) were added during the year to the existing ten. The older centres conducted three series of Orientation, Job and Study Courses each for the Block Development Officers, Extension Officers, District Level Technical Officers and office-bearers of *Panchayat Samitis*.

#### TRIBAL ORIENTATION AND STUDY CENTRES

THE number of Tribal Development Blocks has been steadily on the increase. There was need to expand the facilities for training in tribal life and culture available to the staff working or to be posted in these Blocks. Having regard to the wider and accelerated coverage required, the new centre at Bhubaneswar was established as a Tribal Orientation and Study Centre. Tribal Wings were also added to the existing Orientation and Study Centres at Jabalpur and Udaipur.

#### SOCIAL EDUCATION ORGANISERS TRAINING CENTRES AND MUKHIYA SEVIKA TRAINING CENTRES

Besides the regular training courses organised for imparting training to Social Education Organisers and Mukhiya Sevika in the field work assigned to them, a special feature of the activity of some of these centres was the running of condensed courses to provide training in Social Education to composite functionaries entrusted with the work of social education, along with certain other duties in the Blocks in some of the States. Special courses were also organised at all the centres for imparting orientation in Community Development and Panchayati Raj to instructors from training institutions for primary school teachers.

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ TRAINING CENTRES

The training of non-official functionaries connected with the Community Development and *Panchayati Raj* programme, always necessary, has become all the more vital, following the establishment of *Panchayati Raj* institutions. *Panchayati Raj* Training Centres had accordingly to be set up to impart basic, short-term orientation and training to office-bearers and members of *Panchayats*, members of *Panchayat Samitis* and *Panchayat Secretaries*. There are now 107 centres functioning throughout the country and it is expected that 150 centres would be established by the end of Third Plan period.

### TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN WORKERS

The training programme for village leaders, youth leaders, associate women workers and the like, have, in recent times, been intensified in several ways; (i) the youth are being involved in an increasing measure in the *Gram Sahayaks* Training Camps; (ii) opportunities have been created for the more promising of the young farmers attending *Gram Sahayak* Camps to profit from the specialised fortnights' training courses in agricultural, activities organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; (iii) twelve day camps are being organised for youth leaders and workers at Social Education Organisers Training Centres and Gram Sevika Training Centres focused on the organisation of youth programmes; (iv) in Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks, special training is given to youth and women workers; and (v) apart from the 5-7 day camps which are organised in Blocks in some States for women members and workers, a selected number of women are trained as associate women workers at one month courses organised at Gram Sevika Training Centres and Mukhaya Sevika Training Centres.

### UNIVERSITY SEMINARS

During the year, a series of seminars were organised at the Universities, in collaboration with the University Grants Commission, to encourage further study and discussion on Community Development, *Panchayati Raj* and Cooperation. Three seminars, attended by University experts and others, were arranged respectively by the Universities of Rajasthan, Baroda, and Waltair on 'Panchayati Raj, Planning & Democracy', 'Community Development and Change in India', and 'Social and Economic aspects of Community Development.'

## II PANCHAYATI RAJ

THE primary object of *Panchayati Raj* is to enable people in the rural areas to assume responsibility, which is rightfully theirs, for intensive and continuous local development. The concept of *Panchayati Raj* is not limited to the non-official and democratic organizations associated with it. Representing, as it does, a distinct level of responsibility and functions within the general scheme of administration, *Panchayati Raj* comprises both the democratic institutions and the extension services through which development programmes are executed.

*Panchayati Raj* institutions were first set up in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in 1959 and have by now been constituted in 9 more states. For discharging their wide and varied obligations, these institutions require adequate powers, resources and personnel. The relationship between the official and non-official functionaries, particularly at the formative stage, has also to be kept under constant review to ensure optimum performance at all levels. This is attempted through continuous studies of progress and emerging problems by the State Governments as well as by the Centre. By assessing trends and formulating general policies an endeavour is made to



chalk out lines of action and concerted measures for strengthening the Panchayati Raj institutions and enabling them the better to perform their allotted functions.

#### COVERAGE

Panchayati Raj is in force in eleven States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elections to *Gram Panchayats* have been completed in Madhya Pradesh. The higher tier bodies are expected to be in harness by the middle of 1965.

In Bihar, The Bihar Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was enacted in February 1962 and a notification was issued in August, 1963 for bringing Panchayati Raj into force in four districts. Formal inauguration of Panchayati Raj has taken place so far in only two districts, namely, Ranchi and Bhagalpur, on October 2, 1964.

The Kerala Panchayat Union Council and Zila Parishad Bill introduced in the State Assembly lapsed on the dissolution of the State legislature in September 1964.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the State Government reconstituted the Democratic Decentralization Committee which is to suggest a suitable pattern of Panchayati Raj for the State.

The Government of Mysore have introduced a Bill in the State legislature to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Panchayati Raj.

#### ELECTIONS

Fresh elections to *Panchayati Raj* institutions were held during the year in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation continued to assist the State Governments not only in the formulation and implementation of Panchayati Raj Legislation but also in identifying problems and devising solutions on the basis of all-India experience. A revised edition of the publication *Panchayati Raj at a Glance* has been brought out presenting a comparative picture of different aspects of Panchayati Raj as obtaining in different States. The Ministry continued to function as a clearing house for the pooling and exchange of experiences.

During the year under review, a consultative council on Panchayati Raj was set up. The Council is a national forum reflecting different shades of public opinion for advising the Ministry on policies regarding Panchayati Raj and for suggesting measures for educating public opinion in a better understanding of the role and objectives of the Panchayati Raj movement. The Consultative Council constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Balwantray Mehta to suggest measures required to safeguard the integrity and to strengthen the finances of Panchayati Raj institutions. The Committee has submitted its interim report. The council in its second meeting

felt that the expression "Village Panchayats" occurring in Article 40 of the Constitution be interpreted by convention to include Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads. For this purpose a formal resolution may be passed at a Conference of Ministers of State Governments Incharge of Panchayati Raj and endorsed thereafter by the National Development Council. The Council has also appointed four zonal committees to study the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions in the States comprising the respective zones.

#### INCENTIVES AND SAFEGUARDS

The need for providing adequate incentives and proper safeguards to ensure healthy and effective functioning of Panchayati Raj has been a matter of concern. Based on the recommendation of the last Annual Conference, a Workshop was set up to consider the question in detail. The Workshop has made a series of recommendations. The more important among them include specification of the financial powers of the higher tier Panchayati Raj bodies, their standing committees and their chief executive officers, and vesting of the powers of recruitment, promotion and disciplinary action in respect of the staff working under the Panchayati Raj institutions in an authority independent of the elected component of these bodies. These are in the process of implementation.

#### REPORTS OF STUDY TEAMS

The Santhanam Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances had made several recommendations designed to increase the tax proceeds of Panchayati Raj bodies. The more important among them include making house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax compulsory, prescription of maximum and minimum rates for profession tax; specification of maximum rates of vehicle tax and levy of pilgrim tax by higher tier Panchayati Raj institutions. Many State Governments have accepted these recommendations in principle. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Study Team, the Ministry has formulated a scheme for strengthening the cadre of Panchayat Secretaries. It envisages the appointment of a qualified and trained Secretary for a Panchayat comprising about 3,000 population. This Secretary is to work after the secretarial, accounting and developmental aspects of the work of the Village Panchayat. The scheme was considered by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council on Agriculture and Irrigation. It has been circulated to State Governments for comments. In modification of one of the recommendations of the Study Team, a scheme has been prepared for providing matching incentive grants to Panchayati Raj institutions for increasing their tax effort. This scheme contemplates Central participation in such assistance during the Fourth Plan, to which the Panchayati Raj institutions would be entitled if their tax effort exceeded a predetermined minimum based on the normal rate of growth of taxation. This scheme is to be considered by the Committee on Resources of the National Development Council.

The more important recommendations of the Study Group on the budgeting and accounting procedures of Panchayati Raj institutions stemmed out of the basic premise that there was need to draw up a comprehensive Five Year schematic budget for the Panchayati Raj institutions as a whole and an integrated budget at the local levels so as to give a total picture of development in each area. In the context of the working of the Madras and Maharashtra patterns, the content of a Panchayati Raj 'sub-plan' was defined by the Ministry. According to this definition within the framework of the State's Five Year Plan, the State Governments might prepare a five-year 'sub-plan' for the Panchayati Raj bodies as a whole in the State. On the basis of this framework, each Panchayati Raj institution should be given an indication of the principles on which allocations would be made to them. This system is in the process of implementation by the States.

In order to give effect to the accepted recommendations of the Study Team on Nyaya Panchayats the Government of Andhra Pradesh has incorporated the necessary provisions in the Gram Panchayat Act, 1964. The Governments of Mysore and Orissa have prepared the draft legislations. The Government of Maharashtra is preparing the draft Bill. Assam and Kerala would take up this question after Nyaya Panchayats have been constituted in those States. The matter is being processed in other States.

The Annual Conference on Community Development held in 1964 reviewed the steps taken by the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the Study Team on Gram Sabha and recommended measures for ensuring an active interest on the part of the higher tier Panchayati Raj institutions in the proper working of the Gram Sabhas. These recommendations are being processed in the States. As recommended by the Conference, a study is also being undertaken of the actual working of selected Gram Sabhas.

A Committee set up in February 1964, under the chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam, to study the method of elections to Panchayati Raj institutions in various States and other related matters, submitted its report in March, 1965. The more important recommendations of the Committee include making voting compulsory in the Panchayat elections, default in voting being made punishable with a fine of Re. 1. Whilst the Sarpanch is to be directly elected by the entire adult population of the Panchayat, the Chairman of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads are to be elected by a broad-based electoral college consisting of all the Panches within their respective jurisdictions. The creation of a District Panchayat Commissioner to supervise, guide and inspect the Panchayati Raj institutions is also recommended. Representation of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes has been suggested on the basis of population with the proviso that the seats reserved for them in each Panchayat should be filled from different wards in rotation.

Another study team which was set up to undertake a detailed examination of the working of the present system of audit of the accounts of Panchayati Raj institutions, to locate deficiencies, to device measures to

strengthen the system and to suggest a basic pattern of audit also submitted its report in March 1965.

The Government of Gujarat appointed a committee to review the working of Panchayati Raj in the State. The Committee has also submitted its report presently.

During the year under review, the Study Team appointed earlier by the Government of Rajasthan under the chairmanship of Shri Sadiq Ali submitted its report. One of the significant recommendations of the Study Team is that the Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis and the Pramukhs of Zila, Parishads should be elected not only by the members of the bodies concerned but by broad-based electoral colleges. Its other important recommendations include transfer of certain powers now exercised by the Panchayat Samitis to the Zila Parishads and the constitution of State and District level tribunals to deal with matters relating to control and supervision of Panchayati Raj bodies.

#### STUDY AND RESEARCH

An opinion survey of rural leaders and officials in Panchayati Raj institutions was conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion. The survey revealed that whilst younger and better educated leadership was being thrown up, well designed training programmes were needed to educate them into an awareness of their roles and responsibilities. A majority of the rural leaders had fairly close contact with the rural public. A majority of the block officials was satisfied with the change effected in their position by the introduction of Panchayati Raj. There was a fairly high degree of satisfaction among the people with the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions though there was a feeling that safeguards were necessary to prevent monopoly of powerful groups in the villages.

The Indian Institute of Public Opinion also conducted a study on behalf of the National Institute of Community Development of the Panchayat elections held in Punjab in December 1963-January 1964. The survey revealed a high degree of participation in the elections. Although elections were not held on party lines, the political affiliations of the candidates were freely admitted. A decrease in caste tension was noticeable. The income of 50 per cent of the Panchayat members was less than Rs. 100 and only 5 per cent of the Panchayat members had income exceeding Rs. 500 per month.

A five-year plan of basic research on Panchayati Raj and Community Development has been initiated by the Indian Institute of Public Administration. The study is envisaged in four phases and is expected to be completed by 1967.

The All India Panchayat Parishad has undertaken a depth study of Panchayati Raj in Madras State. It has also taken in hand concurrent repeat studies in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and original studies in Punjab, Maharashtra and Orissa. These studies are likely to be completed in 1965.

### INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF GRAMDAN AREAS

A meeting of the committee for collaboration with the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh was held on January 1965. The committee decided to select a few compact areas for intensive development with focus on agricultural production. The Sarva Seva Sangh would provide a worker for each of the selected areas. The Panchayati Raj institutions would be fully involved in this intensive development programme. Funds for this intensive area development would be provided through normal schemes. They could be augmented, to the extent necessary, from out of the special fund for the development of *Gramdan* and *Bhoodan* areas. A separate cell has also been constituted in the Ministry to collaborate with the Sarva Seva Sangh in the development of Gramdan villages and Bhoodan areas.

### III COOPERATION

Much headway has been made in the important sphere of cooperation. If the establishment of a Socialist Society is to be achieved, the whole country should be covered with a network of cooperatives. They should extend to every sphere of activity whether it is production or distribution. The consciousness of cooperation must be created among the people. It is only then that democracy and socialism will become a reality. The Central Government is making every effort to spread this spirit. The old ideas of bureaucratic control should be abandoned and people must be made to take the initiative. So long as the officials think only of enforcing rules and rigid procedures, cooperation can make little headway. It is heartening to know that the cooperative spirit is growing in the country.

An outlay of Rs. 15.2 crores for cooperation has been tentatively provided in the plans of the States and the Union Territories for 1965-66. A broad-based programme has been drawn up for the balanced development of all sectors of cooperation.

The main trends during 1964-65 were the consolidation and strengthening of primary credit societies and marketing societies and fresh organisation in the field of cooperative farming and consumers' cooperatives. Another important feature was progress towards deofficialisation of the cooperative movement.

The number of cooperatives of all types has increased from 1,81,000 at the beginning of the First plan to 3,32,000 at the beginning of the Third Plan. The membership of primary societies increased from 137 lakhs to 342 lakhs. The increase in share capital was from Rs. 45.46 crores to Rs. 221.57 crores and that in working capital from Rs. 275.85 crores to Rs. 1,312.09 crores.

### COOPERATIVE CREDIT

At the end of June 1964 there were 2.09 lakh agricultural cooperative credit societies in the country with a membership of 243 lakhs. About 80,000 of these were undertaking one or more service functions, in addition to the

supply of credit. About 2,400 new service cooperatives are to be organised during 1964-65. Emphasis has been laid on the revitalisation of weak societies. About 13,000 societies are to be taken up for revitalisation. The membership is expected to increase to about 29 millions. The state Governments have a target of Rs. 400 crores for short and medium-term credit during 1965-66 as against Rs. 296 crores advanced during 1963-64.

The number of State cooperative banks during the year continued to be 21. It is estimated that the working capital of the apex banks was Rs.300 crores at the end of June 1964. The working capital of central cooperative banks, it is estimated, was about Rs. 450 crores at that time. Both these figures represent an appreciable increase over the preceding year. The working capital of central land mortgage banks also increased, and is estimated to have been about Rs.100 crores at the end of June 1964.

#### MARKETING, PROCESSING, SUPPLY AND STORAGE

125 primary marketing societies are proposed to be set up in 1965-66. The programme also envisages assistance for the construction of about 1,230 godowns.

During the year ended June 1964, the value of agricultural produce marketed by the cooperatives amounted to Rs. 225 crores. The main commodities handled were foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton, plantation crops and other commodities.

About 2,300 primary marketing cooperatives covered most of the important secondary markets in the country. With the organisation of another 125 new marketing societies during 1965-66 it is expected that by the end of Third Plan all important secondary markets would be covered by marketing societies.

Cooperative Sugar Factories accounted for over 23 per cent of the country's total production. Forty-eight cooperative sugar factories were in production during the season 1963-64. By the end of March 1965, the number of sugar factories in production increased to 50. It is estimated that by the end of 1964-65 season, the sugar production, in cooperative sector would account for 25 per cent of the total estimated production of the country.

The programme of cooperative processing other than cooperative sugar factories included in the five-year plans envisages units with a capital cost of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs. A beginning has, however, been made recently in establishing larger cooperative processing units. A solvent extraction plant has gone into production during the year in Maharashtra. Another such plant is being installed in Mysore. Four cooperatives of cotton growers have so far been granted licences for setting up spinning mills. The marketing society in Jalgaon in Maharashtra is installing a banana powder manufacturing unit. A cooperative society in Gujarat has recently been given a licence to establish a cement factory.

Cooperatives are progressively taking up the distribution of agricul-

tural requisites like fertilisers, seeds, insecticides, iron and steel, etc. In most States, cooperatives have been entrusted with the monopoly distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers.

By June 30, 1964 nearly 5,500 rural godowns with a capacity of about 100 tons each and 1,400 godowns at the mandi level with a capacity of about 250 tons each were completed under the Plan Programmes. Besides, the village cooperatives and marketing societies constructed nearly 1,500 and 1,000 godowns respectively, mainly from their own funds outside the Plan programmes. The total capacity of godowns owned by cooperatives at village mandi level was nearly 13 lakh tons.

#### COOPERATIVE FARMING

By the end of March 1965, 2,276 farming societies were working in the pilot areas, and 2,018 societies in the non-pilot areas. For 1965-66 a programme of about 1,300 societies, 580 in pilot and 761 in non-pilot areas, has been accepted. The total number of pilot societies likely to be formed by the end of the Third Plan is, approximately 2,800 (against the target of 3,180). A similar number of non-pilot societies are also anticipated.

On the suggestion of the Government of India, State Governments have been taking action to allot waste lands to cooperative farming societies. So far, 666 cooperative farming societies have been formed on such lands. Progress has been most marked in Maharashtra, where 309 such societies have been organised. In Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, the number of such societies is 91, 61 and 53 respectively. In other States, action has been initiated to allot waste lands to cooperative farming societies.

With a view to assessing and evaluating the progress of cooperative farming, a Committee of Direction has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Professor D. R. Gadgil. The Committee is now finalising its report.

Out of the provision of Rs. 1 crore earmarked for assisting schemes of development in *Gramdan* and *Bhoodan* areas, an amount of Rs. 26.96 lakhs has been sanctioned for the States of Assam, Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. In consultation with the Akali Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, special schemes are now being prepared for areas in which intensive development will be undertaken.

#### CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

Significant progress was achieved in the centrally sponsored scheme for consumers cooperatives. As compared to 143 wholesale stores and 2,341 retail units at the end of December 1963, 222 wholesale stores and 3,837 retail units had been set up by the end of December, 1964.

A Central Institute of Management for Consumers' Cooperatives to provide comprehensive training to the executive officers and key personnel of the wholesale stores in business management, sales promotion,

cost accounting, etc., has been set up in Bombay. Four courses of eight weeks duration have been completed. 105 executive officers of the whole sale stores participated in the courses. The services of 3 cooperative business experts have been made available to the Institute by the Government of Sweden. Before this Institute came into existence arrangements were made to get 32 executive officers trained in business management in the Indian Institute of Management at Calcutta.

State federations of consumers stores have so far been set up in Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab. In U.P., the Pradesh Cooperative Federation will function as a State Federation for the present. These federations will function as central purchasing and coordinating agencies in the States and facilitate large scale procurement of goods from different States and import of consumers articles from abroad.

Two hundred and twenty-four wholesale stores and 4,293 primary units have until February 1965, been organised under the centrally sponsored scheme for consumer cooperatives.

Originally the scheme envisaged the organisation of 200 wholesale stores and 4,000 primary units by the end of 1963-64. It was subsequently decided to organise 250 wholesale stores in order to cover all the cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above. This coverage is expected to be achieved before the end of 1965-66.

Under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, ten wholesale stores and 1,550 primary stores have been organised till now for industrial workers in the public and private sector undertakings.

A cooperative store for Central Government employees has been organised in Delhi and it has now 19 branch units and about 35,500 members. The scheme is now being extended to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The monthly turnover of wholesale stores under the Centrally sponsored scheme during February 1965 exceeded Rs. 8.4 crores as against Rs. 7 lakhs in March 1963. The response for the movement, as adjudged from the turnover, is particularly satisfactory in Maharashtra, Madras, Bihar, Mysore and Punjab.

Arrangements to sell essential commodities like foodgrains and clothing through consumer stores have been made. State Governments have been advised by the Food & Agriculture Ministry to treat cooperatives as fair price shops and assist them in selling foodgrains. They have also been advised to license wholesale stores and accord them the status of recognised dealers. This will enable them to import sugar directly from sugar mills. State Governments have been advised to earmark at least 50 per cent of the sugar of the town for distribution through wholesale stores.

It has been noticed that while the progress of the organisation of the consumer stores is satisfactory, the enrolment of members in many States needs greater emphasis. Each primary store should have at least



500 members to be economically viable. As such the immediate task is to increase the membership of primary stores.

It has been decided that the wholesale stores in the urban areas can supply goods to the marketing societies in the rural areas who in turn can supply to the rural consumers. Steps to extend the consumer store scheme to towns which have a population of less than 50,000 are being considered. Several other points like creation of staff cadre for consumer cooperative are also under consideration.

#### WEAKER SECTIONS

The problem of the weaker sections of the village community cannot be viewed in isolation. The amelioration of their conditions is a function of overall advance of rural economy of the community as a whole. Owing, however, to certain special disabilities from which these sections suffer, it is necessary not only to orient general development programmes to their special needs but also to design special programmes for their benefit. The steps taken during the Third Plan for the promotion of welfare of weaker sections include such measures as reservation of a certain percentage of the budget provisions of Panchayati Raj bodies; special attention in respect of provision for housing, water supply and the like, award of scholarships and stipends and provision of special representation for backward classes on the Panchayati Raj institutions.

. The Department of Social Security has also formulated special schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and denotified tribes. The efforts made to improve the economic conditions of weaker sections do not appear to have had significant impact on them as yet. It is, therefore, necessary that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, taking into account the experience available in the last three plans, a massive effort be made to improve their conditions. Before considering appropriate measures, it is necessary to arrive at a more precise definition of the term weaker sections. The term should obviously include, in view of the provision contained in Article 46 of the Constitution, all members of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. In addition it should also cover agricultural labourers and landless labourers, sub-marginal cultivators and tenants belonging to other communities, nomadic tribes and traditional artisans including craftsmen. Identification of agricultural labourers, landless labourers and nomadic tribes does not present a serious problem. But the category of submarginal and marginal cultivators and tenants does not lend itself to a uniform definition applicable to all the States. It is, therefore, considered that the term marginal and submarginal cultivators should broadly include those whose holdings are 1/9th or less of the maximum prescribed under the ceiling legislation of the respective States. The State Governments have been addressed to review their existing definition of the weaker sections and to introduce such changes as may be found necessary.

It is also felt that significant impact on the economic condition of weaker

sections can be made if they are organised into cooperatives which offer the benefits of large-scale organisation to individuals with slender resources.

#### EARMARKING FUNDS

Attempts hitherto made in some States to earmark, out of the total Plan resources, a fixed percentage of funds for Harijans and other backward classes have not made any discernible improvement in their economic condition. This may be due to the fact that earmarking was not always related to specific schemes in which weaker sections had traditional skill or for which the necessary skills could be easily developed. It is proposed that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan earmarking of funds for weaker sections should take place in selected development programmes for which weaker sections have traditional skills and aptitudes. These programmes might cover poultry, piggery, fisheries, dairying, rural housing, non-mechanised transport. A sizeable percentage of resources for these schemes is sought to be reserved for the cooperative sector. Of the funds so available to the cooperative sector, adequate percentage of financial assistance provided for individuals as subsidy or loan may be earmarked for the weaker sections.

Field experience of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab indicates that the object of stepping up production can be achieved and help extended to the weaker sections if a compact area is selected for intensive development and resources are not thinly spread. Project approach should be adopted, that is to say technical aspects including survey, location of the project, etc. should be decided by the Technical Departments. Common services such as supply of feed, fodder, veterinary and other facilities should be provided by the central organisation as an integral part of the scheme which should also take care of the marketing facilities.

Besides the reservation of funds in the selected general programmes, it would be necessary to promote certain types of cooperative programmes specially suited to the requirements of weaker sections. Labour cooperatives, cooperative farming, agro-industrial functional cooperatives and cooperatives for the tribal areas are among the special programmes that are suggested for this purpose.

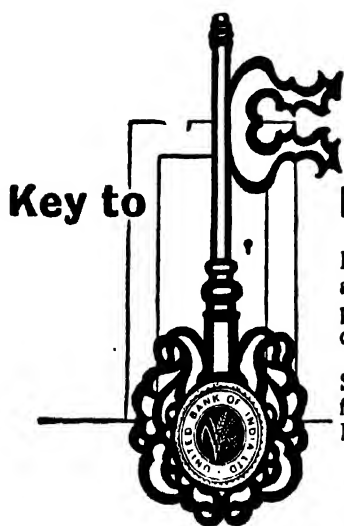
#### COOPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The National Cooperative Union of India is responsible for the implementation of the entire Cooperative Education and Training Programme in the country. The four-tier training set up consisting of National Cooperative College and Research Institute, Poona, for the training of senior personnel, Intermediate and Junior Training Centre for the training of intermediate and junior level personnel; and peripatetic units for the training and education of field level workers continues to function, together with the Cooperative Training Centre, New Delhi, which trains persons for the mem-

bers education programme. A high level Working Group under the chairmanship of Professor D. R. Gadgil has recommended the setting up of a well-equipped National Institute with autonomous status, comprehensive functions in the field of training, study and research, close integration with the Cooperative Movement and training institutions, close collaboration with the Universities in the country and special focus on training in business management. The recommendations are under consideration of Government of India.

Cooperation as a subject is now taught in schools in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Laccadive and Minocoy Islands. Twenty four Universities have also introduced the subject in their undergraduate courses in social sciences, commerce and agriculture; five have provided for post-graduate studies. The University Grants Commission has advised Universities to promote research in the subject of cooperation.

The cooperative training centres are also providing facilities for training in cooperation to candidates from a number of African and South East Asian countries under Colombo Plan and other programmes of International Technical Assistance.



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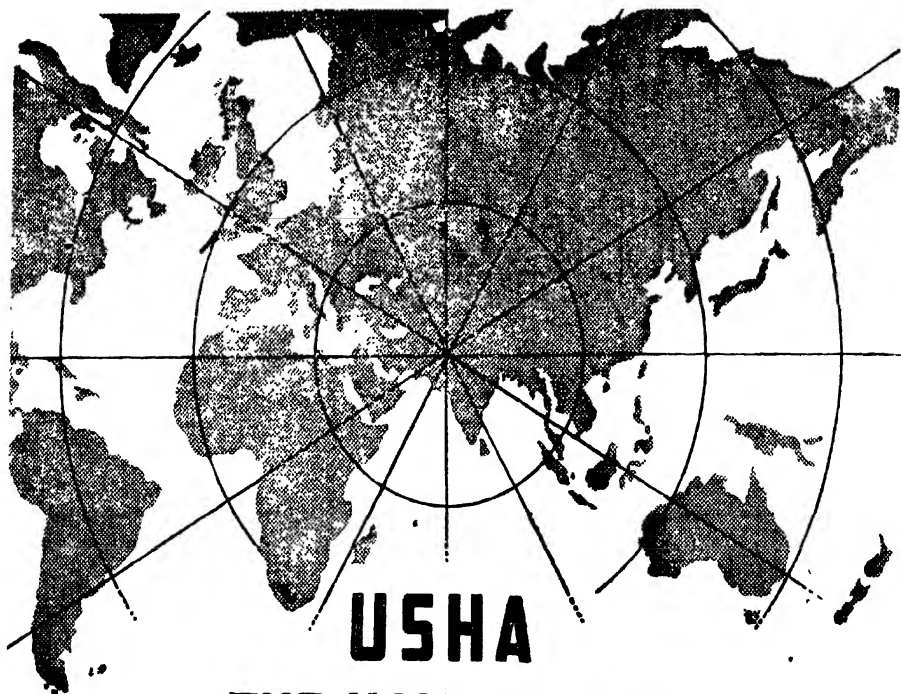
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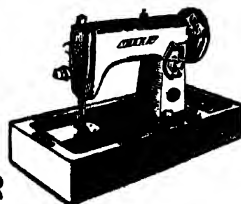
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## CHAPTER 6

### DEFENCE SERVICES

AN ATMOSPHERE OF war prevails today. It is earnestly hoped that this will end. Indeed the objective of the India Government's policy has always been peace. But the unprovoked Chinese aggression on our northern borders in 1962 and more recently the Pakistani aggression in Kashmir as also their militant activity all along the border has made it necessary to keep our defence forces in a state of readiness. Defence preparedness has become essential and vigilance on the border must be increased. China and Pakistan have been colluding to pose a continued threat to the security and integrity of our country. That has to be combated.

#### KUTCH AND KARGIL

Our love for peace and the wise statesmanship of our Prime Minister has resulted in the cessation of hostilities on the Kutch border where peace had been disturbed by Pakistani aggression in the third week of April.

The Indian Army pulled out on the June 30 this year from the two Pakistani posts in Kargil area which they had captured in a counter-attack on May 17. This followed assurances by the United Nations and the posting of U. N. observers in the area.

The Indian Army was forced to take strong defensive action against continued Pakistani attack on the Leh-Srinagar road in the Kargil area with a view to disrupt the flow of supplies to our troops defending the northern border in Ladakh. On the night of May 16, Pakistanis launched an attack on one of our posts 800 yards across the cease-fire line. This attack was repulsed and the Pakistanis were pushed back after suffering heavy casualties. To secure themselves against further harassment and defend their positions it became imperative for the *Jawans* to chase the Pakistanis across the cease-fire line and capture two pickets over 13,000 feet high. It was a cold night with sub-zero temperature when our *Jawans* went chasing the Pakistani soldiers across the ceasefire line clambering over extremely rugged terrain. They continued to march in the face of heavy mortar fire from high ground held by the Pakistanis. Undaunted, our *Jawans* went forward pushing back the aggressors till after 2-1/2 hours in a remarkable feat of military powers they climbed up a peak 13,600 feet high where the Pakistanis were holding their post.

The capture of the second post also presented a number of difficulties but our *Jawans* wading through deep snow successfully outflanked the Pakistanis from the right of their picket and forced the Pakistanis to withdraw from that feature. In the capture of these two Pakistani features the *Jawans* and officers showed remarkable courage and daring.

## DEFENCE PLAN

Keeping in view of the continued threat from China and Pakistan it has become necessary to prepare a Five Year Defence Plan. This Plan with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,000 crores envisages :

- (a) the building up and maintenance of a well-equipped army with a strength of 8,25,000 men;
- (b) maintenance of a 45 Squadron Air Force including programmes of reequipment and replacement of the older aircraft and Vampire, Toofani and Mystere by more modern aircraft and improvement of the air defence radar and communication facilities;
- (c) a phased programme for replacement of over-age ships of the Navy;
- (d) improvement of road communications in the border areas;
- (e) strengthening the defence production base to eventually meet the requirements of arms and ammunition of our armed forces; and
- (f) improving the organizational arrangements in the fields of provisioning and procurement, shortage, training etc. to ensure most economical utilization of funds allotted for Defence.

Efforts are being made to tap all available indigenous resources to provide modern equipment required for the forces so as to attain self-sufficiency in essential defence equipment in minimum time. We have also sought assistance from friendly countries both in respect of the technical know-how and material and financial resources. Last year the Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan visited the USA, the USSR and the UK and as a result of his discussions with the political leaders in these countries, substantial assistance has been provided and this will facilitate the implementation of the Defence Plan.

The U. S. authorities have granted assistance during the fiscal year 1965 at the same level as the previous fiscal year, and in addition provided credit of 60 million dollars for the purchase of defence supplies.

The USSR has agreed to supply immediately a number of MiG-21 aircraft so as to enable us to re-equip three of our fighter squadrons, supply a certain number of light tanks and other miscellaneous equipment. The USSR has also agreed to help in the setting up of a complex of MiG factories.

The UK has agreed to give a loan to enable the construction in India of frigates required by the Indian Navy, and negotiations for such construction at Mazagon Docks, Bombay, in collaboration with Messrs Vickers, Ltd. have been finalised..

## ARMY

The programme to increase the size of the Army to 8,25,000 called for an intensive effort and a sustained programme of recruitment and training.



The bulk of recruitment to the officer cadre and to those of other ranks has been completed. Training facilities were extended to provide for the increased intake and the curricula of training revised to enable the Army to operate in high altitudes and mountainous and jungle terrain. The training programme has been pushed through vigorously during the year.

The Jammu and Kashmir Militia which was raised at the time of large-scale military invasion of India in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 has been reorganised as a permanent force as a result of which the personnel of the Militia now enjoy, besides security of service, higher pay scales, pensions and other service benefits and facilities.

The quota for other ranks in the annual vacancies for the permanent regular commissions has been raised from 24 to about 42 percent.

### TRAINING

Training of Army personnel has been reorientated to meet the challenge of fighting in adverse conditions imposed by high altitudes, rain, snow and extreme cold, particularly at night. Greater emphasis is now laid on toughening of troops, unarmed combat and new battle techniques. Troops are being put through 'battle inoculation' to make them accustomed to the noise and shock of war by reproducing conditions of war as realistically as possible.

The capacity of the National Defence Academy has now been established at 1,500 cadets at any one time. Regular courses at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun for the grant of permanent regular commission have been reintroduced with an intake of 448 Gentlemen Cadets in August 1964 and 375 Gentlemen Cadets in January 1965.

Commando Courses have been introduced at the infantry School, Mhow in order to train a nucleus of selected officers in patrolling and commando type of operations over difficult terrain.

The Officers' Training School at Madras is at present training candidates for the grant of Short Service Regular Commission for non-technical candidates. The period of training of such candidates has been increased to about 10 months.

### NAVY

During the year, 41 officers were recruited direct and 53 through the National Defence Academy. The number of sailors recruited was 1,362. Initial training on entry and specialised or refresher courses were given to 575 officers and 3,960 sailors. The training of reservists which was held in abeyance for some time was recommended in June 1964. 7 Naval officers were deputed abroad for training course in specialist and technical fields. Another batch of 11 sailors was sent for submarine training in the United Kingdom. A number of Naval personnel from Commonwealth and other friendly countries were trained on IN ships and shore establishments.

### AIR FORCE

The IAF fleet of transport aircraft has been substantially increased since November 1962. The delivery of Caribous medium transport planes contracted for purchase from Canada was completed during the year. The aircraft was ferried to India by the IAF air-crew. The year has also been marked by the delivery to the Air Force of 2 of the Avro-748 aircraft under manufacture in the Kanpur Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

The US Government had agreed to supply sets of powerful static installations to provide effective radar cover for our north-eastern borders. The establishments necessary for manning these radar installations and also various works and services necessary at the sites chosen for the installations have been sanctioned.

Necessary establishments have also been sanctioned for the modern communications system which will link the radar stations, operational bases and a number of important Air Force units. The system will considerably enhance the reliability, security and speed of communications which are essential for efficient air operations.

### TRAINING

An emergency programme of training had been undertaken after November, 1962 to make up the deficiencies of officers and airmen in the Air Force establishments. Now a revised programme has been drawn up. It has been decided to increase the duration of the initial training course of recruits to both the technical and non-technical ground duty branches of Air Force.

The Pilot Training Establishment at Allahabad and the Air Force Flying College at Jodhpur are to be amalgamated into one unit at Jodhpur for providing basic and intermediate flying training. When the Air Force Academy near Hyderabad is established, it will absorb some of the existing training institutions and *inter alia* provide at the one place pilot training from the basic to the advanced stage.

It has been decided to form an Operational Training Unit for imparting advanced flying training, including bombing formation flying etc., to Air Force pilots on Hunter aircraft. The new institution will relieve the fighter/bomber squadrons of the task of further advanced training of newly commissioned pilots. The operational squadrons will then be free to devote their attention entirely to maintaining combat readiness at all times.

### DEFENCE PRODUCTION

The manufacture of medium tanks has been taken up at the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi. The first tank Vijayanta, assembled at the factory has been successfully tried.

In the course of the current year, the Varangaon Ordnance Factory was commissioned and the Explosives Factory at Bhandara commenced produc-

tion. With a view to rationalise aircraft production and development, a single Corporation, called the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited., has been established. It has taken over all existing units of aircraft production.

#### ORDNANCE FACTORIES

The ordnance factories have continued to maintain the high rate of production and exceeded the 100 crore target for 1963-64. The value of issues increased from Rs. 63.9 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 111.34 crores during 1963-64. During 1964-65 production of Ordnance Factories is expected to be higher than in 1963-64.

During the current year production of a number of new items was established for all the three Services. Some of the important items so established were a Tank Gun, a heavy Mortar and 30 mm ammunition for the Air Force. A new mountain gun of Indian design and of high performance has been developed and has gone into production. The rate of production of a number of items established in the preceding year went up manifold during the current year.

5,104 Shaktiman trucks have been manufactured up to the end of January 1965 with an average indigenous content of 70 per cent compared to 61 per cent last year. The production during 1964-65 is expected to be 1,131 as against 1,030 in 1963-64.

7,912 Nissan trucks have been issued to the Army and 1,236 to the DGBR up to the end of January 1965 with an average indigenous content of 38 per cent compared to 35 per cent last year. The production during 1964-65 is expected to be 3,798 as against 2,933 in 1963-64.

3,065 Nissan Patrol jeeps have been manufactured up to January 1965 with an average indigenous content of 31 per cent compared to 28 per cent of last year. The production during 1964-65 is expected to be 1,125 as against 1,080 in 1963-64.

The production of snow, winter and cotton garments of all types was considerably speeded up during the year. There was, for instance, an increase of 300 per cent in the capacity of the Clothing Factory at Avadi. The situation with regard to these items had improved so much that over time in clothing factories has been almost completely eliminated, and to keep the capacity going, orders from other departments of the Government are being entertained. Production was also established of a special type of pack plaster for para-dropping of jeeps.

Ordnance Factories have been able to assist the Indian Everest Expedition 1965 in the manufacture of mountaineering clothing and equipment of all types including sleeping bags, high altitude tents, eider down suits, axes, crampons, patons and carabiners.

A new Ordnance Factory is expected to go into production towards the end of 1966. Action for acquiring plant and machinery for the new Filling Factory at Chandrapur has also been initiated and the civil works for the factory are in progress. The factory is expected to go into production

about the same time as Ambajhari. The Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirapalli is being established without any foreign assistance and its planning is being exclusively done by the Ordnance Factories Organisation. A new vehicles factory is being established at Jabalpur.

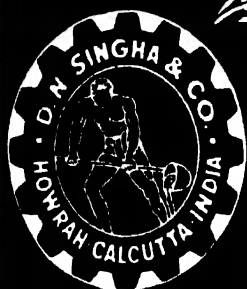
#### ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

During the year the Army rendered assistance to the civil authorities during natural calamities and for maintenance of law and order. In the floods of Punjab, Delhi, Bihar, Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, Army Units provided assistance in flood relief work.

In the cyclone in Rameshwaram, Air Force aircraft were employed for dropping supplies from air.

#### EX-SERVICE MEN

In order to cater for the welfare of the large number of Service and ex-Servicemen, Government have decided to create a Special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 crores from the National Defence Fund and a sum of Rs. 1 crore per annum from the Central Government to be matched by an equal annual contribution from the various States.



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## CHAPTER 7

### EDUCATION

THE UNION MINISTRY OF EDUCATION continued to maintain a steady progress in the sphere of education at all levels despite the emergency necessitating some schemes either to be dropped or curtailed to effect economy. An Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission was set up in October 1964 to survey the entire field of educational development and to have a comprehensive review of the country's educational system. This Commission has been called upon to advise the Government on the national pattern of education and on the principles and policies for the development of education at all stages and in all aspects, except legal, medical and adult education. The Commission consists of sixteen members (11 Indian and 5 foreign). In addition, eleven foreign experts of repute and standing in education as well as scientific field have also agreed to act as Consultants. The Commission is likely to submit its final report not later than March 31, 1965.

The Union Government have further decided to constitute an All India Educational Service consisting of the General Educational Branch and the Technical Educational Branch. Besides it, a preliminary report of the Fourth Year Plan in the field of education was prepared by the Working Group set up for this purpose. The drafts of the Annual Plans of the States and Union Administrations for the year 1965-66 were also considered by the Working Groups in the light of achievement made during the current and previous years of the Plan. The following is a brief account of the various educational developmental activities made during the year under report.

#### SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Union Government, besides directly implementing certain pilot projects and other reforms in the field of school education, grant financial assistance to the State Government primarily for the twin objectives: (i) provision of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 and (ii) improvement in the quality of school education.

#### A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Continuous efforts have been made to expand educational facilities for children in the age-group 6-11. This has resulted in a larger enrolment in primary schools than anticipated in the beginning of the Third Plan. The provision of free and compulsory education in the age-group 6-11 that is the free level is the most significant scheme for the school education included in

the Third Five Year Plan. At the end of the Second Plan the enrolment in classes I-V reached 349.87 lakh or 62.2 per cent of this age-group. It is estimated that by the end of the Third Plan the total enrolment in classes I-V would be 412.07 lakh or 77.8 per cent of the population of the corresponding age-group. Of this the number of girls will be 196.01 lakh.

At the middle school stage i.e. for the age-group 11-14 the expansion has been quite rapid. The original target for the Third Plan was to raise this enrolment to 97.48 lakh or 28.6 per cent of the population in the age-group. By the end of the year, 1964-65 the enrolment figure is likely to be 99.70 lakh. Estimates made recently indicated that the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII in the country by the end of the present Plan i.e. 1965-66 would rise to 107.96 lakh or 31.6 per cent of the corresponding age-group. Of this 28.74 lakh or 17.2 per cent of the age-group would be girls.

In the expansion of primary education progress has, however, not been uniform in all the States, some have reached or exceeded the target while other are lagging behind. The State Education Minister's Conference at its meeting in April 1964 recommended that there was need for phasing of improved legislation of compulsory education on the lines of the Delhi Primary Education Act. Such legislations already exists in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

With a view to improving the quality of education at various levels, particularly the primary and middle school levels, centrally sponsored scheme for the establishment of State Institute of Education was started during the year 1963-64. These institutes are intended to give in-service training to all Inspecting Officers and staff of training institutions and to conduct studies and investigation in the training of elementary schools teachers, besides producing literature for the benefit of teachers. State Institutes have been established in all the State except Nagaland. Central assistance on a 100 per cent basis, is given to the State Government for meeting expenditure on the staff, programmes and contingencies subject to a ceiling of Rs. 0.20 million per year.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the School Health Committee appointed by the Union Government in 1960, the School Meals Programme was introduced from 1962-63 with the object of providing midday meal to children in elementary schools. International organisations like CARE UNICEF and Catholic Relief Service provided free of cost food commodities such as corn flour, liquid oil, milk powder etc. The scheme has made marked progress. In 1964-65, 8.5 million children were fed. During 1965-66 it is proposed to cover 9 million more children.

The Government of West Germany have also agreed to donate three printing presses for printing the textbooks primarily for school children. These will be located at Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Chandigarh. The Governments of Sweden and Australia have been giving annually 8,000 and 2,000 tons respectively of printing papers from the beginning of Third Plan period for printing textbooks for primary and elementary classes.



The number of school teachers is also increased in accordance with the expansion in enrolment of pupils. The total number of school teachers which was 0.75 million in 1950-51 is estimated to rise 2.0 million by the end of the Third Plan, i.e. 1965-66. Of the latter 70 per cent will be trained. The percentage of trained teachers during 1950-51 was 7. During the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan about 0.45 million are expected to be added to the total number of teachers working at the elementary schools. The teachers' training facilities are also being expanded so that by the end of the Fourth Plan all the new teachers required for the schools will be trained persons in so far as the elementary schools are concerned. In order to clear the back log of untrained teachers it is proposed to introduce a special scheme of correspondence courses in teachers training for the working teachers.

### B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education is the most vital sector of education. There has been an effort to place the emphasis not only on quantitative development but also on the improvement of quality in this sphere.

There has been considerable growth in the enrolment in secondary schools during the Third Plan. The number of secondary schools has risen from 6,682 in 1949-50 to 22,581 in 1963-64. At the end of the Third Plan i.e. 1965-66 enrolment is expected to rise to 5.2 million. During the Fourth Plan efforts are being made not to place undue emphasis on quantitative expansion but to improve the quality of secondary education.

In regard to the improvement of quality of education at secondary level, the Union Ministry of education launched, during 1964-65, a crash programme for strengthening science laboratories and libraries of secondary schools and for organising a special training programme for teachers of science and school libraries. For the implementation of this scheme central assistance on a 100 per cent basis is given to the States. Under another scheme for strengthening of multipurpose secondary schools the two programmes initiated during 1962-63 included: (i) development of experimental multipurpose secondary schools; and (ii) supply of reference books to libraries of multipurpose schools. The successful organisation of secondary education and working of the multipurpose schools in particular depends upon a well-planned programme of educational and vocational guidance.

During the Second Plan, State Bureaux were established in 12 States. The Bureaux have been carrying out a programme of training of carrier masters and guidance counsellors. In 1962-63, a centrally sponsored scheme was initiated for the purpose of strengthening the existing State Bureaux and to assist the State Governments in the establishment of Bureaux in those States which had not established them so far. The total expenditure for the implementation of the scheme during the current Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 20 lakh. In addition to the scheme followed in the state sector for the upgrading of secondary schools, a number of schemes to improve the quality of education are being evolved by the Union and the

State Governments. These relate in particular to the strengthening of science education and the diversification of secondary schools into vocational technical and professional channels. In view of the importance of science teaching at the school stage, a fullfledged Department of Science Education was set up in the National Institute of Education to develop the current techniques and methods, curricula, textbooks, apparatus experimental kits. training of teachers etc.

In association with the University Grants Commission and the United States Agency for International Development, 16 Summer Institutes were held during the year under report for secondary school teachers in science. The 25 secondary schools teachers who participated in the Summer Institute were trained in the new methods of teaching science to school children with particular reference to an understanding of the basic scientific concepts, principles and processes.

The Union Ministry also developed the following important schemes in the field of secondary education:

- (i) Establishment of Education Evaluation Unit (Examination Reforms Unit).
- (ii) Establishment and Development of Central Schools. The Schools under the Scheme will provide educational facilities to the Children of transferable Union Government Employees as well as other floating population. The scheme envisages the establishment of 100 higher secondary schools in a phased manner at such centres in the country as may serve large concentrations of Defence personnel/ Union Government employees. The Union Ministry of Education bears the entire expenditure on the Central Schools through grants. It is envisaged that as soon as possible, a "*Central School Society*". (*Registered Body*) will be formed to run the schools.
- (iii) Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.
- (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations in the field of Secondary Education.
- (v) Correspondence Courses for Teachers: It is estimated that there will be about one lakh untrained teachers in secondary schools by the close of the Third Plan. This huge backlog of untrained teachers is proposed to be cleared by instituting correspondence courses in a few selected universities in the country.
- (vi) Assistance to Residential Schools.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

In the field of higher education, the Union Ministry continued to maintain and develop the four Central Universities—Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati—besides coordinating and maintaining standards in higher education. *Ad hoc* grants-in-aid were given to voluntary educational organisation for development purposes. Programmes of international

cooperation for the development of certain aspects of higher education continued to be operated as also the scheme of rural institutes.

There has been a significant expansion in the field of higher education as well during the first four years of the Third Plan. The number of universities and the institutions deemed to be universities under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 have respectively increased from 46 and 3 the end of the Second Plan (1960-61) to 62 and 9 at the end of the fourth year of the Third Plan (1964-65). During this period i.e., 1960-61 to 1964-65 the number of colleges and total student enrolment in higher education have also increased, the former from 1,537 to 2,297 (Approx) and the latter from 1.048 million to 1.5 million (approx).

A brief account of the projects and activities undertaken during the year 1964-65 is as under:

(i) It has been decided to establish a new University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, in the Union Territory of Delhi after the late Prime Minister. This would embody a unique synthesis of the humanities, the sciences and technology. Bill for the establishment of this University was introduced in Parliament on December 24, 1964

(ii) In consultation with and on the advice of the University Grants Commission, the Union Ministry has declared two more institutes. (a) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay; and (b) The Birla Institute of Technology and Science., Pilani as "deemed" to be Universities within the meaning of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. These are in addition to the seven institutions already declared "deemed" universities upto the end of March 1964.

(iii) On the advice of an Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission, the Commission selected 26 University departments to be developed during The Third Plan period as centres of advanced study in specific subjects—15 in science and 11 in humanities.

(iv) Correspondence Courses for B.A. (Pass) degree have been started by University of Delhi. It is proposed to extend this scheme so as to cover B.Sc. (Pass) degree and M.A. degree at the University during 1965-66.

(v) The Union Government have established the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, to provide facilities for advanced study and research to teachers and research workers of universities and similar organisations in the fields of the humanities, Indian culture, social science, natural sciences and comparative religion.

(vi) In June 1963, the Union Ministry of Education, on the recommendation of the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament, set up a committee under the chairmanship of Shri P.N. Saprú, a member of the Rajya Sabha, to examine the provisions of the Constitution regarding the responsibility of the Central Government in the field of higher education, with a view to finding out the extent to which the Centre could assume greater responsibility in this field, and to suggest appropriate steps to be taken for the purpose.

The Committee submitted its report in July 1964. The most important recommendation of the Committee is that University and higher education should be transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List, retaining intact Entry 66 in the Union List. This recommendation has been referred to all the State Governments for their comments. The other recommendations of the Committee are also under consideration of this Ministry in consultation with the other authorities concerned.

(vii) In pursuance of the recommendations made at the Seminar on National Integration organised by the University Grants Commission, a scheme for the exchange of reputed teachers between the universities has been initiated during the current year. Reputed professors or experts having specialised knowledge in various branches of study are invited to deliver a course of lectures, conduct seminars etc. for a period not exceeding 6 months. The Commission's assistance during the current year for this scheme is expected to be Rs. 2.75 lakh.

(viii) Financial assistance has been given to teachers in universities and colleges affiliated to them for undertaking research,

(ix) Republication of standard educational works in low priced editions. Under this scheme books on Humanities, Science and Technology are selected and evaluated, having regard to the needs of University students.

(x) The Third Plan target of establishing four new Rural Institutes has already been achieved with the establishment of the Rural Institutes at Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamatti (Mysore), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Thavanur (Kerala). At present 14 Rural Institutes are functioning in different parts of the country—13 in 11 States and one in the Union Territory of Delhi.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

With the increasing demand for engineers and technicians, a programme for developing the facilities of training in engineering colleges and polytechnics has been taken up for implementation on a high priority basis. The capacity of nearly all the engineering colleges has been increased. In order to meet defence requirements and demand of engineers and technicians for the Fifth Five Year Plan a revised target for admission to degree courses have been set at 25,000 and for diploma courses at 50,000. In 1964, the admission capacity of the engineering institutions was 23,757 for degree courses and 46,243 for diploma courses. To cope with this increased enrolment the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Centre and the States provided for the establishment of 23 new engineering colleges (including Regional Engineering Colleges) and 94 polytechnics; 12 engineering colleges were started in the first three years of the Plan period and during the year, six more colleges started functioning at Rewa and Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh, Amravati in Maharashtra, Kurhshetra in Punjab, Tiruchirapalli in Madras and Jaipur in Rajasthan.

As regards diploma courses, 54 polytechnics were started in the first

three years of the Plan period. In the current year, 14 more polytechnics were set up at Delhi, Batala, Hamirpur, Guru Teg Bahadurgarh, Mirjapur, Moradabad, Cooch-Bihar, Seoni, Ashoknagar, Dumka, Barauni, Nanded, Yeotmal and Rajkot. The State Plans, however, provided for the establishment of 24 polytechnics for women. In the first three years of the Third Plan period, 13 polytechnics were set up. In the current year, 4 more polytechnics started functioning at Hubli, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore and Gauhati. The total number of Junior Technical Schools functioning is 89.

On the recommendation of the Board of Post-Graduate Engineering Studies and Research, 38 Centres (other than the Institute of Technology) have been selected for the Master's Degree Courses and Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in a wide range of subjects.

The progress made in respect of some of the institutes, during 1964-65 is as follows:

(A) *Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur*: The Institute, in addition to regular post-graduate courses in various fields of engineering and technology also conducted short-term courses in Modern Foundry Practices. On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, a regular first degree course in Aeronautical Engineering was started at the Institute. An Electronic Computer at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 is being received as gift under the US-AID Programme.

(B) *Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay*: The total student enrolment at the Institute was 1,766 in 1964-65. It is expected that the student enrolment will reach 2,000 next year. The Institute also started a new post-graduate diploma course in Heat Treatment in January 1964.

(C) *Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur*. A new degree course in Aeronautical Engineering was started at the Institute and the student enrolment during the year was 682. Equipment worth 3.6 million rupees has already been received and an additional equipment of the value of 3 to 3.5 million rupees is expected.

(D) *Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi*: Under the Colombo Plan, 8 British Professors and 2 expert technicians are working at the Institute. The development plan of the Institute envisages a total student enrolment of 1,650 both in under-graduate courses and in post-graduate courses and research. Under the British programme of assistance to the Institute equipment and books worth over 3.1 million rupees have been received from the United Kingdom.

(E) *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad*: In 1964-65, the School started five-year integrated courses in Mining Engineering, Petroleum Technology, Applied Geology and Geophysics with Higher secondary or its equivalent as the minimum admission qualification and 166 students were admitted to the various courses.

(F) *Institutes for Training Polytechnic Teachers*: In order to train teachers for polytechnics, the Union Government have decided to establish

four Regional Institutes. These will be located at Guindy (Madras), Jadavpur (Calcutta), Patiala (Punjab), and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

(G) *All India Institute of Management*: The Institutes of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad have started their first post-graduate course leading to M.B.A. In addition, the Institutes, conducted executive development programmes and short-term specialised courses in Management for executives in public and private sector enterprises and in government departments.

#### EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

The education of girls and women has a key role to perform in the educational development of the country. In spite of impressive expansion at all levels of education the gap between the education of boys and of girls has not been narrowed to the desired extent. As a result of the various steps taken for the expansion of women's education it is expected that by the end of the Plan, 60.6 per cent of girls at the primary stage, 17.2 per cent at the middle stage and 7.8 per cent at the secondary stage in the respective age-groups will be in schools.

The National Council for Women's Education which was set up in 1959, continued to advise the Government on various matters relating to women's education. Since then, 20 State Councils for Women's Education have also been set up in various States and Union Territories. Many State Governments have also appointed Joint or Deputy Directors of Education, whose exclusive function is to promote the special schemes relating to girls' education and generally to supervise the promotion of girls' education.

At its sixth meeting held in February 1964 the National Council for Women's Education recommended that: (i) There should be a massive programme of education through part-time courses, for those children, who are not in a position, on account of social and economic reasons, to attend full-time courses in the schools; (ii) The funds should be provided to States outside the Plan ceiling with cent per cent Central assistance for special programmes to develop women's education and bridge the gap between the education of boys and girls; and (iii) the Planning Commission be further requested to expedite the allocation for Advance Action proposals for Women's Education.

The Committee on Part-time Employment and Training of Women appointed by the Council continued its work during the current year. Upto December, 1962, under the Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations engaged in the field of Women's Education, grants were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 2,09,349 to 20 institutions towards the construction of hostel buildings, laboratories and libraries.

In order to educate public opinion and to publicise the spread of girls' education it was proposed to organise 22 seminars on programmes and policies dealing with girls' education. During the current year, a Central grant of 12,000 has been sanctioned to various States to organise 10 seminars.

A documentary film "Who Seek the Light" has also been produced by the Films Division on behalf of the Union Ministry for educating public opinion on the need of girls' education and will be exhibited free through the "Integrated Publicity Programme" of the Films Division throughout the country.

#### AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITIONS OF TEACHERS

Further efforts were made for improvement in the emoluments and service conditions of the teachers. On account of persuasion and financial assistance offered by the Union Government many of the State Governments have raised the pay-scales of their teachers. The State Governments are also making efforts to remove the disparity between the emoluments of teachers working in Government and non-government schools. The State Governments have also been advised to introduce a Tripple Benefit Scheme Pension, Provident Fund and Insurance for non-government school teachers.

The National Foundation for Teachers Welfare was established in 1962 to promote the welfare of teachers and a sum of approximately Rs. 9 million has been collected in it from Government grants and private contributions. The Foundation has decided to commence the release of funds in individual cases on the basis of 80% of the collection made in any State or Territory.

The University Grants Commission has continued to offer financial assistance for facilitating the introduction of revised scales of pay in State universities and government and non-government colleges. 35 Universities have, so far, agreed to introduce the revised scale. It is expected that with the implementation of the revised scales of pay in the Universities about 5,000 University teachers, in all will be benefited under the scheme.

#### SOCIAL EDUCATION

The programme of social education is a comprehensive one and aims at providing education for the betterment of the life of the adult population and bringing about a desirable social change by acquainting people with the ever changing currents in social economic and political life and instilling in them a faith in themselves and the future of their country. The field programme of Social (Adult) Education with Adult Literacy as the core activity and its implementation is the responsibility of the State Government and Union Territories. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to coordinate the programmes and to provide technical guidance and supporting services. The Union Ministry also sponsors Pilot Projects which are of importance to the country as a whole.

The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to increase the tempo of literary work. The main difficulty of the State Governments has been the lack of funds. If Central assistance of 100 per cent could be given, it would be possible to achieve the target, but it has not been possible for the Union Government to provide cent per cent funds to State Governments for the purpose. During the Third Plan, an amount of Rs. 5.80 crore was allotted for social education both in the Central and State

sectors. If adequate funds are available in the Fourth Plan, it is hoped that the number of illiterate persons will be reduced by about 50 million at the end of the Plan period.

Among the schemes followed during the year, mention may be made of the Workers' Social Education Institute, Indore; Vidyapeeth programmes at Mysore and Prize Competition for Books for Neo-Literates.

The National Book Trust organised the first National Book Exhibition from November 26 to December 4, 1964, at New Delhi. Seminar and Convention of Booksellers and Publishers were also organised in connection with the Book Exhibition. The Exhibition was also held at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Calcutta and Madras. During the year ending December 31, 1964 the Trust was sanctioned a man of Rs. 3,20,000 as Government grant to carry on its activities.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In the field of physical education, the Union Ministry of Education has launched an Integrated Programme of Physical Education which has been woven into the fabric of the educational system, combining in it the best features of the existing programmes. This new programme is known as the "National Programme of Physical Education". The new programme will be a compulsory curricular activity for all students of classes V to XI and will come into force from the academic year 1965-66.

The "National Physical Efficiency Drive" was organised all over the country in November 1964. About 4,800 testing centres were set up and as the information so far available indicates, about 10 lakh persons as against 6 lakh in the previous year, participated in the drive. Financial assistance has been given to States to set up about 150 permanent testing centres where facilities and guidance will be available throughout the year to the prospective competitors to improve upon their performance in the various test items.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council of Sports, an Indian contingent was sent to Tokyo to participate in the Olympic Games held from October 10-24, 1964. India met Pakistan in Hockey Finals and won the Gold Medal. Besides, India also retained for the second time the World Billiard Championship.

The National Institute of Sports has made a steady progress. A 3-year regular course in athletics, gymnastics and swimming is being run by the Institute. The Institute also conducts a 1-year course for basket-ball, badminton, cricket, football, hockey, tennis, table tennis, volleyball and wrestling. The Institute also trains high calibre coaches for sports and games. The Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, is progressively expanding its activities. The admissions to the 3-year degree course as well as to the 2-year post-Graduate and master's degree course during the year have been the highest so far. 74 students were admitted to the first year degree course and 14 to master's degree course. 7 students passed



the M.P.E. (Part I) examination and 45 the B. P. E. (Final) examination during 1964.

The 9th Inter-University Youth Festival was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at New Delhi on November 14, 1964. Forty-seven universities with 610 participants (including 210 women) participated in this Festival. The strength of the contingent from each university was reduced from 24 to 14 students to cut down the expenditure on the Festival. The programme of the Festival included a symposium on the different facets of Jawaharlal Nehru, recitation, discussions and debates, dance, drama and music and other activities.

### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

#### (A) *Scientific Research*

With a view to encouraging scientific research, the Ministry continued to give financial assistance to a number of private scientific research institutions associations, scientific academies and societies for the maintenance and advancement of their work. Grants-in-aid are paid to the scientific bodies for expanding and enlarging their activities for active research work, publication of scientific journals and literature, holding of conferences, symposia and seminars and for the institution of research fellowships, purchase of equipment and library books etc.

During the year under report several scientific delegations from India went abroad and participated in various scientific conferences.

The Combined 51st and 52nd Session of the Indian Science Congress, under the Presidentship of Professor Humayun Kabir, was held in Calcutta from the December 31, 1964 to January 6, 1965. The session was inaugurated by Prof. S.N. Bose, F.R.S., National Research Professor. Among the large number of scientists who attended the Congress, there were 35 eminent scientists from other countries.

The *Vijnan Mandirs* have been set up with a view to stimulating interest in Science amongst the people in rural areas and also to help them to an intelligent appreciation of the scientific principles underlying problems of vital interest affecting their daily life. There are at present 50 *Vijnan Mandirs*. In pursuance of the recommendation, of the Assessment, the administrative control of *Vijnan Mandirs* was transferred to the State Governments in the beginning of 1963-64.

#### (B) *Surveys*

*Survey of India:* During 1964-65 about 60 per cent of the field potential was engaged on topographical surveys (including defence and boundary demarcation) and the remainder on development project surveys being undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan. Topographical surveys were also undertaken in Nepal as an Indian aid programme under the Colombo Plan.

*Botanical Survey of India:* The Botanical Survey of India undertook

the explorations on (i) Expedition of Rupkund by the Bengal Himalayan Association; (ii) Continuation of the exploration of medicinal and other plants of the different areas of Bhutan; (iii) Exploration of the Andaman and Nicobar Island; (iv) Exploration of the areas likely to be submerged by construction of Dams in Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Kerala; and (v) Exploration of other areas in the country which have not yet been fully explored.

Considerable improvements have been carried out in the Indian Botanic Gardens since it was taken over by the Government of India from the Government of West Bengal in January, 1963. A modern Herbarium Building in the Garden, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.55 lakh, is expected to be constructed soon.

*Zoological Survey of India:* Zoological Survey of India continued cooperation with a number of international scientific and other bodies interested in the development of zoological studies and researches.

Exploration and Faunistic surveys were conducted in South Andamans, Andhra Coast, River Tawi and its tributaries (Jammu & Kashmir), Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh), Poona and adjoining areas, Mahanadi Estuary (Orissa), Gurgaon (Punjab), Jaisalmer, Mount Abu, Udaipur (Rajasthan), Digha, Raniganj, Calcutta (West Bengal).

#### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In the field of cultural activities, the efforts of the Union Government, through the years after independence, have been directed not only towards conserving, unearthing and rediscovering the ancient cultural heritage of this country, but also towards assuming some direct responsibility for promoting arts and culture. The cultural programmes implemented by the Ministry emphasise such activities which express and promote the basic unity of Indian culture, contribute towards the promotion of emotional integration among people in various parts of the country and bring the rural and urban people closer to one another. Besides maintaining and developing the few cultural institutions of national importance which were in existence before Independence, the Union Government have since set up new institutions to provide guidance in the various fields of arts, letters, dance, drama, music and culture at an all-India level, and have carried on an extensive programme of strengthening voluntary organisations in different fields of culture.

The Union Government have an extensive programme of cultural relations with many countries of the world. Through an exchange of cultural delegations and exhibitions, and through participation in international programmes in the field of arts this programme aims at projecting India's cultural heritage abroad and at bringing to India the cultural heritage of other countries. The programmes are planned in collaboration with the Indian Missions abroad and the Ministry of External Affairs.

## EXTERNAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Union Government have an extensive programme of cultural relations with many countries of the world. Through an exchange of cultural delegations and exhibitions, and through participation in international programmes in the field of arts this programme aims at projecting India's cultural heritage abroad and acquaint India with the cultural heritage of other countries. The programmes are planned in collaboration with the Indian Missions abroad and the Ministry of External Affairs. These include exchange of delegations of artistes, students and scholars, exchange of publications, exhibitions and art objects, presentation of books, deputation of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, bilateral cultural agreements, creation of Chairs of Indian Studies in other countries and assisting in the translation and publication of Indian classics into foreign languages and vice-versa. At non-governmental level, a significant part of such activities is carried on by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations—an autonomous organisation financed entirely by the Ministry.

For some years now the Union Government have executed a number of cultural agreements with foreign countries. At the moment India has cultural agreements with 17 countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the USSR and Yugoslavia. These agreements envisage cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science. The instruments of ratification in respect of the Indo-Afghan Cultural Agreement were exchanged on February 16, 1965.

Indian delegations were sponsored during the year by the Government in various fields on different occasions. Cultural Delegations were sent to Afghanistan, Burma, Japan and Laos, Ceylon, Mauritius, Nepal, Sikkim etc.

The Education Minister visited the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria during the year. As a result of discussions held by the Education Minister in the USSR, a number of proposals on educational, cultural and technical cooperation were agreed upon. The significant amongst these are the proposals for the establishment of an Institute of Russian Studies in India and Soviet assistance for setting up of 7 Regional Colleges of Technology in India.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations also organised several performances by foreign and Indian artistes in New Delhi as well as in other places in the country. Besides it, the Council planned a series of seminars to enable scholars from India and other countries exchange views about contemporary problems of common interest and to think together of the ways and means of fostering the spirit of understanding and cooperation in the world. The first Seminar in the series on 'The Arab World and India in the 19th and 20th Centuries' was organized by the Council at Azad

Bhawan, New Delhi from 15-20 February, 1965, and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. The participants included 35 delegates—14 Arab scholars from different countries and 21 Indian scholars and about 20 observers.

### SCHOLARSHIPS

During the last few years and particularly since the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan the Union Government have evolved a large programme of scholarships for study in India and abroad. The schemes of scholarships in the fields of education and science are designed for two main purposes: firstly, to ensure that able students get a full measure of educational facilities unhampered by financial handicaps, and secondly, to equalise educational opportunities by providing special assistance to students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections of the population. The scholarships schemes in scientific research and technical education are meant to promote these fields and help to improve the standard of teaching and research and to meet the shortage of trained personnel. Scholarships in the cultural field are made available for encouraging, young persons of outstanding promise in the various activities. To promote cultural relations with other foreign countries and to accelerate progress in education, science, technology and culture, the Union Government also accept on the one hand from time to time offers of scholarships from foreign Governments/Organisations for Indian nationals and on the other, give similar scholarships to nationals of foreign countries.

The various scholarships schemes have been classified into four sections:

- I. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study in India.
- II. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study abroad.
- III. Programmes of Exchange of Scholars, and
- IV. Scholarships for Foreign Nationals for Study in India.

#### *I. Scholarships for Indian National for Study in India*

The Government of India Scholarships to meritorious students for higher studies and research are: National Scholarships Schemes for Post Matric Education (2,650 awards each year); Scholarships for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers (500 scholarships each year), National Loan Scholarships Scheme (22,500 awards for 1964-65). Instituted in 1963-64, this scheme provides for the award of interest-free loan scholarships to meritorious and needy students, tenable for the completion of the course. Scholarship in Residential Schools (200 awards each year—70 under the normal budget + 130 under the Third Plan). The Union Government also have schemes of scholarships (i) for young workers in different cultural fields. The scheme is administered by the State Governments and Union Administration with Central Assistance (50 awards every year); (ii) for children of political sufferers; (iii) for students of socially and economically

backward classes for post-matric study (funds amounting to Rs. 222 lakh were placed at the disposal of the State Government and Union Territories); (iv) for cadets from Union Territories for studying in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dshra Dun (2 scholarships each year); (v) for students from non-Hindi speaking States for post-matric studies in Hindi (1,000 scholarships in 1964-65); (vi) for scholars of traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas (18 new awards this year); and (vii) for scientific research and practical training. Besides these a number of scholarships and fellowships are given by bodies like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

## *II. Scholarships for Indian Nationals for Study Abroad*

The Union Government schemes in this category are; (i) Foreign Language Scholarship (9 awards in 1964-65); (ii) Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Economically Backward classes (14 awards this year); (iii) Passage grant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Economical Backward Classes (12 passage grants every year); (iv) Union Territories Overseas' Scholarships (5 awards each year); and (v) Partial Financial Assistance Loan Scheme. This scheme provides for the grant of loans towards passage and other incidental expenses to such academically distinguished students as have obtained admission in foreign universities, organisations, etc. for subject fields for which adequate facilities are not available in India, but are still in need of some financial assistance. During 1964-65, regular loans have been sanctioned to 30 students.

*Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan and Commonwealth Education Cooperation Scheme:* In order to enable its able citizens to share the wide range of educational facilities available within the Commonwealth countries, the Commonwealth Education Conference in July 1959 recommended a programme of scholarship. Under the scheme about 12 Commonwealth countries viz. Australia, Canada, Ceylon, East Africa, Ghana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, and United Kingdom offered scholarships to this country.

*Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments Institutions Organisations:* These scholarships vary from country to country and from year to year depending upon the study/training facilities, the donor country may have to offer. These scholarships cover generally passage maintenance, tuition fee etc. and provided for study in Humanities, Engineering, Technology, Science, Medicine, Architecture and Fine Arts. The donor countries and foreign organisations include, among others; France, the Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and the British Council, the German Academic Exchange Service, the Federation of British Industries and Universities of Philippine, Azhar, (U.A.R.) and Patrice Lumumba (U.S.S.R.).

### *III. Programme for Exchange of Scholars*

With a view to promote cultural relations with other countries, the Government of India have entered into agreements with them on exchange of scholars. During 1964-65 a large number of foreign scholars from more than eight countries viz. Bulgaria, Ceylon, Greece, Poland, Rumania, U.A.R. U.S.S.R. etc. were studying in India and Indian scholars studying in those countries.

### *IV. Scholarships for Foreign Nationals for Study in India*

The schemes of scholarships in operation in this category are: (i) General Scholarship Scheme (140 scholarships, offered in 1964-65 to students of certain Asian, African and other foreign countries for post matriculation studies); (ii) Commonwealth Scholarships and fellowships (50 awards were offered this year); (iii) Scheme for Training of Craft Instruction from certain Commonwealth countries (10 bursaries this year); (iv) Teacher Training Bursaries of other Commonwealth Countries (50 bursaries offered this year); (v) Scheme of Short-Term Visits of Senior Education from Commonwealth Countries. Instituted in 1963-64, this scheme provides for the visiting awards of 3-6 month's duration to educationists and administrators from other Commonwealth countries every year. Against the three awards for 1963-64, which were offered to the nationals of Canada, Malaysia and Tanganyika, two have been utilised. The educationist from Tanganyika has not availed himself of the award. Three educationists—one each from Ceylon, Nigeria and Australia have been awarded the Visitor's Awards for 1964-65 and their acceptances are awaited. (vi) Fellowships to West German Nationals 20 awards every alternate year on a reciprocal basis now modified; (vii) French Fellowship Scheme—six fellowships offered every alternate year; (viii) Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme—31 scholars studying in India; (ix) Aneurin Bevan Fellowships for British Nationals. In memory of late Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Government of India have instituted two fellowships for British nationals for study in India. The fellowships can be availed of in the humanities, science, medicine and nursing and are earmarked for one male and one female. Nominations for the fellowships for 1964-65 have been invited through the Aneurin Bevan Memorial Trust, London, and (x) Grants and Scholarships by Indian Council for Cultural Relations; the Council awarded scholarships to one American student for learning Veena, two French students for learning Indian philosophy and Indian dances and one to a South African student for studies in Medicine. A scholarship was also awarded to a student from Japan for learning Hindi in India. The Council gave travel grants and loans to a large number of overseas students.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI AND OTHER LANGUAGES**

The promotion, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, is the Constitutional responsibility of the Union Government. Flowing from the fundamental right granted in the Constitution to any

section of the citizens to conserve its own 'district language script or culture,' the Union Government carry certain obligations for the development of all modern Indian languages other than Hindi including Sindhi. The Union Government also have various schemes for the promotion and development of Sanskrit.

### *Hindi*

The work of propagation of Hindi through voluntary organisations particularly in non-Hindi speaking States has gained momentum during the year under review. Grants totalling Rs. 1,14,000 have been given to voluntary organisations during 1964-65 (so far) as against Rs. 471,000 during 1963-64. The schemes for which financial assistance was given include running of Hindi Teaching classes in non-Hindi speaking States, training and appointment of Hindi *Pracharaks*, setting up of Hindi Libraries and Reading Rooms, preparation of bilingual dictionaries, running of Hindi typewriting and short-hand classes, running Hindi medium schools and colleges in non-Hindi States etc.

During the Third Plan period it was decided to establish Hindi Medium Schools and Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States. Arrangements were made to supply Hindi books, as free gifts, to schools, colleges and public libraries. Hindi books were also distributed to the Armed Forces posted at the borders of the country with a view to raising their morale and to inculcate in them interest in Hindi.

In regard to the development and enrichment of Hindi, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology had completed the work of review and evolution of terminology up to First Degree standard in seven Science subjects. The Science Glossary, Volume I, containing Hindi equivalents of technical terms in these subjects has been published. The Expert Advisory Committee of the Commission on Medicine and Agriculture have finalised the coining of Hindi equivalents of 14,000 terms on Medical Sciences, and about 4,000 terms in Agriculture.

With hundred per cent assistance the Union Government, the programme of preparation, translation and publication of standard works in Hindi was continued through the universities, academic bodies of the State governments and literary societies of all-India status engaged in a similar job. In addition to whole-time cells for translation/original writing already established at Delhi, Bhopal, and Banaras, two more cells have been set up at Ranchi and Jaipur. The small translation bureau set up in the Central Hindi Directorate was also continued in the year under report. Gujarat State and Punjab University are also taking advantage of the scheme for translation of standard works into Gujarati and Punjabi. In all there are 14 agencies as against 33 last year, which are engaged in production of books.

So far 527 titles have been approved for translation and publication in Hindi under this scheme. Ten books were brought out in the current year, raising the total number of books so far to 14. The contribution

of the Central Hindi Directorate has been 9 books. Nineteen books are under print. Manuscripts of 100 books are ready for publication with the various Translating Agencies. Translation of 347 books and original writing of 39 books are in hand.

Two exhibitions of scientific books in Hindi and a few regional languages were organised at Gauhati and Bangalore during the year 1964.

### *Sanskrit*

The various programmes relating to the promotion and development of Sanskrit education are being continued on the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board. On the recommendation of the Central Sanskrit Board an appreciable number of copies of books relating to Sanskrit literature has been purchased during the year for free distribution to various educational institutions.

Financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations/institutions for the promotion of Sanskrit, amounting to Rs. 2,06,100 has been so far sanctioned.

### *Modern Indian Languages*

The scheme envisages development of all the Modern Indian Languages mentioned in the Constitution excluding Hindi and including Sindhi. It was included in the Second Five-Year Plan, with a plan provision of Rs. 20 lakh. Out of this, nearly Rs. 14 lakh was utilised during the Second Five Year Plan. The scope of the scheme has been expanded and has been included in the Third Plan with a programme limit of Rs. 99 lakh.

This year grants amounting to Rs. 2,55,840 have so far been paid under the scheme for bringing out encyclopaedias, bilingual dictionaries, bibliographies and books of general knowledge, etc. Notable among the items of publications assisted are works of Swami Vivekananda, Telugu Encyclopaedia, Ramcharitmanas in Bengali and Urdu translation of Shri Nehru's works by the Jamia Millia Islamia.

### INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with the UNESCO undertook diverse activities during 1964-65 in fulfilment of the functions assigned to it, namely to promote among the people of India an understanding of the aims and objectives of UNESCO to serve as a liaison agency between the UNESCO and the institutions working in the fields of education, science and culture; and to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the UNESCO. Some of the activities deserving mention are outlined below.

The Commission's work-plans for this assignment centred round activities like dissemination of Unesco's publication and materials, popularising the UNESCO and implementation of the UNESCO programmes. The Commission received and distributed a variety of the UNESCO publica-



tions—documents, books, reports on various aspects of education, science and culture and other periodicals viz., *Arid Zone Newsletter*, *Education Abstracts*, *International Journal of Adult and Youth Education*, *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*, *UNESCO Chronicle* and *UNESCO Features* etc. The Commission continued to function as a sub-agency for the sale of UNESCO publications in India. The sales proceeds during 1964-65, were over Rs. 20,000.

Under a special programme undertaken by the Commission in support of the UNESCO Associated Schools Projects for Education in International Understanding and Cooperation, 405 schools and teachers training institutions were selected to participate in this programme. In 1964 two such workshops were held at Ahmedabad from 20-23 February and Pondicherry from 21-24 October.

The educational institutions throughout the country celebrated the UN Day on October 23, 1964 and pamphlets and visual materials on the United Nations and the specialised agencies were widely distributed.

The National Book Trust of India entered into a contract with UNESCO through the Commission for the organisation of a National Book Exhibition and Seminar. This exhibition held at New Delhi from November 26 to December 2, 1964 displayed about 15,000 books in various Indian languages and English. Charts showing the origin and development of various Indian scripts and write-ups introducing the exhibition were also on display. During the exhibition week, a seminar and a convention of the agencies connected with the production, distribution and promotion of books in India was also held at New Delhi. The UNESCO gave financial assistance of Rs. 19,000 towards these activities.

The Commission also arranged for the participation of Indian children in the (i) Tenth World School Children's Art Exhibition in Seoul, Korea (May 1964), (ii) Fifth World School Children's Art Exhibition in Tokyo (August 1964), (iii) International Exhibition of Children's paintings entitled: The Child and the World in Prague, Czechoslovakia (October 1964).

The Indian National Commission for the UNESCO met in New Delhi on March 21-22, 1964 under the Chairmanship of Shri M.C. Chagla, President of the Commission. The Conference made a number of recommendations which were forwarded to the UNESCO and the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENTS RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

The Government of India continued to develop and strengthen its relations with the UNESCO. On the one hand, the Government gave all practicable support to the Organisation in its cultural, educational and scientific activities and on the other received financial and technical help from the Organisation for developing national and regional programmes and projects. The multifarious nature of the UNESCO activities involved the active participation of a number of governmental authorities in the implementation of its programmes. The Ministry of Education continued

to perform its role as coordinating agency and took up the implementation of such of the activities as came within the purview.

The Government of India sent a delegation consisting of four delegates, two alternates and a secretariat of 4 members to represent India at the XIII Session of the General Conference of UNESCO. Shri M.C. Chagla, Minister of Education, led the delegation. The Indian delegation played an important part in the deliberations of the conference. A number of proposals were either made or promoted by the Indian Delegation.

Assistance amounting to \$ 14,99,300 has been promised by the UNESCO under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance 1965-66 for providing services of experts, equipment and training facilities for the Secondary Science Teaching Programme, development of Centres of Advanced Studies and Technical and Scientific Education.

The Regional Centre for the Training of Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors in Asia continued with its programme of organising a three-month course each for (i) educational planners, and administrators, and (ii) educational supervisors. The Fourth Training course, for educational planners and administrators, was held from July 31 to October 28, 1964 and 27 trainees from thirteen Asian countries attended the course.

The Centre has also initiated a survey of wastage and stagnation in education in certain selected primary, middle, and higher secondary schools and colleges of the Punjab, in collaboration with Directors of Education of the State.

#### CLEANING HOUSE FUNCTIONS

One of the major functions of the Union Ministry of Education is to serve as a clearing house of ideas and information in all fields of educational activity. This function is discharged through the agency of three sections: namely, Information, Statistics and Publications. These provide for the dissemination of educational information relating to statistics and facilities for study at home and abroad and publish reports, periodicals and other literature pertaining to the fields of education and culture.

The Information Section of the Union Ministry also organised a Seminar of the Students Advisory Bureaux at Calcutta. The Publications Section continues to bring out five quarterly journals namely, *The Educational Quarterly*, *Youth*, *Cultural Forum*, *Secondary Education*, and *Sanskriti* in addition to other educational and cultural publications. To improve the realiability and timely supply of statistics, the Statistical Section has been giving technical assistance to the States and the Union Territories, and Universities to organise short in-service training courses in educational statistics for the benefit of their staff.

#### NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

The Government of India decided to dedicate the Teen Murti House, the residence of the late Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, to the nation as a memorial.

The Ministry of Education has been entrusted with the responsibility to establish a Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Museum and a Library at the Teen Murti House.

The Nehru Memorial Museum, which is at the moment functioning as a part of the National Museum in the Ministry of Education, was inaugurated on 14 November, 1964 by the President of India.



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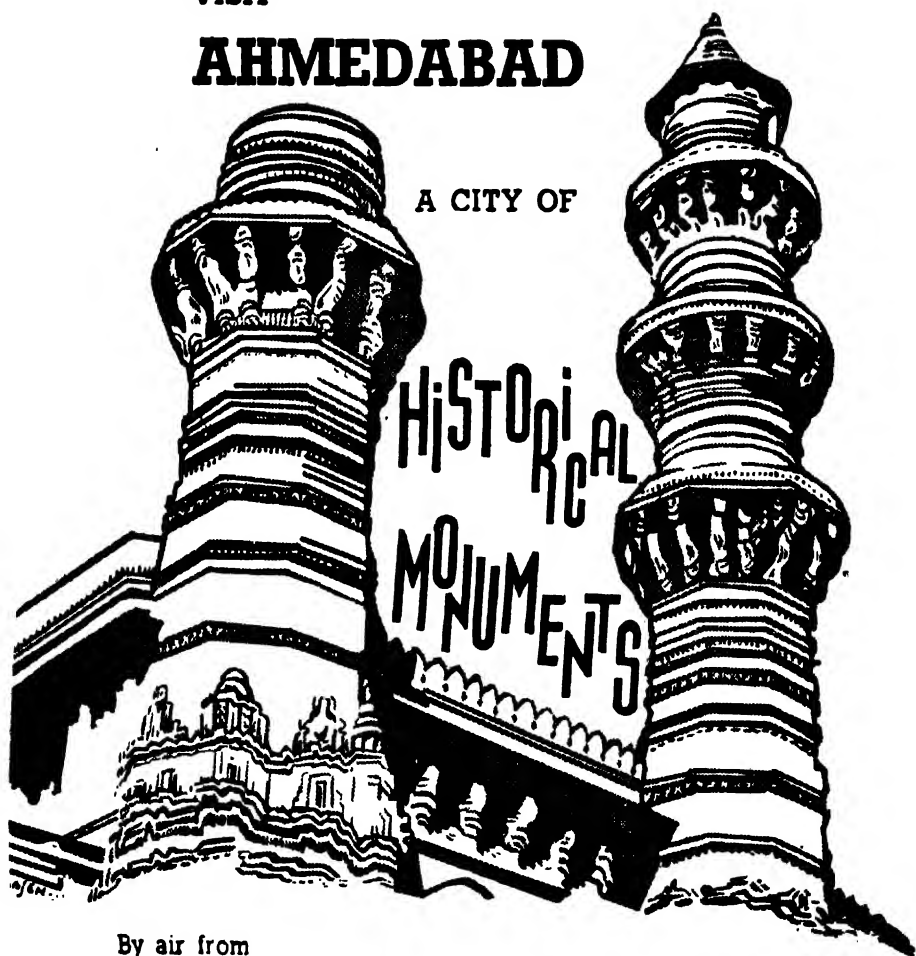
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## CHAPTER 8

### EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

EVER SINCE her independence, India has consistently followed in her foreign relations a policy of non-alignment. This policy has steadily developed into a major factor in international affairs, with the emergence of a large number of countries of Asia and Africa into independence.

During the year, the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Nations was held in Cairo from October 5 to 10, 1964. The Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri attended on behalf of India.

The Conference fully supported India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. It helped to endow non-alignment with a new sense of purpose as an important factor in promoting international peace and understanding.

Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, addressing the Conference said that the right of self-determination is not relevant to a sovereign independent State and cannot be applied to a part of a region of a sovereign State or to a section of a people or a nation. Otherwise, it would lead to fragmentation and disruption and no country's integrity would be safe.

#### UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

*U. N. General Assembly :* The Indian Delegation to the 19th Session of the U.N. General Assembly was led by the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh. Speaking in the general debate, the Minister stressed the need for an urgent settlement of the great problems of peace, disarmament, discontinuance of nuclear test explosions, non-dissemination of nuclear weapons, apartheid, colonialism and narrowing of the economic gap between the rich and the poor nations. He condemned the nuclear test conducted by the People's Republic of China in defiance of world opinion.

*International Cooperation Year :* India has constituted an Indian National Committee for the International Cooperation Year to organise and prepare for suitable activities for the ICY. India has also sent a report to the UN, outlining the various plans and projects to be undertaken in India in observance of the ICY.

*Unicef :* India was also re-elected to the membership of the Executive Board of the U.N.I.C.E.F. for a period of 3 years with effect from February, 1965.

*Commission on Human Rights :* India participated in the 20th Session of the Commission on Human Rights held at New York during February-March, 1964.

*Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers :* The Commonwealth

Prime Minister's Conference 1964 took place between the 8th and the 15th July. Due to the Prime Minister's indisposition, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and Shrimati Indira Gandhi attended the Conference on behalf of the Government of India.

### DISARMAMENT

The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee held its deliberations in two sessions—from the January 21, to the April 28 and from the June 9 to the September 17, 1964.

The Committee resumed its work in an atmosphere of optimism generated by the three agreements reached in 1963 viz., the establishment of a direct communications link ('hot line') between Washington and Moscow to limit the possibility of an accidental war, the partial nuclear test ban treaty prohibiting tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and the banning of nuclear weapons from outer space. India continued its efforts to promote agreements by making constructive suggestions.

On the question of the testing of nuclear weapons India continued to press for the immediate suspension of all nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. India stressed that the continuance of tests, increased tension, aggravated the arms race and made the achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament more difficult.

India also continued to render active co-operation to the International Atomic Energy Agency in its task of furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In recognition of the useful work done by the Agency and as a gesture of sincere appreciation, the Government of India decided to enhance its voluntary contribution from \$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000 for the year.

### INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

*Burma* : India's relations with Burma have been friendly and cordial during the year. On many important international issues such as peaceful co-existence, non-alignment with power blocs, support to the United Nations and disarmament the two countries have similar views.

The presence of nearly half a million persons of Indian origin in Burma has, on occasions, tended to be a disturbing factor in the friendly relations between the two countries. As a result of the nationalisation of shops in March-April 1964, and other restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Burma, Indian nationals have been leaving that country in large numbers. This large-scale movement of Indian nationals raised several problems but the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries have helped to solve some of these problems while some others are under active negotiation. These negotiations started with the Foreign Secretary's visit to Burma in May 1964 and have since continued at various levels.

The Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid a goodwill visit to Burma in the first week of September 1964. It helped to bring



about a better mutual appreciation of the points of view of both Governments and to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

*Ceylon* : Relations with Ceylon continued to be friendly. Soon after assumption of office as Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh paid visits to neighbouring countries, with a view to establishing personal contact with leaders of those countries and as a gesture of goodwill. He visited Ceylon from 11 to 13 September, 1964 and discussed with the leaders of Ceylons subjects of mutual interest. The visit underlined the basic unanimity of views between the two countries on international affairs.

The status of the persons of Indian origin resident in Ceylon had defied solution for more than two decades. But an agreement was reached on this issue.

According to the agreement, the number of "Stateless" persons has been estimated at 9,75,000. Of this, the Government of India have agreed to the repatriation to India of 5,25,000 persons, together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of Ceylon have agreed to grant Ceylon citizenship to 3,00,000 persons, together with the natural increase. It was agreed that this process should keep pace with each other. The status of the remaining 1,50 000 persons has been left for determination at a subsequent meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

*China* : China continued to occupy 14,500 square miles of Indian territory which she had seized by her massive invasion across the Indian borders in October-November, 1962. Having thus occupied strategic territory in Ladakh, China turned its back upon negotiations and rejected the Indian as well as third-party proposals calculated to bring the two countries to a negotiating table. The Colombo Proposals put forward by the Conference of six Non-Aligned countries were fully accepted by the Government of India, but the Chinese Government, under the cover of acceptance 'in principle', rejected the very basis as also the concrete provisions of these proposals.

While doing everything to obstruct the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the border problem, China continued to build up its military strength in Tibet and concentrate more and more troops on the Indian border, where the buildup is heavier by the end of 1964 than in the autumn of 1962. The Chinese have also constructed a network of roads and barracks and several air fields on the Tibetan side, thereby very substantially enlarging the logistic and quartering facilities for their troops.

Chinese aggression against India, it is now obvious, was motivated as much by ideological considerations as by expansionist motives. In the Chinese ideological spectrum, India is the key to the vast "intermediate zone" of Asia, Africa and Latin America. China would like to see India reduced to the status of a secondary power in Asia and to destroy the policy of non-alignment which has earned for India so much respect and prestige in the Afro-Asian world. In collusion with Pakistan, China has been

conducting virulent propaganda campaign denigrating Indian leadership and India's foreign and domestic policies.

On October 16, 1964, China carried out her first nuclear explosion. This climaxed China's opposition to the Moscow Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to which more than 100 nations are signatories. Prime Minister Shastri called the Chinese test "an aggression against peace and security". It flouted world opinion and increased the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and the hazards to the health and well-being of mankind. It was a violation of the Bandung Declaration, to which the Chinese Government was a signatory and which enjoined on all countries not to carry out nuclear tests. It was contrary to UN General Assembly Resolutions on the subject and totally disregarded the Declaration of the Second Non-aligned Conference held at Cairo.

*Tibetan Refugees* : There are in all about 45,000 Tibetan refugees in India. It has been decided to rehabilitate 12,000 refugees in five land settlements comprising an area of about 10,000 acres of land. 3,000 Tibetan refugees have been settled in the settlement at Bylakuppe in Mysore district, which is now nearing completion. About 2,000 refugees have been settled in the lower areas of Tirap and Lohit Frontier Divisions of the North-East Frontier Agency. Another 2,500 are being settled at Chandragiri in Orissa, and 2,000 at Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh. Work on reclamation of land in these settlements is in progress.

Hospitals and dispensaries have been opened at all settlements and other camps. Arrangements have been made for the screening of all Tibetans to detect chest and other diseases; those suffering from tuberculosis are sent to sanatoria.

On the request of the Dalai Lama, the Government of India are maintaining about 2,000 Lamas at Buxa, in West Bengal, and Dalhousie.

The Government of India have accepted responsibility for the maintenance of all the aged and infirm Tibetan refugees, numbering about 1,500. They are being provided with free rations and free medical treatment.

*Nepal* : The cordial and friendly relations existing between India and Nepal were further strengthened during the year by visits at official and ministerial levels.

Early in May 1964, the meeting between the King of Nepal and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at Bhainsalotan on the occasion of the foundation-laying of the Gandak Barrage, a project of great benefit to Nepal and India, provided an opportunity for an exchange of views between the two Governments.

The Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid a two-day goodwill visit to Nepal from the August 23 to August 25 and had friendly and informal exchange of views with the King and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Nepal. The discussions covered a wide variety of matters of interest and concern to both countries and peoples.

The talks were most satisfactory and revealed a basic identity of approach between the two Governments, based on the policy and principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

Cultural contacts between the two countries continued to be maintained, especially on important occasions like the Republic Day, Independence Day, etc. when Indian troupes visited Nepal.

A number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and on self-financing basis. Admissions were arranged for most of them. Facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in various defence establishments continue to be provided.

During the year, India agreed to take up new projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 979 lakhs. An agreement for the construction of the Chatra Canal, which is estimated to cost Rs. 400 lakhs, was signed on the November 2, 1964.

The Government of India continued to grant aid to His Majesty's Government of Nepal for Nepal's economic development. The Indian Aided schemes continued to make satisfactory progress. Two permanent steel bridges constructed over the Tadi and the Trisuli rivers were inaugurated by His Majesty, the King of Nepal, in February 1964. 110 nominees of the Nepal Government came to India for training under the Technical Co-operative Schemes of the Colombo Plan.

• *Pakistan* : Relations with Pakistan in 1964 fall into two parts. The first five months of the year were a period of great tragedy and bitterness in the relations between the two countries. Widespread communal disturbances broke out in the district of Khulna on the January 5 in the course of which members of the minority community were subjected to arson and violence and deprivation of their elementary human rights. The way these disturbances came about clearly showed that over several weeks prior to these disturbances, communal frenzy against the minority community had been whipped up. The incident of the theft of the holy relic from Hazratbal mosque was falsely represented in Pakistan as having been engineered by Hindus to offend the religious susceptibilities of Muslims. In this misrepresentation the press and other media of public information as well as the leaders of the Pakistan Government participated. A procession of several thousand persons was allowed to form in spite of prohibitory orders given by the police banning the processions, and to subject the minorities to pillage, arson and violence. The disturbances soon spread to other parts of Khulna district and resulted in hundreds of casualties and widespread arson.

The minorities, having lost all sense of security, began trekking into India for refuge and asylum in large numbers since the beginning of the year. The daily average of influx varied from 1,141 in January to peak of 3,801 in May 1964. There have been days when the influx was as high as 5,000 per day. At the end of the year, over 9,00,000 had already arrived in

India. Of these 8,20,000 were Hindus, 52,000 Christians and 29,000 Buddhists and tribals.

As the attacks on non-Muslims in Pakistan spread and refugees began to come into India, communal trouble started at various places in India also. The Government of India mobilized all resources including the despatch of army units and took firm and effective steps to control trouble in West Bengal. However, the Pakistan authorities, having for weeks incited their public to attack the minorities, and having unleashed anarchy, followed this up on the January 13 with a letter addressed by the President of Pakistan to the President of India in which it was alleged that Muslims in India were being terrorised. On the January 16, the President of India replied to the President of Pakistan pointing out that the latter's account of communal disturbances in India was grossly exaggerated and sought to confuse the issue of refugees with the eviction of Pakistanis who had illegally entered the borders States of India from Pakistan. It also deprecated the anti-India campaign carried out in Pakistan. It was suggested that the two Presidents should issue a joint appeal to the people of the two countries for communal peace and harmony. This proposal was rejected by the President of Pakistan on the January 17 on the ground that he had already issued an appeal to his people.

In the second half of the year, it appeared likely that Indo-Pakistan relations might take a better turn. There were expressions of spontaneous sorrow in Pakistan at the death of Jawaharlal Nehru. The President of Pakistan spoke of the need for fresh efforts to resolve Indo-Pakistan differences and to place relations between the two countries on a footing of good neighbourliness. These statements by the President of Pakistan were welcomed in India, and the feeling grew that in the improved atmosphere it might be possible to reopen discussions with Pakistan on all our differences with that country.

It was hoped that a meeting between the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan at the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London would give new direction to our relations and pave the way for further discussion of our differences with Pakistan. The Prime Minister's inability to visit London prevented such a meeting. It was not until October 1964 that the two leaders could meet. On his way back from Cairo after the Conference of Non-aligned countries, the Prime Minister made a brief halt at Karachi and had discussions with the President of Pakistan. They stressed the need to "promote better understanding between the two countries and to settle outstanding problems and disputes on an honourable and equitable basis."

Subsequent to the meeting between the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan, the Minister of External Affairs accepted, in principle, the invitation from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to pay a goodwill visit to Pakistan. It was at this stage that certain factors connected with internal political developments in Pakistan led to an outburst of anti-Indian pro-

paganda in that country which vitiated the atmosphere for a possible detente. From November onwards, Pakistan was in the throes of an election fever and India was unjustifiably dragged in. Anti-Indian slogans and anti-Indian propaganda were indulged in through statements by the leaders of the ruling party as well as the Opposition. The Government of India protested strongly against such statements. The Pakistan Government also took the unprecedented step of calling off the talks between the Home Ministers of the two countries a week before the meeting and after the Indian delegation to these talks had been announced. They also withdrew from the commitment to discuss, at the official level the deteriorating situation on the cease-fire line which had been causing India a great deal of anxiety.

To justify its request to the Security Council for an urgent meeting to discuss the Kashmir issue, the Government of Pakistan seized every opportunity to create a crisis atmosphere. It exploited the theft of the holy relic from Hazaratbal in Srinagar, engineered attacks on minorities in East Pakistan and mounted violence across the cease-fire line. The Security Council met between February 3 and February 17, between March 17 and March 20 and again between May 5 and May 18. In pursuit of its anti-Indian and agitational policy, Pakistan put forward the pretext that there was a revolt in Jammu and Kashmir and that the Council should consider the "grave situation that has arisen in the State". The Indian Delegation was led by Shri M. C. Chagla, the Minister for Education. In spite of Pakistan's arduous efforts, the Council adjourned without adopting a resolution or even reaching a consensus. All members of the Council agreed with the Representative of India that the only solution lay in direct negotiations after a friendly atmosphere had been created, and the general feeling in the Council was that this was not an issue which could be resolved by third party intervention.

After the failure of her efforts in the Security Council, Pakistan stepped up her violent and unlawful activities across the cease-fire line. During the first five months, Pakistani armed forces and their agents committed 134 breaches of the Cease-fire Agreement; and this number had increased to 1522 by the end of the year. Earlier in April 1964, the UN Chief Military Observer had decided that a violation had been committed by Pakistan armed forces by crossing the cease-fire line and firing on an Indian police patrol, resulting in the death of 14 members of the patrol and the capture of 9 others by the Pakistan troops. The Pakistan Government have not returned the captured constables or paid compensation to the relatives of those killed in the ambush. The protest of the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan was brought to the notice of the Security Council.

India proposed to Pakistan early in July the consideration of a gentleman's agreement for avoiding incidents across the cease-fire line. Pakistan concurred in the proposal in September and suggested talks between official delegations of the two Governments at Karachi from November 2-4. However, on October 31, Pakistan suggested an indefinite postponement.

Pakistan thus made it clear that it considered the creation and maintenance of tension between the two countries so essential to its concept of negotiations.

Meanwhile, without having any common border with China and with the *locus standi* of an aggressor in Kashmir, Pakistan continued with China the work of demarcation of Kashmir's border with Sinkiang.

*Indus Waters Treaty 1960* : The Permanent Indus Commission, set up in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII (1) of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, submitted in May 1964 to the Governments of India and Pakistan its Annual Report for the year 1963-64. As required under Article V of the Treaty, the fifth annual instalment of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, equal to Pounds Sterling 6,206,000 payable to the World Bank for the Indus Basin Development Fund was paid on November 1, 1964.

#### STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

*Sikkim* : Progress in the implementation of the schemes under Sikkim's Second Development Plan (1961-66) showed an improvement during the year under review. The total 'outlay' of the Plan is Rs. 813.30 lakhs and is being financed entirely by the Government of India. A team of the Planning Commission visited Sikkim in April 1964, for a mid-term appraisal of the progress of Plan schemes and made recommendations which are being considered by the Government.

Twenty-five fresh scholarships were made available for the Sikkimese students for school studies and 22 scholarships for degree/diploma courses for 1964. The total number of Sikkimese scholarship holders now is 104 for school studies and 22 for degree/diploma courses. The total expenditure on the scholarship scheme is estimated at Rs. 4.80 lakhs during 1964-65. A separate scholarship scheme for overseers/draftsmen and B.E. Courses for Sikkimese students is also financed by the Government of India.

*Bhutan* : The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Shri Jigmie P. Dorji, was assassinated on the April 5, 1964, at Phuntsholing. The King of Bhutan appointed Shri Lendup Dorji, brother of the late Prime Minister of Bhutan, as Acting Prime Minister of Bhutan, sometime after the assassination of Shri Jigmie P. Dorji.

The King of Bhutan and the Prime Minister of India met in Calcutta from January, 10-12, 1965, and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.

Budget provision for development works in Bhutan during 1964-65 is of the order of Rs. 225 lakhs. A micro-hydel directorate has been set up by the Government of Bhutan to investigate and execute micro-hydel schemes. The Central Water and Power Commission have been giving valuable advice to them on technical problems. The Geological Survey of India, entrusted with the work of investigating mineral deposits in Bhutan, completed its survey report on Bungthing copper deposits and its preli-

minary report on Chilai La graphite occurrences as well as certain other projects.

35 more scholarships were provided for in 1964. The total number of Bhutanese students studying in India under the scholarship scheme is 117. Expenditure to be incurred under the scheme during 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 5.08 lakhs. It is proposed to grant 50 more scholarships to Bhutanese students in 1965 for studies in India.

#### SOUTH-EAST ASIA

*India's Attitude towards Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines:* As far as the formation of Malaysia is concerned, India has maintained its support to the inauguration of Malaysia. As regards the conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia, the Government of India have refrained from taking sides in the specific dispute between the two countries, and are not involved in a mediatory capacity. They have welcomed and supported the formation of Malaysia, because it was in accordance with the wishes of the people of the constituent territories.

*Thailand:* India purchased 25,000 tons of rice from Thailand in 1964. The Government of Thailand sponsored the visit of a group of Thai officials in March-April 1964, to study the development of small scale industries in India. Mr. Bunchana Athakor, the Deputy Minister for National Development of Thailand, also paid an official visit to India in March 1964.

*Australia and New Zealand:* Relations between India and her two fellow-member countries of the Commonwealth have continued to be close and friendly. An Australian trade delegation visited India, and an Indian trade delegation later visited Australia for talks on trade between the two countries. In July 1964, a Silver Shield was presented in memory of the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Adelaide University Debating Club, Adelaide, South Australia. The shield, which is called the "Nehru Challenge Shield", will be competed for at an annual debate organised by the Club.

*Laos:* India continued to be Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos, and gave full support to His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma's efforts to maintain the unity and neutrality of Laos.

The Government of India have strongly supported, and continue to support, the convening of a 14-Nation International Conference on Laos. For any settlement of Laos to be achieved, the three parties, or factions have to meet again; and in these efforts of the Commission, the Indian representative on the Control Commission took all possible measures at every stage to bring about peace and understanding among the parties.

Renewed hostilities in Laos caused suffering to the civilian population. His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma sent an urgent message in May 1964 to the Prime Minister of India requesting medical assistance for the civilian population affected by the hostilities. An Indian Medical Team

was sent to Laos on humanitarian grounds. The Team has done useful work in relieving the suffering of the civilian population in Laos.

*Cambodia:* The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, with India as Chairman, continued to function effectively in Cambodia.

The Government of India have supported fully the proposal of the Government of Cambodia that an International Conference of the Geneva Powers should be convened to study the steps to be taken to ensure the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

A consignment of surgical instruments made in India and appliances and medical drugs worth Rs. 25,000 was presented as a gift to the Royal Government of Cambodia for use in Cambodian hospitals.

*Vietnam:* The Government of India firmly support the Geneva Agreement of 1954 on Vietnam which envisages the peaceful reunification of Vietnam. Although outside interference in the affairs of Vietnam has continued, the Government of India have always worked for the implementation of the Geneva Agreement. The situation in Vietnam became critical in the month of August 1964 and an uneasy peace continued to prevail in this area. The Government of India believe that political rather than military solutions should be sought for Vietnam. In Indo-China, the solution lies in eliminating outside influence and in insulating this area from foreign interference.

#### EAST ASIA

*Japan:* During the year relations between Japan and India were cordial and friendly and economic, cultural, educational and social ties between the two countries were strengthened in many ways.

A scholarship to a Japanese student for studies and research in an Indian university was granted by the Government of India and under the scholarship programme, four scholarships to Indian students for research and study in Japan were granted by the Japanese Government.

A student's goodwill mission consisting of three Japanese students visited India in August, 1964 under the sponsorship of the Asia Fellowship Society of Japan. They visited different places and met several students and youth organisations. The same month, two Buddhist groups consisting of 13 and 15 members respectively toured India and visited places of Buddhist interest. Both the teams stayed in India for more than a fortnight.

Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, Foreign Minister of Japan, attended the funeral of the late Prime Minister and joined the public meeting of condolence at the Ramlila grounds in New Delhi along with Indian leaders and leaders of other countries.

In May 1964, Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Transport, visited Japan to conduct negotiations for the establishment of the second shipyard in Cochin and to hold discussions in regard to tourism and foreign collaboration in hotel industry and shipping.



In August, 1944, the Indian Olympic Association gave a befitting welcome to the Japanese members carrying the Olympic flame on its way from Athens to Tokyo. A contingent of 58 Indian Athletes and officials of the Indian Olympic Association visited Japan for participation in the 18th World Olympic Games held in Tokyo from October 10-24, 1964. The Indian Hockey team won the gold medal for hockey.

In October 1964, two child ambassadors with an adult escort visited Japan for one month at the invitation of the International Children's Goodwill Association, Tokyo. They carried with them colourful Indian toys and friendly letters for the Japanese children. The child ambassadors visited Nikko, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara and other places. They also witnessed the Olympic Games on special invitation from the Mayor of Tokyo.

*Republic of Korea:* A trade agreement between India and South Korea was signed in New Delhi on April 29, 1964. The agreement will remain valid for two years.

The Government of India gave training facilities in statistics to four South Korean nominees at the International Statistical Education Centre, Calcutta, during the year 1964-65 under the Colombo Plan. Training facilities were also provided for five candidates from the Republic of Korea in forestry (diploma course) at the Forest Rangers College, Dehra Dun, during 1964-65, under the Colombo Plan.

*Democratic People's Republic of Korea:* During August 1964, our Charge d'Affaires in Peking visited North Korea. During his brief stay the Charge d'Affaires visited many industrial establishments and other institutions. He also had discussions with the authorities in North Korea on matters of mutual interest.

*People's Republic of Mongolia:* India's Ambassador in Moscow, who is concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Mongolia, visited Ulan Bator in July 1964. During his visit he had discussions with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and other leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic. He also organised an Indian photographic exhibition depicting India's art, architecture, modern industries, agriculture and health services. The exhibition was opened by Mr. Chultem, President of the Indo-Mongolian Friendship Society. In his speech Mr Chultem stressed Indo-Mongolian ties and paid warm tributes to the late Jawaharlal Nehru's policies which had laid the foundation of modern India.

#### WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA .

In her relations with the countries of West Asia and North Africa the aim and endeavour of India's foreign policy is, and has been, to develop the historical and cultural ties which have linked these two regions of the world since the dawn of history. India shares with the countries of the region the same challenges in the fields of economic and social reconstruction and follows broadly similar principles and policies in her external relations.

India has embarked on an extensive programme of economic and scientific collaboration with the countries of West Asia and North Africa by providing training facilities of all kinds, lending experts and initiating plans for joint industrial ventures. During 1964, one of the important schemes in this sphere was a technical and economic aid programme for the Yemen.

In international affairs, India shares with the Arab world and Afghanistan, common principles of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, disarmament, anti-colonialism, anti-racialism, and secularism. Adherence to these principles was reflected in the resolution adopted at the Non-aligned Nations' Conference in Cairo in October 1964. India has consistently supported the Arab countries on their stand on the Jordan waters issue and on the rights of the Palestine refugees wishing to return to their homes. With the Arab countries, India firmly believes that States should not be artificially created on the basis of religion and no people should be forcibly evicted from their ancestral homes because of religion differences. It was in accordance with these principles that India along with the Arab countries and other non-aligned nations, voted for the resolution at the Non-aligned Conference supporting the unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

Indo-Arab understanding on the question of the Jordan waters issue and the problem of Palestinian refugees was reiterated in the Joint Communiqués issued after the State visits to India of President Aref of Iraq, President Abboud of the Sudan and the Crown Prince of Kuwait and the visit to the U.A.R. by the Prime Minister of India.

Mention must also be made of the grief expressed by the friendly countries of West Asia and North Africa on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru. Official mourning was declared in the U.A.R., Iraq and some other countries. Official delegations present at the funeral included H.E. Mr. Shafei, Vice-President of U.A.R.; Dr. Ahmed Belafrej, personal representative of H.M. the King of Morocco, Mr. Brahimi Ladhker, representative of President Ben Bella; and Mr. Mongi Slim, representative of President of Bourguiba.

#### AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's close and friendly relations with the African countries were further strengthened during 1964 by exchanges of visits, the opening of new diplomatic missions in Malawi, and Somalia and decision to appoint Indian envoys to Zambia and Guinea. India welcomed the emergence of Malawi and Zambia as independent States within the Commonwealth. A Ministerial Delegation, headed by Shri A. K. Sen, Minister of Law, and Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, represented India at the independence celebrations of Malawi in July and the late H.C. Dasappa, Minister of Industry and Supply, led the Indian Delegation to the independence celebrations of the Republic of Zambia in October.

A number of distinguished visitors from African countries visited

India during 1964. A party delegation from the Kenya African National Union toured India on a goodwill visit and a Press delegation representing the various newspapers of Nigeria paid a visit.

The death of Jawaharlal Nehru evoked spontaneous grief and feelings of sympathy for India among the African people who had regarded him as the foremost champion of freedom and equality. State mourning was declared in Ethiopia and Uganda. Official delegations from Africa present at the funeral included Mr. Kalule Settala, Minister of Works and Communications, Uganda, Mr. Jaja Wachuku, Minister of External Affairs, Nigeria, and Mr. Ofori Atta, Minister of Justice, Ghana.

During the year the internal situation in Congo was the cause of much concern to African and other States. The Government of India gave full support to the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity and the U.N. Security Council to bring about lasting peace in that troubled country.

The other problems agitating the minds of the African people, with which India has always expressed her full sympathy and support, were the question of ending the racist policies of the Government of South Africa, eradicating Portuguese colonialism from the continent and the ending of repression of African nationalism by the 'White' minority Government in Southern Rhodesia. Indian support was fully extended to the demand for the political and economic emancipation of the African people of South Africa. In regard to the elimination of Portuguese colonialism, India has extended her friendship and support to the efforts being made by the OAU to liberate these areas.

In implementation of the decision taken at the Conference of Indian Heads of Mission in Africa in November 1963, concrete steps were taken to enlarge economic and technical cooperation with the African countries. The services of Indian technical personnel, doctors, teachers, etc., were made available in increasing numbers to Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and other countries. The most significant step towards Indo-African collaboration was taken by the conclusion of an agreement in Kampala, Uganda, for the setting up of four new sugar mills with Indian technical assistance and equity capital participation.

#### EASTERN EUROPE

*U.S.S.R.:* The relations between India and the Soviet Union, which are based upon the policies of respect for each other's national integrity, peaceful co-existence and cooperation in economic and cultural fields, continued to remain firm and friendly. In the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU in February 1944, Mr. Suslov, member of the Central Committee, had blamed the Chinese for starting a violent conflict with India on the border issue and commended India's acceptance of the Colombo proposals for a peaceful settlement of the problem. On Kashmir, the Soviet Union once again gave its full support to India's stand in the Security Council debate in May 1964.

The economic and cultural relations between the two countries continue to expand. The Cultural Exchange Programme, signed in February-March 1964, in New Delhi provided for the exchange of scholars, scientists, technicians and artists between the two countries. In the field of economic collaboration, the Soviet Government afforded assistance for the construction of an other major steel plant at Bokaro. The Soviet Government also assured the Government of India of their willingness to advance credit to India for establishing various projects under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Mr. A. N. Kosygin, then the First Deputy Prime Minister and now the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, led the Soviet delegation to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister. The Soviet leaders and people expressed their deep sense of sorrow and sympathy for India at the time of her national bereavement and paid high tributes to the late Jawaharlal Nehru and to his life long dedication to the cause of world peace. The Soviet Government welcomed the election of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as India's Prime Minister and assured full support to India in pursuing her policies of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment.

The President of India paid a State visit to the Soviet Union from September 11-19, 1964. During this visit, the President met the leaders of the Soviet Union and exchanged views on relations between the two countries as well as on important international problems. During these discussions both sides reaffirmed their support for peaceful co-existence, resolving the border problems between States without resort to force, need for general and complete disarmament and end of colonialism. Both sides expressed their desire to continue and expand their friendly relations and cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

*Yugoslavia:* Relations between India and Yugoslavia, based on the policies of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, mutual understanding and common belief in the relaxation of international tensions, remained friendly and cooperative. Yugoslavia maintained her support for India on the Sino-Indian border issue. There was close identity of views between the two countries at the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in Cairo in October, 1964. Both countries emphasised the need for policies of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment for the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia and pointed out that the only alternative to peaceful co-existence was nuclear annihilation.

President Tito along with the leaders of the Federal Socialist States of Yugoslavia expressed deep sorrow and sympathy at the sad demise of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. A delegation headed by Mr. Peter Stambolic, the Federal Prime Minister, attended the funeral.

A Yugoslav Economic Delegation, led by Mr. Jose Brilej, Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Board for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, visited India during February 1964

and signed a trade protocol between the two countries for 1964-65.

*Other East European Countries:* India's relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania were further strengthened by increasing trade, cultural exchanges and exchange of visits. There was a better appreciation of India's case on Chinese aggression in these countries. The leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary criticised China for starting hostilities on Indian borders in October 1962. Czechoslovakia gave her firm support to India on the Kashmir issue in the Security Council in May 1964.

Czechoslovakia offered a credit of Rs. 40 crores to India to promote economic collaboration between the two countries. The credit agreement was signed in Prague in May 1964. In the cultural field there was the exchange of scholars, scientists, artists etc., with all of these countries.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker of the *Lok Sabha*, paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in October-November 1964. Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, visited Rumania in August 1964 for talks on Rumanian collaboration in India's oil industry. Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education, paid a goodwill visit to Bulgaria in July 1964 on an invitation from the Bulgarian Government.

On the occasion of the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, all the countries of Eastern Europe expressed their deep sorrow and sympathy. A delegation led by H. E. Georgehe Apostol, First Vice-President of the Rumanian People's Republic, came to India to attend the funeral.

#### WESTERN EUROPE

*European Common Market Countries:* India's trade balance continues to be very unfavourable with the Common Market countries. India has requested that trade facilities should be provided for import of several Indian products like furniture, jute, handloom and tanned leather products.

*Germany:* On the German question, the Government of India believe that the reunification of Germany should be sought by peaceful negotiations. India's imports from West Germany which were valued at Rs. 89 crores in 1963-64 accounted for 9 per cent of India's total import trade during that year. Her exports, on the other hand, are only Rs. 20 crores and it is largely because of this one-sided flow of trade that India suffers from a heavy deficit in her trade with West Germany. An agreement has been reached between India and West Germany for providing Government guarantees to German investments in India. With this Agreement flow of private capital from Germany to India will increase steadily.

There was an increased exchange of visits between Germany and India which covered persons from many and varied walks of life. German scholars are well known for the keen interest they have been taking in India's classical literature and philosophy.

*France:* The friendly relations between India and France were further

strengthened by the visit of the French Prime Minister, M. Pampidou, in February 1965. French economic aid to India, as a member of the Aid India Consortium, between 1961 and May 1964 was 90 million dollars. In addition, the French Bank for International Commerce has made available directly to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India' credits, totalling \$10 million.

To further strengthen the cultural ties between India and France, it is proposed to have a cultural agreement between the two countries in the near future.

*Netherlands:* At the last Consortium meeting, the Dutch Government agreed to extend to India their credits for 1964-65 by a further sum of 20 million Guilders (Rs. 263 lakhs). Exports from India to Holland increased to 40.3 million Guilders for the first six months of 1964 from 37.7 million Guilders for the same period in 1963.

In view of the increasing collaboration in various fields between India and the Netherlands, it is proposed to have closer cultural contacts between the two countries, e.g. visits of professors and journalists and exchanges of students and women delegations.

*Belgium :* As a result of a reduction in imports and some improvement in exports, India's deficit balance of trade with Belgium has narrowed down from Rs. 3.4 crores in 1962-63 to 24 lakhs in 1963-64.

The Government of Belgium offered four fellowships of one year's duration to the Indian nationals during the academic year 1964-65. The Government of Belgium also offered five scholarships for post-graduate and research work for the academic year 1964-65. India has offered two scholarships.

*Spain:* An agreement has been concluded for cooperation between India and Spain for developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

In 1962-63 the value of total trade between the two countries reached the peak of Rs. 4.74 crores. During April to December 1963, Indias' exports at Rs. 3.77 crores were quite impressive.

*Portugal:* The outdated colonial policy of Portugal remained unchanged during the year. The recent Cairo Conference of Non-aligned countries urged all countries to help in the struggle against colonial repression in Angola, Mozambique and the so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia.

*Finland:* President Kekkonen paid a State visit to India in February 1965.

India participated in the Helsinki International Trade Festival, held in the second half of September. India's pavilion was considered to be the best and made a great cultural and trade impact.

*Sweden:* An Indo-Swedish financial development cooperation agreement was signed in Stockholm. The agreement allocates Sw. Kr. 36 million to India. Sw. Kr. 12 million will be in the form of grants in kind, mainly paper for textbooks, forestry equipment and the study of

grain storage system in India. The development credit on easy payment over 20 years and low interest provides for an expenditure of Sw. Kr. 20 million on 15 dairy projects, 7 electric power schemes and other projects.

*Norway:* The Indo-Norwegian fisheries project in Kerala has made further progress. The Norwegians have so far spent more than five crores of Rupees. A project to supply marine engines to fishermen is already working. An 'Industrial Estate' to manufacture equipment for fishermen is under way.

*Switzerland:* Dr. Wenger, a National Councillor and President of the Swiss Indian Society in Berne, gave a talk on India's northern frontier. He brought out clearly the facts about China's aggression against India and Pakistan's exploitation of this situation.

Five scholarships for post-graduate studies in science and English were offered by the Swiss Government and availed of by Indian students under the Cultural Exchange Agreement.

*Italy:* The International Eucharistic Congress which is held every fourth year was held in Bombay from November 28, 1964 to December 6, 1964. His Holiness Pope Paul VI visited India to participate in this Congress. This was a fitting recognition of India's age-old tradition of religious tolerance and the official policy of secularism.

*Greece:* On the demise of King Paul I of Greece the Indian Ambassador in Belgrade represented the Government of India at the funeral ceremony in Athens on March 6, 1964. King Constantine II succeeded his father to the throne of Greece.

*Turkey:* His Excellency, Mr. Lebit Yurdoglu, Minister of Rural Areas and Community Development in Turkey visited India from May 1-12, 1964.

Two Turkish officials visited India for training in Community Development and a three months programme was carried out from December, 27 1963 to April 4, 1964. Another batch of Turkish officials came to India on a six week programme to study economic planning during March and April 1964, at the instance of the Planning Commission.

*Cyprus:* At the Non-Aligned Conference at Cairo, in October 1964, India supported a resolution on Cyprus calling upon all the states to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus.

The Government of India and the Indian Red Cross Society sent relief supplies in the form of medicines and clothing valued at approximately Rs. 15 lakhs for use amongst Cypriot victims to Turkish armed attacks.

*United Kingdom:* Relations between India and the United Kingdom continued to be cordial, while the Labour Government has given indications of still closer contacts. This was stressed during the Prime Minister's visit to London in the first week of December 1964.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, visited London in October 1964. She met the Prime Minister and some of his Cabinet colleagues. The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, visited Britain in connection with India's defence requirement.

Sir Alec Douglas Home, the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. George Brown and Lord Mountbatten attended the funeral of the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

*Ireland:* India and Ireland strengthened their existing friendly ties during the year. An Irish Embassy was opened in New Delhi in April, 1964, and the first Irish Ambassador, Mr. William Warnock, presented his credentials on April 14, 1964.

The state visit of the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan to Ireland between September 21-25, 1964, was the most significant event in the history of Indo-Irish relations. In the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, the Presidents of Ireland and India agreed that the closer possible relations should be maintained and developed between the two countries. On Indo-Pakistan relations, the two sides "welcomed the prospect of direct talks and negotiations at various levels between the representatives of India and Pakistan which are aimed at seeking solution of their problems and promoting friendly and neighbourly relations. .

#### THE AMERICAS

*U.S.A.:* The United States Government took note of Pakistan's overtures to China in the context of the Sino-Indian border conflict. The U.S. Government had anticipated the Chinese atomic explosion of October 1964. The U.S.A. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, said in a statement to the Press that while India had the capacity to move promptly towards nuclear explosion, the decision of the Indian Government to exploit nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only was a great contribution to the world peace and to the welfare of humanity.

In July 1964, when the Civil Rights Bill was enacted as law, the President of India sent a message to President Johnson expressing sincere congratulations on this historic measure and great achievement which would ensure the enjoyment of equal rights by all citizens of the U.S.A. irrespective of race, colour or creed.

The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, visited the U.S.A. in May 1964, for negotiating aid to India to build up her defensive potential against external aggression.

Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, attended the late Prime Minister's funeral.

The Government of India contributed \$100,000 to the Kennedy Memorial Library to be set up in Boston.

India participated in the New York World Fair and the Indian pavilion attracted a large number of visitors. It was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in April, 1964.

India along with other countries welcomed President Johnson's re-



election as the U.S. President. The President of India in a message to President Johnson conveyed warmest felicitations and good wishes. The President also expressed the hope that the two countries, will continue to have close and friendly relations and work to promote cooperation and understanding between nations.

*Canada:* India and Canada have the closest cooperation and understanding. The two countries have been working together in different international commissions in South East Asia. Both these countries have also been successfully participating in the U.N. Peace Keeping operations.

Canada's aid to India under the Colombo Plan alone has exceeded 238 million dollars. The Canadian Committee of Freedom from Hunger launched the Canada-Mysore Project for setting up a regional institute of food and technology at Mysore. The Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Canada had advanced 37 million dollars as a loan towards the construction of the Rana Partap Sagar Atomic Power Plant in Rajasthan.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

*Mexico:* The Mexicans are very friendly to India. They have a rich cultural heritage which in many ways has close affinities with that of India. The cultural exchanges between these two countries are on the increase. On the occasion of the opening of the National Museum at Chapultepec in Mexico last September, a set of plaster casts of Mohenjodaro and Harappa art was set as a gift to Mexico. The Government of Mexico have presented a prefabricated school building to the Government of India as a gesture of goodwill.

*Cuba:* India sent medicines, clothes and other relief supplies for the victims of a hurricane which caused widespread devastation in Cuba.

*Latin America:* India has good relations with the Latin American countries where there is abundant goodwill for India and appreciation of the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. There is also greater appreciation of the policy of non-alignment among these countries.

An Indian trade delegation visited Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Venezuela and Colombia in June-July 1964. The delegation found that with some effort India's trade with these countries could be increased significantly.

*West Indies:* India's relationship with the countries in the Caribbean area continued to be good. Sir Solomon Hochoy, Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago and Lady Hochoy visited India between June 14-23, 1964.

The coalition government, led by Mr. Burnham, assured the Indian settlers impartial and fair treatment.

#### EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs has made all-out efforts to project a true image of India abroad through its

various media of publicity. Emphasis has been placed on visual publicity and the year has seen a notable impetus in this effort. The Division brought out a lot of publications for publicity abroad. In addition to this, a considerable amount of publicity brochures, pamphlets and other materials produced by other Government Departments was also supplied to our Missions abroad. Pamphlets produced at Headquarters are increasingly being translated into foreign languages for distribution abroad. A special effort during the year has been the publication of a quarterly in the Russian language by the Indian Embassy in Moscow.

Several foreign dignitaries and delegations paid visits to India during the year. Compilation films were prepared and supplied to Missions to cover these visits. Newsreel coverage was also undertaken.

India participated in no less than 24 International Film Festivals during the year and some of her films were adjudged as award winners. Indian feature and documentary films remained in considerable demand abroad.

Over 45,000 photographs depicting the cultural heritage of India and special postage stamps which were issued in commemoration of important occasions were distributed abroad.

All Missions organised Nehru Memorial meetings on the November 14, 1964, the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. Some of these meetings were combined with exhibitions and presentations of photographs and books.

#### ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The work relating to Goa and Pondicherry which was hitherto being handled by this Ministry was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs on September 1, 1964.

*Missions Abroad:* During the year under review there was further expansion of India's diplomatic representation abroad. A resident Embassy under the charge of an Ambassador was set up at Mogadisco in Somalia. Consequent upon Malawi and Zambia attaining independence, it was decided to set up resident Missions in these countries.

India now maintains diplomatic and consular relations with as many as 122 countries and has 72 Embassies, 17 High Commissions, 14 Commissions, 4 Legations, 16 Consulates General, 15 Consulates, 5 Vice-Consulates, 2 Deputy High Commissions, 4 Trade Commissions and Offices, 1 Visa Office and 3 Special Missions.

*Indian Foreign Service:* The total strength of the IFS cadre (both permanent and temporary posts) increased from 345 during 1963-64 to 383 representing a total increase of 38 posts. In order to meet the increasing requirements of personnel it has been decided to step up the rate of recruitment of IFS through the Union Public Service Commission. The number of Officers recruited in 1964 was 19 (including 4 from Scheduled Castes and Tribes) as against 16 during 1963.

## NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

*NEFA Administration:* During 1964-65 the Administration in this area was further consolidated. Two administrative centres viz., Adane in Dibang Valley and Miao in Tirap Frontier Division were opened. The establishment of administrative centres at Limeking in Daporijo Area and Tate in Siang Frontier Division has been approved.

In the sphere of education considerable progress has been made in this Agency.

About 7,000 East Pakistan refugees are proposed to be settled in Miao-Vijonagar area of Tirap Frontier Division. A sum of Rs. 92,187 was spent for relief to the people of NEFA who suffered losses due to natural calamities, accidents etc.

*Indian Frontier Administrative Service:* The permanent strength of the service remained unchanged. As a result of increased work and deputation of a large number of officers for service elsewhere, five officers were recruited during the year in the junior scale of the Service.

## NAGALAND

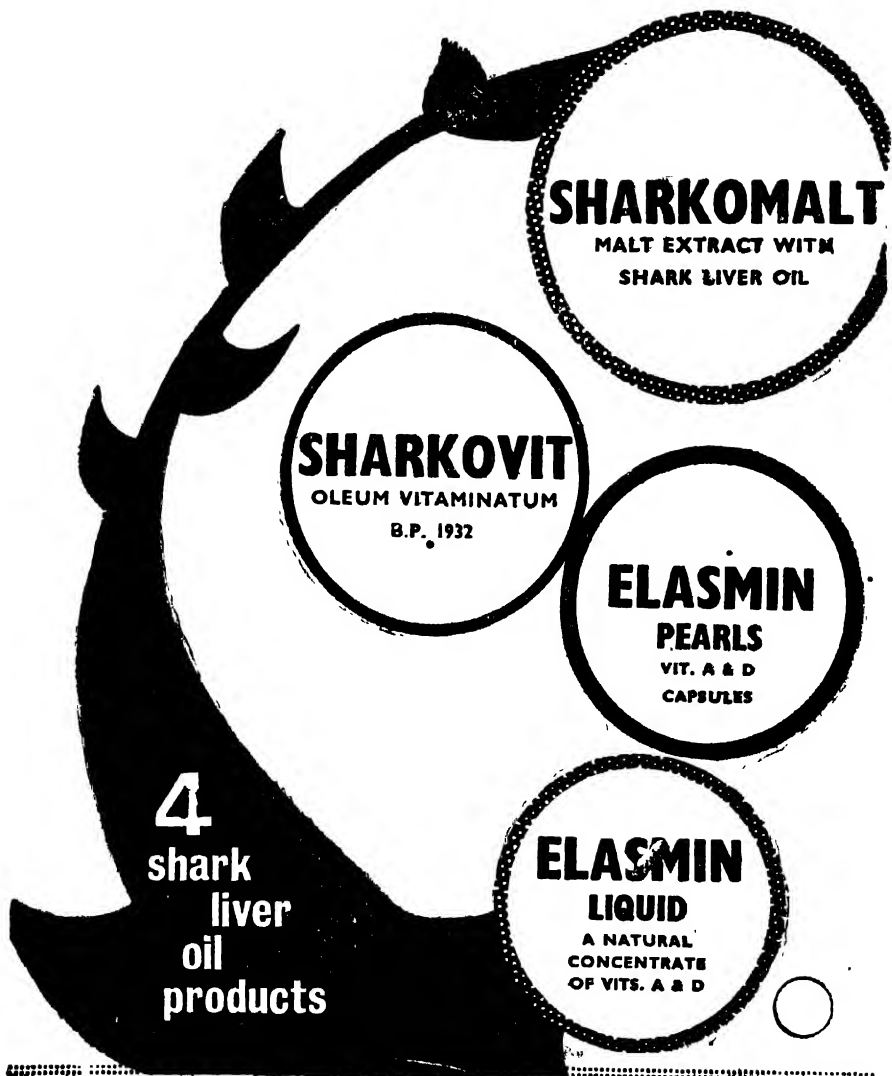
The State of Nagaland was formed on December 1, 1963, and elections to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly were completed in January, 1964. A Ministry was formed under the Chief Ministership of Shri Shilu Ao to run the administration of the State.

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 404.3 lakhs for expenditure on plan schemes during the current year.

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—Asoka Mehta

Orissa with its land resources could well be the **UKRAINE** of India. With the vast water resources that she has, she could be the **T.V.A.** of India and with the uncomparable mineral resources that she has specially for steel making, she could be the **RUHR** or **PITTSBURGH** of India.

*Here is a challenge. The country is crying for development.*



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## CHAPTER 9

### ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POSITION

THE INDIAN ECONOMY has been under considerable pressure during the past few years due to increase in development and defence outlays on the one hand and sizeable shortfalls in the achievements of targets of agricultural and industrial production on the other. The average rate of growth of national income in the first three years of the Third Plan period was 3 per cent as against the target of 5 per cent. The rate of growth was higher in 1963-64 than in the previous two years due to sizeable increases in agricultural production. In 1964-65, agricultural production was substantially higher than in 1963-64. Industrial production also increased but at a comparatively slower rate than in the previous year. It is expected that the growth of national income may be approximately 6 per cent in 1964-65 compared to 4.5 per cent in 1963-64. Transport conditions continued to be easy. Power supply was sufficient to meet a good portion of demand. But in spite of efforts made to match increased outlays through intensified efforts to raise resources through increased taxation and public borrowings and other fiscal devices on the one hand and measures taken to stimulate production on the other, the available supplies of essential commodities continued to be short of demand, resulting in a continuous uptrend in price levels. Despite the flow of external assistance, India's balance of payments has remained under continuous pressure and foreign exchange reserves which had shown a distinct improvement in 1963-64 declined by Rs. 72 crores in 1964-65.

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture contributes just under one half of national income and hence increase in agricultural production is very vital for the economic growth of the country. Though long-term trends in agricultural production have been upward during the past 15 years, yet over the short period 1961-62 to 1963-64 overall agricultural production has remained steady. During this period increases in production of some crops were offset by declines in production of others. The index of agricultural production (1949-50=100) in 1963-64 was 140.5 as compared to 141.4 in 1961-62. Government distribution of foodgrains had to be raised steeply to 5.9 million tonnes during 1963-64 and 8.0 million tonnes during 1964-65; this was made possible by larger imports of foodgrains which went up from an annual average of about 4 million tonnes in the earlier years to 4.7 million tonnes in 1963-64 and 6.8 million tonnes in 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 163.7 crores was made in 1964-65 for outlays on agriculture. In addition, a special

provision of Rs. 21.35 crores was made for programmes of minor irrigation and soil conservation. Complete data of agricultural production in 1964-65 and corresponding Index Numbers are not yet available but it is estimated that overall production in the year is substantially higher than in 1963-64. Production of foodgrains might be about 87.5 million tonnes in 1964-65 as against 79.4 million tonnes in 1963-64. Amongst foodgrains, rice has set a new record of 38.7 million tonnes. Similarly, the production of sugarcane and groundnuts exceeded the previous records by about one million tonnes to 11.6 million tonnes and by about 0.8 million tonnes to 8.4 million tonnes respectively. Production of fibres was, however, marginally lower than the levels achieved in 1963-64. Taking into account the above estimates of production, it is anticipated that the overall Index for 1964-65 might be around 150 or about 6.8 per cent higher than that for 1963-64.

#### INDUSTRY

Industrial production continued to increase during 1964-65 but at a slower rate than in the preceding three years. The rate of growth was 6.4 per cent in 1964-65 as compared to 9.1 per cent in 1963-64, 8.2 per cent in 1962-63 and 6.6 per cent in 1961-62.

The comparatively slower rate of growth in 1964-65 was mainly due to the fact that near capacity levels of production had been reached in important industries like iron and steel, aluminium, cement, diesel engines (vehicular type), caustic soda, soda ash, cotton yarn, jute textiles and newsprints. In addition, there was the difficulty of obtaining imported raw materials and components. The general index of industrial production (1956=100) was 177.8 (provisional) for 1964-65 as compared to 167.1 for 1963-64 and 153.1 for 1962-63. The decline in the growth rate of industrial output in 1964-65 was mainly because of slower growth in the output of mining and metallurgical, chemical and textile industries. In contrast, most of the mechanical and electrical engineering industries recorded impressive increases. There was an absolute decline in the production of coal, copper (virgin metal) and *vanaspatti* compared to the levels reached in the previous year. The magnitude of increase over 1963-64 was 50.6 per cent in motor-cycle and scooters, over 30 per cent in power transformers, about 28 per cent in machine tools, 25 per cent in commercial vehicles and passenger cars, 24.1 per cent in phosphatic fertilisers, 23.7 per cent in radio receivers, 18.3 per cent in electric fans and 17 per cent in sewing machines. Production of cotton cloth increased from 7,410 million metres in 1963-64 to 7,745 million metres in 1964-65. The output of jute textiles set a record in 1964-65 at 13 lakhs tonnes. The production of sugar in the season October 1963-November 1964 was 72 million tonnes or 24.6 per cent higher than in the previous season. In the case of petroleum products, the extra output in 1964-65 was just half a million tonnes, the total production being 8.4 million tonnes.



### TRANSPORT

There has been a significant improvement in the transport situation in recent years. The railways currently have no difficulty in meeting the requirements of industries. The capacity offered by the railways is somewhat in excess of the demand on the system. In 1964, originating tonnage moved by the railways was 195 million compared to 192.2 million moved in 1963-64.

### COAL AND ELECTRICITY

Aggregate installed capacity of electricity up to the end of March, 1964 was 7.27 million k.w. which was expected to reach 8.3 million k.w. by the end of March, 1965. In spite of lower coal production in 1964-65, the demands of industries were fully met. The supply position of coal was comfortable because of shrinkage of demand due to : (i) major coal consuming industries (e.g. steel, cement) having reached capacity production; (ii) improvement in transportation necessitating cutback in pipeline stock of consumers; (iii) long-term tendency for substitution of electricity and fuel oil for coal in areas far removed from mines; and (iv) decline in the consumption of coal per unit of steel produced and more efficient utilisation of coal.

### RISE IN PRICES

The sizeable increase in outlays on development and defence coming at a time when agricultural production was stagnant created inflationary pressures in the economy. Concerted efforts were made to dispel the psychology of scarcity by measures to strengthen monetary and fiscal discipline, improving the distribution of essential commodities and augmenting supplies by higher imports and production. Despite these efforts prices continued to rise. The All Commodities Index Numbers of wholesale prices (1952-53=100) rose steadily from 139.9 in April 1964 to the peak level of 159.6 in January, 1965. In the subsequent two months it showed a fall and stood at 151.4 in March, 1965. The average index number for 1964-65 worked out to 152.7 showing a rise of 12.9 per cent over the average index number of 135.3 for 1963-64. The average index number for 1962-63 was 127.9. The rise in 1964-65 was shared by an increase in all the constituent groups; 'food articles' moved up by 16.9 per cent to 159.9; 'tobacco' by 10.4 per cent to 128.9; 'fuel, power, light and lubricants' by 3.7 per cent to 144.5; 'industrial raw materials' by 16.6 per cent to 162.7; and 'manufactures' by 4.7 per cent to 137.3.

### MONETARY POLICY

Monetary policy during 1964-65 aimed at exercising a measure of restraint by selective credit controls, higher interest rates and more stringent conditions governing the availability of credit from the Reserve Bank to commercial banks. The Bank Rate was raised twice during 1964-65, first on September 25, 1964, from 4-1/2 per cent to 5 per cent and then on February 17, 1965 to 6 per cent. In September 1964, simultaneously with the increase in the Bank

Rate a new and more restrictive system of regulation of scheduled banks' borrowing on the Reserve Bank was introduced. Under this system, the scheduled banks are required to pay progressively higher interest charges on their entire borrowing from the Reserve Bank, depending on their net liquidity position. The net liquidity position is defined as the ratio of net liquid assets to demand and time liabilities. For every one percentage point decline in the liquidity position below 38 per cent, banks are required to pay  $1/2$  per cent above the Bank Rate on all their borrowings from the Reserve Bank. The exemptions available in respect of scheduled banks' advances to small-scale industries, co-operative banks and collieries were withdrawn but the scheme in respect of rupee export bills was continued. Simultaneously, the Reserve Bank put a ceiling of 9 per cent on the rate charged by major scheduled banks on their advances. The intention behind the general credit control measures was to ensure that banks did not rely too heavily on funds acquired from the Reserve Bank for purposes of meeting the seasonal demand for credit. At the same time legitimate demands had to be met and this could be done in a non-inflationary way only if the banks could mobilise additional deposits from the public. To facilitate this the Reserve Bank sought to rationalise the structure of deposit rates by allowing the banks to pay interest at higher rates. Following the Reserve Bank's directive, the scheduled banks adjusted their pattern of deposit rates which implied increases of  $1/4$  to  $3/4$  per cent on deposits of different maturities. The terms of accommodation of scheduled banks were further tightened on February 17, 1965. As long as a scheduled bank's net liquidity ratio is equal to or above 30 per cent (as against 28 per cent previously) it would obtain credit from the Reserve Bank at the Bank Rate; for every decrease of 1 per cent or fraction thereof in the net liquidity ratio (instead of for every decrease of 1 per cent in the liquidity ratio hitherto) the rate of interest charged on the entire amount of its borrowings would be stepped up by  $1/2$  per cent. As earlier, scheduled banks' borrowings under the Rupee Export Bills Scheme continued to enjoy preferential treatment. With the increase in the Bank Rate the ceiling on the rate for advances/overdrafts/discount applicable to the bigger scheduled banks was raised from 9 to 10 per cent. Simultaneously, with a view to assisting banks in further mobilisation of deposits, the maximum interest rate payable on deposits for 15 to 45 days was raised by a quarter of one per cent to 1.5 per cent and that on 46 to 90 days by one half of 1 per cent to 3 per cent. Minimum rates have also been prescribed at 5 per cent for deposits of 91 days and over but less than one year, at 6 per cent for deposits of one year and over but less than two years and 4 per cent for saving bank deposits.

#### MONEY SUPPLY

Money supply with the public in 1964-65 increased by Rs. 323 crores or 8.9 per cent over the previous year as compared to an increase of Rs. 442 crores or 13.3 per cent in 1963-64. The demand for credit was limited in the 1964-65

slack season but over the year as a whole, expansion in scheduled banks' advances amounted to Rs. 218 crores as compared to Rs. 228 crores in 1963-64. Over 1964-65, total deposits increased by Rs. 298 crores as against Rs. 243 crores in 1964-64.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

India's foreign exchange reserves which had shown a distinct improvement in 1963-64 came under heavy pressure in 1964-65. There was a draft of Rs. 72 crores on reserves in contrast to an accretion of Rs. 23.8 crores to the International Monetary Fund. This was due to a deterioration in the current account. Trade deficit widened from Rs. 298.4 crores in April-December, 1963-64 to Rs. 439.7 crores in April-December 1964-65 and in fact exceeded the trade deficit of Rs. 429 crores in the year 1963-64 as a whole. There was an increase of Rs. 157.2 crores to Rs. 1051.1 crores in the imports in the first three quarters of 1964-65 over the corresponding period of 1963-64. This was attributable to Government imports; private imports remained virtually constant. As against this, exports increased only by Rs. 15.9 crores to Rs. 611.8 crores during April-December, 1964 as compared to April-December, 1963. The adverse movements occurred under "Other Capital Transactions and Unidentified Transactions". The favourable developments on the other hand were mainly under foreign loan receipts and "Official Transfers". The utilisation of foreign credits at Rs. 423 crores compares favourably with that of Rs. 317 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Official transfers brought in Rs. 39.1 crores more than in the comparable period of 1963-64 because of larger official grants received by the country.

#### UNIT TRUST OF INDIA

To facilitate investment in industrial securities by small investors the Unit Trust of India was set up in July, 1964. The Trust affords the small investors a means of acquiring a share in the widening prosperity of the country through combining the advantages of small risk and reasonable return. The value of each unit is Rs. 10 and units are sold in multiples of ten. In July 1964 was also inaugurated the Industrial Development Bank of India to co-ordinate the activities of the financial institutions providing finance for industrial development. The Development Bank functions as an apex industrial financing agency geared to the needs of the future. In addition to providing financial assistance the Development Bank is authorised to undertake promotional activities such as market and investment surveys and provide technical and administrative assistance to industrial concerns.

Under a scheme introduced in December 1964, investments up to specified limits in equity shares floated by newly established companies are to be entitled to tax certificates for a period of four years. This concession was given to provide some compensation for the longer waiting involved in

the case of new companies which require time to achieve full production and declare dividends.

### CENTRAL BUDGET

In the Central Budget for 1964-65 provision was made for further increases in outlays on defence and development and the tax structure was readjusted to yield additional resources, stimulate production and further social justice. For defence, both on current and capital accounts, Rs. 313 crores were spent in 1961-62 and Rs 816 crores in 1963-64. In 1964-65 (revised estimates) defence outlay is estimated to be Rs. 835 crores. In the budget for 1964-65, total provision for plan outlays both at the Centre and in the States was Rs. 1,984 crores compared to Rs. 1,117 crores in 1961-62, Rs. 1,341 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 1,674 crores in 1963-64. On the basis of actual outlays on the public sector plan in the first two years, the preliminary estimates of the actual expenditure in 1963-64 and Budget Estimates for 1964-65 outlay during the first four years of the plan period is estimated at a little over Rs. 6,100 crores or over 80 per cent of the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores. The increase in the expenditure of Central and State Governments as shown in the Budget for 1964-65, was considerably less than the increase in 1963-64. The Budget for 1964-65 provided for a rise of Rs. 407 crores in the total expenditure in the Central and States as against an increase of Rs. 900 crores in 1963-64 over the previous year. The lower rate of increase in outlays in the year was a reflection mainly of the fact that defence expenditure had levelled off. The Central and State Budgets for 1964-65 provided for a reduction in non-plan development outlays as compared with the revised estimates of the previous year. The Budgets also provided for a smaller increase in non-developmental expenditure than in the previous year. At the Centre a sum of Rs. 33 crores was sought to be raised through additional taxation in 1964-65. Additional taxation undertaken by the States was expected to yield about Rs. 6 crores in 1964-65. Additional taxation by the Centre amounted to Rs. 85 crores in 1961-62, Rs. 95 crores in 1962-63, and Rs. 258 crores in 1963-64. Receipts for small savings during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 126 crores and were of the same order as in the previous year.

The highlights of the Central Budget for 1965-66 are : reduction in personal income taxation at all levels, moderate relief in corporate taxation, selective abolition or reduction of excise duties on certain consumer goods coupled with increases in both import and excise duties on some others to mop up excessive profits.

Table I sets out the main items of the Central Government outlays and the manner of their financing :

**TABLE I**  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS AND ITS FINANCING  
(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Actual	1962-63 Actual	1963-64 Actual	1964-65 Revised Estimate	1965-66- Budget Estimate
<b>Total outlays*</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>3224</b>	<b>3577</b>	<b>3789</b>
(a) Development	1237	1481	1781	1923	2195
(b) Non-Development of which :	796	1047	1443	1654	1594
Defence	313	474	816	835	879
<b>II. Current Revenues</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>1855</b>	<b>2088</b>	<b>2193</b>
(a) Tax revenue	875	1061	1374	1554	1683
(b) Non-tax revenue	303	386	481	534	510
<b>III. Capital Revenues</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>1600</b>
(a) Internal	482	557	784	735	771
1. Market loans (net) @	65	97	191@	104	115
2. Repayment of loans and advances †	201	171	214	301	334
3. Small Savings, provident funds, compulsory deposits and income tax annuity deposits**	127 (88)	117 (74)	207 (127)	248 (135)	252 (135)
4. Miscellaneous capital receipts	89	172	172	82	70
(b) External	301	356	450	674	829
1. External loans (net)	249	293	321	569	572
2. Foreign grants	34	65	72	134	66
3. PL 480 Investments in Special Securities (net)	18	(—2)	57	(—29)	191
<b>IV. Overall budgetary deficit</b>	<b>(—72)</b>	<b>(—168)</b>	<b>(—135)</b>	<b>(—80)</b>	<b>+4</b>

\* Includes outlay on Centre's own plan as well as Central assistance to State Governments.

@ Includes centralised borrowings for State Governments.

† Includes sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank.

\*\* Figures in brackets relate to small savings.

For the first time in many years the Central Government budgeted for a surplus of Rs. 3.8 crores for 1965-66. Details budget estimates are shown in Table II

**TABLE II**  
BUDGET FOR 1965-66  
(Rs. crores)

<b>Revenue Account</b>	
Revenue	2346.7
Expenditure	2116.5
Balance	+230.2
<b>Capital Account</b>	
Receipts	1937.2
Expenditure	2163.6
Balance	—226.4
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>+3.8</b>



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# TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH is an important branch of social services that affects people of all classes equally. A number of vital measures both curative and preventive have, therefore, been taken by the Government to ensure a wholesome and healthy life for all citizens in the State. Here are some of the landmarks of achievements in this sphere :

1. Per capita expenditure on public health has risen from 0.47 in 1947 to Rs. 4.80 in 1964-65.
2. As many as 25 lakh persons were tested and 13 lakh vaccinated under the B.C.G. campaign.
3. The State has today 18 hospitals, 499 dispensaries against 2 hospitals and 87 dispensaries in 1947-48.
4. The number of Doctors employed by the State Health Department at the end of the Second Plan period was 342 as against 200 during the pre-Plan period. The number is expected to rise upto 800 by the end of the Third Plan.
5. Two Leprosy Hospitals, one each at Srinagar and Jammu, have been set up with the bed strength of 150 and 35 respectively. Two Leprosy Central Units, each covering a population of 3 lakhs have been sanctioned at Handwara in the Kashmir Province and Ramnagar in the Jammu Province at an expenditure of about Rs. 85 thousands. A sum of Rs. 7.39 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the expansion of Leprosy treatment facilities in the State during the Third Five Year Plan.
6. Under the Family Planning Programme as many as 6,183 Sterilisation operations have been performed, 24,274 contraceptives distributed and advice given to 41,679 cases in the 20 Family Planning Clinics and surgical units opened in rural and urban areas.
7. Medical aid is provided free all over the State. No consultation fee nor any price for medicine is charged from patients.

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Early one morning in a Kathiawar village, a man lies hidden near a well. It is time for the women to draw water and, as they arrive, they are politely guided by him into a cave at the point of a gun.

There the man, Mhowa Sadhwani, quietly relieves them of all their jewellery, pleading with them all the while to tell their husbands that they had been treated with the utmost courtesy !

The wily Mhowa lived and operated in the last century in the Kathiawar region of Saurashtra. Many fruitless attempts were made by the government to capture him. At last a reward of Rs. 5,000 was announced. Tiring of his risky life, the cheeky outlaw arranged his "capture" through an "informer", who duly received the reward. At the case instituted against him, Mhowa engaged a leading lawyer whose substantial daily fee was met out of the reward ! In all, Mhowa had to spend Rs. 3,000 to secure an acquittal, leaving him with a clear Rs 2,000 with which to start a lawful life.

The many deeds of Mhowa Sadhwani are today familiar legends in Saurashtra. To hear the legends and myths of our country is one of the pleasures of motoring. And you discover so much more when you go by road.



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## CHAPTER X

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THE YEAR 1963-64 was the third year in succession to be marked by climatic misfortunes over large parts of the country. Coarse *kharif* cereals were affected by the failure of monsoon in parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and certain areas of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during the *kharif* season while the *rabi* crops suffered a set back due to occasional spells of intense cold and deficient winter rains in the northern States. But although weather plays an important role in Indian Agriculture even now, its effect was partly offset by the gathering momentum of the development measures taken in the country and the over-all agricultural production in 1963-64 was 2.4 percent higher than in 1962-63, the index of agricultural production for that year being 140.5 as against 137.2 in the previous year. The production of rice, groundnut, and cotton reached new high level in 1963-64.

The year 1964-65 witnessed a welcome improvement in weather conditions over large parts of the country both during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The development measures including the use of fertilizers, improved seeds, increased irrigational facilities etc. were also intensified during the year. As a result, production of rice during 1964-65 surpassed the previous year's record of 36.9 million tonnes and touched a new high of 38.7 million tonnes. The production of other cereals, both *kharif* and *rabi* is also expected to register a sizable increase over the previous year and the total production of foodgrains during 1964-65 is expected to be over 87.0 million tonnes.

Among the commercial crops, groundnut production is likely to exceed 60 lakh tonnes compared to production of 52.9 lakh tonnes in 1963-64. Production of other oilseeds and particularly rapeseed and mustard, is likely to increase. The overall production of oilseeds may be around 84 lakh tonnes compared to previous year's production of 71 lakh tonnes. Production of sugarcane also is expected to be higher by about 10 per cent as compared to the production in 1963-64. Jute production during 1964-65 is estimated at 60.8 lakh bales compared to 6.19 lakh bales in 1963-64 marking a fall of 1.7 percent. Production of mesta is expected to be of the order of about 16 lakhs bales compared to 18 lakh bales during 1963-64. Production of cotton is not expected to show any significant variations compared to the high level of 54 lakh bales reached last year.

On the whole, the year 1964-65 holds out the promise of a substantial improvement in agricultural production in the country. Tentative indications point to an increase of over 7 percent in the index of overall agricultural production during 1964-65.

## AGRICULTURAL PRICE POLICY

In India, the primary objectives of agricultural price policy are to reduce fluctuations in prices, to step up production and to improve the efficiency of production and marketing of agricultural commodities. During the post-war periods of food shortages, the price policy was largely consumer-oriented but since then, greater attention has been given to providing incentives for increasing production and productivity and for greater diversification of agriculture.

It has now been the accepted policy of the Government to fix support prices so as to provide an incentive to the farmers to produce more and to assure him of a reasonable stability in prices and income. Accordingly, the Government of India announced in October 1964, support prices of paddy for the 1964-65 season, on the recommendations of the Foodgrains Price Committee. The support prices of standard varieties of coarse paddy for 1964-65 ranged between Rs. 34 and Rs. 41 per quintal and were higher than the average prices received by the producers in post harvest periods during the past three seasons. The maximum statutory price of paddy at assembling points including the mills and dealers premises were also fixed at Re. 1 per quintal higher than the producers' prices. In respect of wheat, producers' prices for the 1964-65 season have been fixed at Rs. 45.50 per quintal for red variety of wheat, Rs. 49.50 per quintal for white variety and Rs. 53.50 per quintal for the superior variety. The State Governments were authorised to announce producers' prices for gram within the range of Rs. 40 to Rs. 40.50 per quintal for the 1964-65 crop. As regards coarse grains, the State Govts. were authorised to fix prices for *jowar*, *bajra* and maize within the range of Rs. 38 to Rs. 38.50 per quintal for yellow variety of *jowar*, Rs. 40 to Rs. 40.50 per quintal for fair average quality of *bajra* and Rs. 36 to Rs. 36.50 per quintal for fair average quality of maize for the 1964-65 season. The State Governments would be prepared to purchase these grains at the prices fixed by them and if necessary requisition the grains at these prices.

In the beginning of 1965, the Government of India established the Agricultural Price Commission, one of whose major task was to evolve a scientific basis for the determination of support prices which would provide adequate incentive to progressive farmers to adopt modern technology and improved methods of cultivation. The Commission will advise on the price policy and price structure of agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission will keep in view : (i) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximizing production; (ii) the need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources; and (iii) the likely effect of the price policy of the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure etc. The Commission would also suggest such non-

price measures as may facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the price policy. The Commission may recommend measures to reduce costs of marketing of agricultural commodities and suggest fair price margins for different stages of marketing. Initially, the Commission has been set up for a period of 3 years, but it may continue thereafter as long as necessary.

#### FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

The Government of India continued to provide financial and technical assistance to the State Government for the implementation of agricultural development programmes. The outlay on agricultural programmes of the States has been stepped up considerably during 1964-65. Originally, the Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 154 crores for agricultural sector schemes of the State and Union Territories for the year 1964-65. This outlay fell short of the requirements of the physical programmes envisaged in the annual plans of the States. Accordingly additional Central financial assistance totalling Rs. 15 crores was intimated to the States in May 1964. Over and above, an additional allocation of Rs. 5.85 crores was made to some States in December 1964 for the acceleration of minor irrigation schemes. In addition, allocations have also been made for special development programmes for increasing the production of fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, poultry and fish.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Measures have been taken to ensure greater administrative coordination at different levels viz., central, state, district, block and village in order to secure an integrated approach to agricultural development policies. In pursuance of the suggestions made to the State Governments, Coordinating Committees at Cabinet and Secretariat levels have been set up in the States for taking expeditious decisions on development programmes relating to the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation, Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Community Development and *Panchayats* etc. In a number of States, Agricultural Production Commissioners or Special Secretaries have been appointed and made responsible for coordinating the activities of the aforementioned Departments.

At the Centre, the Agricultural Production Board was constituted in November 1963 with the Minister of Food and Agriculture as its Chairman and Minister of Community Development and Cooperation, Minister of Irrigation and Power, Minister of Planning in the Ministry of Finance and Member (Agriculture) Planning Commission as members for coordinating the policies and for ensuring expeditious implementation of programme. There is also a Committee of Secretaries of the Board consisting of Secretaries of these Ministries to study matters to be placed before the Board and tender its considered advice on such problems. The Agricultural Production Board and its Committee of Secretaries have met frequently during the year

to consider important policy matters. Recently, it has been decided to revitalize the functions of the Agricultural Production Board and make it a decision making body.

Four Panels of Agricultural Economists, Agricultural Scientists, Agricultural Administrators and Animal Husbandry Scientists have been constituted to advice the Government on current, matters of policy and implementation of agricultural development programmes.

Joint Central Teams comprising the representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Irrigation and Power and of the Planning Commission visited various States, held discussions with regard to the programmes and problems relating to agricultural development including animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries etc. and made a number of recommendations and suggestions for strengthening development efforts in each State. The recommendations of the Team are being implemented both at the Centre and in the concerned States.

#### MINOR IRRIGATION

Irrigation has been among the most significant fields of development under the Third Five Year Plan. During the last few years, additional financial allocations over and above the Plan ceiling have been made to the States for the acceleration of minor irrigation programmes. Special attention is being given to meet the requirements of scarce materials like cement and steel needed for the implementation of the programmes. Other measures taken include intensification of efforts on surveys and investigations for surface water schemes, undertaking a systematic programme of ground water surveys on a Statewise basis ; preparation of technical manuals for improving technical standards in minor irrigation; training of technical hands; and water use and construction of masonry wells by individual cultivators through subsidised financial assistance. The need for effective arrangements for maintenance of existing minor irrigation works and desilting of tanks through concerned agencies, duly supported with financial and technical guidance has been impressed upon the State Governments. A number of measures have also been taken to step up the utilization of the unused potential. Practically all the States have enacted legislation to provide that where cultivators fail to construct field channels and use the available irrigation facilities, the Government would undertake and get the work done directly and recover the cost from the beneficiaries. During the first three years of the Third Plan an additional area of 6.4 million acres has been benefitted from minor irrigation schemes as against the target of 12.8 million acres. The achievement during 1964-65 is expected at about 3.3 million acres. .

#### TUBEWELLS

The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation carried out ground-water exploration in various parts of the country. During the year, the programme for

ground-water exploration had to be curtailed as the Organisation undertook to assist the Government of Rajasthan in the construction of 250 tubewells in the scarcity area, as a measure of famine relief and for providing increased irrigation facilities. From June 1, 1964 to April 30, 1965, 234 production tubewells were bored, out of which 188 proved successful. In the sphere of tubewells irrigation, 493 tubewells were drilled during this period in the States of U.P., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

#### AREA PROGRAMME

A coordinated programme called the Area Programme aiming at the development of the commanded area of irrigation projects was recommended for irrigation by the State Governments. This programme would cover such works as construction of field channels, land levelling, consolidation of holdings, establishment of research and demonstration farms, soil conservation, provision of facilities for storage and marketing and communications, supply of fertilizers, improved seeds, credit to farmers etc.

#### IMPROVED SEEDS

The coverage under improved seeds of foodgrains is estimated to have risen from 83 million acres in 1963-64 to about 102 million acres in 1964-65. A Bill on Seed Certification has been passed by the *Rajya Sabha* and is pending consideration with the *Lok Sabha*. The methods through which the Bill seeks to achieve the objective of regulating the quality of seeds include : (i) constitution of a Central Seed Committee to advise on matters arising out of the proposed legislation; (ii) fixing minimum standards of germination, purity and other quality factors; (iii) testing seeds for quality factors at the seed testing laboratories to be established by the Central and State Governments; (iv) creation of seed inspection and certification service in States and grant of licences and certificates to dealers in seeds; (v) compulsory labelling of seed containers to indicate the quality of seeds offered for sale and (vi) restricting the export and import and inter-State movement of non-descript seeds.

During the year, arrangements were made for the supply of about 60,000 tonnes of *rabi* seeds particularly wheat from Punjab to the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and U.P., with a view to ensuring supply of *rabi* seeds to the farmers in these States at reasonable prices. The National Seeds Corporation distributed 6 lakhs kgs. of hybrid maize seed sufficient to cover an area of one lakh acres. Vegetable seeds conforming to rigid inspection and certification standards were also sold by the Corporation.

#### FERTILIZERS AND MANURES

The use of nitrogenous fertilisers in India is progressively on the increase but it has not been possible to meet the full requirements on account of inadequate internal production and shortage of foreign exchange. In

1963-64, the supply of nitrogenous fertilisers amounted to 3.9 lakhs tonnes (N) while in 1964-65 the level of supplies has been estimated at 5.9 lakh tonnes (N). The consumption of phosphatic fertilizers was about 140,000 tonnes ( $P_2 O_5$ ) in 1963-64 and is estimated to have increased to 180,000 tonnes ( $P_2 O_5$ ) in 1964-65. Intensive efforts are being made to extend the use of fertilisers in the areas which are irrigated or have assured rainfall. The promotional measures taken include : (i) reduction in prices of calcium nitrate, sulphate of ammonia and urea; (ii) rebate on stocking of fertilisers during non-manuring season; (iii) subsidy on transport of fertilizers by road upto a distance of 500 KM; (iv) increasing the number of sale points and; (v) increased number of fertilizers trials on cultivators's fields.

To supplement the use of chemical fertilizers, greater use of local manurial resources is emphasised. During 1963-64. 3.3 million tonnes of town-compost was prepared. The production of town-compost during 1964-65 is expected to be about 3.6 million tonnes. In respect of rural compost, the production increased from 92.8 million tonnes in 1963-64 to about 111 million tonnes in 1964-65. Schemes for the utilization of sewage and sullage were in progress and an area of 30,000 acres was being irrigated by utilizing about 222 million gallons of sewage and sullage per day. The coverage under green manuring increased from 17.5 million acres in 1963-64 to 22.3 million acres in 1964-65. Green manuring seeds in small packets as well as in bulk were distributed in a number of States to enable the cultivators to develop their own supplies of seeds.

#### SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS

Assistance was rendered to the States and Union Territories in arranging the supplies of essential materials such as iron and steel, cement and coal necessary for stepping up agricultural production. In respect of the requirements of controlled categories of iron and steel, arrangements were made through supplies against pending indents as also by securing *ad hoc* releases against priority demands. For cement, the State Governments and Union Territories were advised to segregate their demands of cement for agricultural purposes from out of the general public quota and accord it the same priority as was given to cement for the Government Departments. Consequent upon the relaxation of control from July, 1962 on distribution of softcoke and non-cooking coal, the agricultural consumers were free to meet their requirements through their own sources of supply within the rationalised pattern of movement.

#### AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

In view of the interdependence between agriculture and industry and the shift in emphasis in the use of new technical inputs, the State Governments. have been advised to set up Agro-Industries Corporations in the public sector for promoting the supply of farm implements and machinery including equipment for food industries, dairy development and fisheries. To begin

with, Corporations are proposed to be set up in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and in one or two other States. The main functions of the Corporation would be to place firm orders on the industrial units, promote additional capacity wherever necessary, make equipment available to agriculturists on hire-purchase or on other kinds of easy terms and otherwise promote their increased use. The Corporations are expected to associate leading representatives of concerned industries also. It is contemplated that the Government of India will offer technical and financial participation in the activities of these Corporations.

#### PLANT PROTECTION

The area covered under plant protection measures by the end of 1963-64 was 30 million acres and the anticipated achievement for 1964-65 is 37.5 million acres against the Third Plan target of 50 million acres. In connection with the intensive production programme, aerial operations against pests and diseases on cotton and oil-seeds crops are being undertaken since 1962-63. The Government of India allowed a subsidy of 75 per cent on the operational cost when aerial operations were conducted through private agencies. In the case of aerial operations through Government of India planes the subsidy was 100%. This concession was extended during 1963-64 and 1964-65 but with a slightly modified pattern viz. in the case of Government of India planes a nominal rate of Re. 1/- per acre was charged and if aerial operations were performed through private planes the Central Government allowed a subsidy at the rate of 66⅔ per cent. With effect from January 27, 1965 this subsidy has also been extended to the foodgrain crops and will remain operative till the end of 1966, in the first instance. During the year arrangements were made for the import of about 8,000 knapsack sprayers (motorised) which are in great demand by the States. In addition, steps have been taken for fabricating locally another 7,000 sprayers by importing items like engines, nozzles etc. The 14 Central Plant Protection Stations assisted the State Governments and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases. These Stations also organised intensive plant protection work in selected gram panchayat areas and conducted fortnightly surveys and investigations of pests and diseases in their respective regions so as to adopt control measures, wherever necessary. During June-November, 1964 only four exotic locust swarms entered the country and thereafter the country remained free of swarms.

#### CENTRAL MECHANISED FARM

At the Suratgarh Farm, an area of 8,273 acres was sown in the *kharif* season and 17,560 in the *rabi* season of 1964-65 as compared to 8,187 acres in *kharif* and 17,590 acres in the *rabi* season of 1963-64. Pilot schemes for cattle breeding, poultry development and horticulture progressed satisfactorily at the Farm. Another Central mechanised Farm at Jetsar near the Suratgarh

Farm started functioning during the year. At this Farm, cultivation operations were taken up over an area of 2,619 acres during the *kharif* season and an area of 2,050 acres in the *rabi* of season 1964-65.

#### INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) was initiated in 1960-61 with a view to demonstrating the potentialities of increase in food production through a multipronged, concentrated and co-ordinated approach to agricultural development in areas which can quickly respond to such efforts. By the end of 1963-64, this programme was in operation in 16 districts, 1 in each State with the exception of Kerala with 2. The programme covered 245 blocks and about 52 lakh acres representing 35% of the total cultivated area in the selected districts. The coverage has been steadily extended during 1964-65.

The average yields of crop obtained in the package districts have shown a constantly upward trend since the inception of the programme except in a few cases where there was some decline due to adverse weather conditions. The district of Ludhiana (Punjab) has made a remarkable progress and the yield of wheat in this district increased by 78 per cent during 1963-64 as compared to the level of average yield prevailing during the three-year period preceding the introduction of the programme. Similarly, yields of paddy recorded an increase of 25.2 per cent in West Godawari (Andhra Pradesh); 20 per cent in Raipur (Madhya Pradesh); 40 per cent in Mandya, (Mysore); and 39.7 per cent in Burdwan (West Bengal). In the case of other crops like maize, barley, jowar etc., appreciable increase in the yields were also recorded in several Intensive Agricultural District Programmes (I.A.D.P.) districts. In some areas, decline in yield took place in 1962-63 mainly due to adverse weather conditions like floods in Aligarh, drought in Pali and Raipur and large-scale incidence of pests and diseases etc. in Shahabad. The provisional results of crop-cutting experiments conducted during the *kharif* season of 1964-65 have also shown significant increases in the average yields. In the case of paddy, the yields showed increases ranging between 12 to 78 per cent. An increase of 33 per cent in the production of barley took place in Rajasthan; in the case of *Jowar* an increase of 130 per cent in Aligarh and 100 per cent in Pali was recorded. The average yield of maize has registered an increase of 246 per cent in Aligarh.

#### INTENSIVE CULTIVATION PROGRAMME

On the basis of experience gained in the working of intensive Agricultural District Programme (I.A.D.P.) intensive cultivation programmes aiming at rapid increases in the production of paddy, wheat, millets and pulses were undertaken from the *kharif* season of 1964. Under this programme, during the year 1964-65 intensive cultivation of paddy was undertaken in 643 blocks of 79 districts; intensive cultivation of millets in 356 blocks of 54 districts; and of wheat in about 200 blocks of 30 districts. With the



intention of encouraging the farmers to adopt a package approach involving intensive use of inputs, necessary facilities by way of supplies and credit are being ensured to the farmers in these areas. For strengthening the arrangements for distribution of fertilisers etc., programmes for the construction of rural storage godowns have been taken up in various States. Intensive cultivation of sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and jute is also being promoted in selected blocks on the package programme basis.

The Government of India have created the post of Director-General of Intensive Agricultural Areas to guide and supervise the implementation of the programmes of intensive agricultural development and intensive agricultural areas. A senior and experienced Administrative Officer has been appointed for this purpose. He has already visited the States and discussed with them the problems of implementation and has made several suggestions to bring about speedier execution of the programmes.

#### SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

To check the rise in the prices of subsidiary foods like fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and fish and to provide more balanced nutritive diet to the people, special development programmes in respect of these commodities have been undertaken during the current year over and above the programmes already included under the Third Plan. Special stress is being laid on strengthening of supplies needed for a successful extension of these development schemes and wherever necessary to the development of cold storages, refrigerated transport, feeder roads, approach roads, berthing facilities for fishing crafts, intensive development of cattle, poultry, piggery and sheep, fisheries etc.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION

The tempo of soil conservation programmes was accelerated during 1964-65. Special efforts have been made to create a suitable organisation for soil conservation work in the States, training of personnel and for evolving soil conservation techniques suited to different soils and climatic conditions. The emphasis is now on taking up soil conservation work on water-shed basis covering wide areas. During the year, over 200 soil conservation schemes expected to cover about 29 lakh acres were in operation. The major programmes undertaken related to contour bunding, afforestation, pasture development, reclamation of ravine, saline and alkaline soils and reclamation of waste lands. Besides, the dry farming measures adopted were expected to cover an area of about 50 lakh acres. In addition, centrally sponsored schemes were in operation in 14 States with a view to reducing siltation of reservoirs and dams.

Under the All-India Soil and Land-Use Survey Scheme, about 19 lakh acres were surveyed during 1964-65, bringing the total area surveyed during the Third Plan so far to about 93 lakh acres. The programmes of research

and training in soil and water conservation were intensified at the regional soil-conservation, demonstration and training centres.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

For the development of animal husbandry, the main emphasis continued to be on schemes relating to key village *gosadans*, *gaushalas*, dairy, poultry and piggery.

The Key Village scheme is the main programme for the development of cattle and aims at improvements in the milking capacity and draught efficiency of the country's bovine population through their controlled breeding, adequate feeding, better management, disease control and provision of marketing facilities. A network of 413 key village blocks has been established in various States and Union Territories up to the end of December 1964. The scheme has covered a population of 4 million breedable cows and she-buffaloes. The programme for the development of feed and fodder resources aims at encouraging the farmers to take up the production of fodder crops and grasses and has been in operation in 15 States and 3 Union Territories. By the end of December 1964, production has been taken up at over 70 States Livestock Farms, pasture improvement work at 59 State Farms and 329 pasture demonstration plots have been organised as village grazing areas located in Key Village blocks. Under the calf rearing scheme which aims at salvage of superior calves from high-yielding milch animals maintained at the milk colonies, selected calves of six months age or above are purchased and distributed free of cost to bonafide breeders, cooperative organisations etc. Between April and December 1964, 980 calves were allotted from Haringhata and Aarey milk colonies. The Ministry of Defence has agreed to supply six month's old male calves of selected breeds from military dairy farms at Rs. 300 per calf for the use of various States for breeding purposes. The Government of India has sponsored special cattle development programme under which intensive cattle development blocks each covering breedable cows/she-buffaloes will be established. During the year under report, establishment of blocks has been sanctioned in Hyderabad and Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh); Patna and Barauni (Bihar); Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh); Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore (Madras); Amritsar and Rohtak (Punjab); Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Bulandshahr (UP); Bangalore (Mysore); and Delhi. More such blocks are also expected to be set up in Gujarat, Maharashtra and an increase of 30 per cent in milk production over a period of 5 years has been laid down as the minimum target for each intensive cattle development block.

#### POULTRY

At the regional poultry farms at Bangalore and Delhi, the target of maintaining 5,000 layers has been achieved while at the farms at Bhubaneswar and Bombay the target is expected to be achieved by the end of 1965-66. These farms are expected to produce 21.5 lakh eggs and distribute 4.3 lakh

breeding stock during 1964-65 as against 15 lakh eggs and 2.3 lakh birds in the previous year. Seven intensive development blocks, 1 duck extension centre, 4 expansions of the State Poultry farms, 3 marketing centres and 1 feed manufacture and distribution centre are expected to be set up during the year. About 3,000 farmers will have received training in modern methods of poultry keeping and another 12,000 farmers will receive facilities in the form of day-old chicks, breeding and rearing equipment etc. 40,000 cocks were distributed for grading work of indigenous poultry. Stress is also being laid on the development of poultry under the special agricultural development programmes. Dressing of eggs has been taken up in a number of States and Dressing Plants are being set up at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. Two large-sized poultry breeding farms have also been set up with foreign collaboration. It is expected that as a result of various effects the production of eggs will increase to about 6,000 million by 1966 against 2,800 million at the end of the Second Plan.

#### PIGGERY

The two Regional Pig Breeding Stations-cum-Bacon factories at Aligarh (UP) and Haringhata (West Bengal) sold 115 boars and sows during April to December 1964 to various States for breeding purposes. A similar station established in Aarey, distributed 53 boars and sows for breeding purposes during the year. Arrangements are in hand for setting up another station at Kasarapali in Andhra Pradesh.

#### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

During 1964-65, four new dairy plants were established at Patna, Calicut, Jamnagar and Surindernagar raising the total number of dairy plants to 29. In addition, pilot milk schemes were in operation in several cities as a prelude to setting up of dairy plants. The present average daily milk output of the dairy schemes is about 10 lakh litres. Construction work and installation of equipment are in hand in respect of 26 other dairies. A cattle feed compounding factory with aid from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign of the FAO has gone into production at Anand and will supply balanced cattle feed to members of the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union. In the sphere of dairy products manufacture, the composite milk plants at Amritsar and Rajkot are supplying milk and producing milk powder. Two similar plants are under construction at Vijayawada and Miraj. Milk powder factories established at Anand and Mehsana are expected to go into production shortly. In addition to the creameries at Aligarh and Barauni, another creamery is being set up at Junagarh.

#### FORESTRY

The programme for the development of forestry undertaken during the year included, among others, economic plantation, rehabilitation of degraded

forests, survey and demarcation, improved forest communications and preservation of wild life. The reports thus far received from the States reveal that the progress under the various schemes has been quite satisfactory. A project for pre-investment survey of forest resources is to be taken up shortly to assess various forest resources in selected regions and the scope for industrial development that they offer. Another project for the establishment of four training centres in logging is also proposed to be taken up with the object of introducing more efficient modern logging equipment and mechanised means of transportation of timber, Assistance for the implementation of both these projects is to be received from the United Nations Special Fund. A beginning has already been made for both these projects. With a view to meeting the requirements of wood-based industries, a Centrally sponsored scheme for plantation of quick-growing species has been in operation. An area of about 68,000 acres is brought under such plantations during the period 1961-62 to 1963-64. It is expected that during 1964-65, another 64,000 acres will be planted with such species.

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The system of compulsory grading under Agmark prior to export was extended to vegetable oils, animal casings and edible potatoes during 1964-65. It is proposed to extend further compulsory quality control prior to export to ginger, turmeric, onion, pulses, garlic, senna leaves and pods, tendu-leaves and edible mushrooms. The work relating to grading of commodities featuring in the internal trade continued to be carried out on a voluntary basis in respect of *ghee*, vegetable oils, wheat-*atta*, rice-paddy, *gur*, cotton, and creamery butter. For grading at the producers' level, 275 grading units had been set up upto January 1964 in regulated markets and selected market cooperatives with a view to ensuring that the producer-seller gets adequate return commensurate with the quality of his produce. Legislation for regulation of markets has been enacted in all the States except Assam, West Bengal and Kerala (excluding Malabar district). Of the 2,500 wholesale markets in the country 1,204 markets have already been regulated. The Cold Storage Order, 1965, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, came into force from January 1, 1965. Under this order, it is obligatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 300 c. ft. or more and storing articles of food, to take out licences for the purpose from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser of the Government of India.

#### LAND REFORMS

Programmes of Land Reforms made headway during the year. The Land Reforms Implementation Committee, with the Minister of Home Affairs as Chairman, examined in detail the difficulties encountered in giving effect to the programmes of land reforms and made suggestions for and improv-

ing the implementation of the programmes in respect of several States. The programme for the abolition of intermediary tenures has been almost entirely completed. Legislation has been enacted in all the States for regulating the maximum rents which a landlord may receive. Ceiling legislation has also been enacted in all the States and progress was made in some of the States in the implementation of this legislation. Substantial progress has been made in the consolidation of holdings in Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra. Provisions have been made for the acquisition of rights of ownership for tenants in Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area), Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. West Bengal (in respect of under-raiyats) and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Programmes of agricultural research and its application in various fields of agriculture have been strengthened and expanded so as to set up agricultural development in the country. Research activities in agriculture, animal husbandry and allied fields are undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.), Central Research Institute and Commodity Committees.

Following the recommendations of the two Joint Indo-American Teams and the High Powered Research Review Team, it is proposed to re-organise the I.C.A.R. The proposed re-organisation envisages : (a) reconstitution of the I.C.A.R. as a fully autonomous body like the C.S.I.R.; (b) transfer of all the research institutions under the control of Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the I.C.A.R.; (c) reconstitution of the Governing body of the reorganised Council to comprise mainly scientists and those with interest or knowledge of agriculture; (d) introduction of suitable changes in the procedure for financial assistance to research institutions, universities etc.; (e) appointment of an outstanding Scientist as the Director-General of the Council. It has further been decided that the Research Institutions/Stations should be under one Central body and should be transferred to the I.C.A.R. which will now be responsible for all types of research pertaining to agriculture and allied fields. It is therefore envisaged to reconstitute Commodity Committees so as to enable them to play an effective role in the sphere of development and marketing of the commodities concerned.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The total requirements of agricultural graduates during the Third Plan is estimated at about 20,000. To meet this requirement, it was considered necessary to provide facilities for an annual intake of about 6,200 students during the Third Plan period. With this end in view, 6 new colleges have been started in the Third Plan one each in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and 2 in Madhya Pradesh. In addition, a num-

ber of private colleges are being rendered aid for improvement and expansion of their training facilities. The present (1963-64) intake of students in agricultural colleges is 8,300 per annum. Further, to place agricultural education on a sound footing, it has been decided to start agricultural Universities on the lines of Land Grant Institutions of U.S.A., where agricultural education, research and extension would be integrated. One such agricultural University was set up under the Second Plan in U.P. During the Third Plan, 7 new agricultural Universities have been established one each in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal.

In order to attract brilliant students to join undergraduate courses in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home science, dairying and veterinary subjects, a scheme for the award of 250 merit-cum-means scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 per month each every year has been started from the academic year 1963-64. Fellowships of the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 per month are also being awarded for post-graduate students in agricultural and dairy subjects out of the research funds of the I.C.A.R.

### FOOD

THE present food situation has to be viewed in the context of the trends in the last three or four years of domestic production of foodgrains, farm disposal and releases from Government stocks on the one hand and the demand for foodgrains on the other. The production of Foodgrains in 1963-64 amounted to 79.4 million tonnes which was one million tonnes more than in the previous year. It was however, lower by 1.6 million tonnes compared to the production in 1960-61 and 1961-62. Looking to the excellent prospects of the 1964-65 crop, when the foodgrains output is expected to reach a record level of 87 million tonnes, it appears that the year 1963-64 was the culmination of a cycle of poor harvests and as such experienced the cumulative pressure of successive shortfalls in production.

During all these years, the demand for food has been increasing at a very rapid rate. With a favourable turn in the terms of trade of agriculture, the increase in agricultural incomes was relatively larger. As a result, a significant feature has emerged in the food economy. A distinctly lower proportion of production is now being marketed for urban consumption.

Shortfalls in production and rising demand exercised an upward pressure on prices. The wholesale price index for cereals rose from 106 in 1962 to 112 in 1963 and 134 in 1964. The cereals index reached the peak of 150 in September 1964. With the commencement of the *kharif* season thereafter and the prospect of good *rabi* crops, foodgrains prices have tended to ease.

Confronted with a continuous shortfall in domestic production, the stepping up of imports of foodgrains became unavoidable. Other steps taken by the Government included restrictions on bank advances against

stocks of foodgrains, fixation of maximum wholesale and retail prices, cordoning off of surplus States with a view to acquiring stocks through procurement and substantial stepping up of supplies out of the Central stocks through an enlarged net work of fair price shops, suitable modifications in the zonal system, promulgation of anti-hoarding measures, strengthening of the administrative and enforcement machinery in the States and amendment of the Essential Commodities Act and providing for summary trials of offenders of the food laws.

Two important events having a direct bearing on the foodgrains economy are the setting up of the Food Corporation of India and the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Agricultural Prices Commission will advise the Government on agricultural prices policy and price structure, keeping in view the need to raise production of all agricultural commodities including foodgrains as also to ensure a reasonable price to the consumer. The Food Corporation will inter-alia ensure proper distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices throughout the year through market operations.

The issue prices of wheat and rice for supply from Central stocks were enhanced in consultation with the Chief Ministers from January 1, 1965 to ensure that they are suitably related to the market prices. The issue price of common wheat from Central stocks was raised from Rs. 37.51 to Rs. 48 per quintal. The price of common rice which was hitherto uniform for all the States at the rate of Rs. 42.87 per quintal was fixed for each State separately on the basis of the maximum retail prices fixed for the important consuming centre in that State.

#### PRICES

Foodgrains prices during 1964 showed generally an upward trend and were higher than those of the last year. The all-India Index number of wholesale prices of cereals (base 1952-55=100) rose from 118 in December 1963 to a peak level of 150 in September 1964. Since October 1964, the index recorded a decline to 142 in December 1964 and to 140 in April 1965 as compared to 122 in April 1964. In the case of rice, the prices declined between November 1963 and January 1964. Thereafter there occurred an almost continuous rise; the index number of wholesale prices of rice which had declined from 132 in October 1963 to 120 in January 1964, rose to 146 in September 1964. Following the improvement in market arrivals on the expectation of a very good crop in 1964-65 and the enhancement of distribution of foodgrains through Government channels, the rice price index declined from 146 in September to 129 in December 1964 and further to 128 in April 1965.

With regard to wheat, prices started rising from September 1963, when the effect of the shortfall in production of the 1962-63 wheat crop began to be felt. With the prospects of a further shortfall in the 1963-64 output, the rise in wheat prices became very steep. The index number of wholesale prices of wheat which stood at 92 in September 1963, rose to

121 in February 1964. With the arrival of the new wheat crop, wheat prices began to fall and the index fell to 107 in May 1964. Thereafter there has been again a rising trend in the prices of wheat and the index touched 151 in January 1965. Subsequently the all-India index declined to 140 in April 1965 as against 111 in April, 1964.

Towards the end of April 1965, prices of wheat tended to fall below the producer's prices in Punjab. With a view to arresting the fall in prices, open market purchases are being made through the Cooperative Marketing Society and Foodgrains Dealers' Syndicate by the Punjab Government to ensure that the prices of wheat do not fall below the producer's prices.

#### INTERNAL PURCHASES

Purchases of rice on behalf of the Central Government in the 1963-64 season (November-October) were made in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and to a small extent in Orissa and totalled 6.20 lakh tonnes as against 4.64 lakh tonnes in 1962-63. Purchases of rice and paddy by the State Governments on their own account were made in Assam, Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Tripura during 1963-64 and totalled 3.95 lakh tonnes (in terms of rice) as against 2.09 lakh tonnes during 1962-63.

The rice crop in the 1964-65 season is likely to be the highest on record. Efforts are being made to procure the maximum possible quantity of rice from surplus States by cordoning off each State into a separate zone. The target of procurement has been fixed at 19.5 lakh tonnes of rice. The procurement targets of rice of 4.0 lakh tonnes in case of Madhya Pradesh and 2.5 lakh tonnes for Punjab have already been exceeded by 2,000 tonnes and 10,000 tonnes respectively upto April 28, 1965. Rice is being purchased in Maharashtra under the monopoly procurement scheme. Market arrivals of rice in the selected reporting markets recorded an increase during the 1963-64 marketing season (i.e. from October, 1963 to September 1964) over those in 1962-63 in Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh following an increase in production in these states. In Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab arrivals of rice in 1963-64 were lower than those in 1962-63 despite an increase in rice production in these States.

In the current marketing season so far (i.e. from October 1964 to the first week of May 1965) market arrivals of rice in the selected reporting markets have been higher than those in the corresponding period last year in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Punjab. On the other hand, in Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, arrivals have been lower than those last year.

As regards wheat, market arrivals during the 1964-65 marketing season (i.e. from April 1964 to March 1965) in the selected reporting markets have been lower than those in the corresponding period last year. In Gujarat,



following the increase in the production of wheat, market arrivals have also shown a rise. In Bihar and Maharashtra, despite decline in production, arrivals of wheat have registered a rise. On the other hand, in Punjab, in spite of an increase in production, market arrivals have been lower than last year. In Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, with the decline in production, market arrivals of wheat have been lower than those in the corresponding period last year.

#### IMPORTS

The total quantity of foodgrains imported into India during 1964, amounted to 62.7 lakh tonnes comprising 56.21 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6.45 lakh tonnes of rice valued (C&F) at approximately Rs. 266.25 crores. Imports during the previous two years were of the order of 45.6 lakh tonnes valued (C&F) at 183.6 crores in 1963 and of 36.4 lakh tonnes valued (C&F) at 141.1 crores in 1962. Of the total quantity of wheat imported during 1964, about 52.5 lakh tonnes were received from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 Agreement; 1.1 lakh tonnes from Canada under the Colombo Plan; and 2.6 lakh tonnes from Australia against commercial purchases. Of the rice imported, 3.32 lakh tonnes were from the U.S.A., under P.L. 480 Agreement; 1.52 lakh tonnes from Burma, 0.71 lakh tonnes from Pakistan; 0.35 lakh tonnes from Thailand; 0.29 lakh tonnes from U.A.R., and 0.25 lakh tonnes from Cambodia under bilateral agreements.

During the quarter ending March 1965, a total quantity of 15.71 lakh tonnes of foodgrains comprising 13.55 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.16 lakh tonnes of rice were imported into India.

#### DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of foodgrains by Government, out of the imported and internally procured quantities, was stepped up considerably in 1964 to meet the needs of deficit areas and vulnerable sections of the population. About 104,000 fair price shops were functioning in the country at the end of 1964. The system has been streamlined by the introduction of the card system in many areas and the imposition of limits on the quantum of Issues. The number of fair price shops has since gone up to 105,000.

Total issues from Central Government stocks in 1964 amounted to about 8.25 million tonnes comprising 6.85 million tonnes of wheat and 1.40 million tonnes of rice as against 4.92 million tonnes in 1963. The issue price of common wheat was raised from 37.51 to Rs. 48.00 per quintal from January 1, 1965, with a view to ensuring that they are suitably related to the market prices. The price of common rice which was hitherto uniform for all the States at the rate of Rs. 42.87 per quintal for supply from the Central Stocks was fixed for each State separately on the basis of the maximum retail prices fixed for important consuming centre in that State. The issue price of common rice now fixed for each State separately ranges between Rs. 52.00 and Rs. 64.00 per quintal. The prices of superior varie-

ties of rice have also been raised. Retail prices of wheat and rice for sale through the fair price shops have also been revised upwards by the State Governments.

In recent months food situation caused concern in Bihar particularly north Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, north West Bengal and Kerala.

### SUPPORT PRICES

In line with the accepted policy of the Government to fix support prices for agricultural produce so as to give incentive to the farmer to produce more, support prices for paddy were announced in October 1964. The support prices of standard varieties of coarse paddy ranged between Rs. 34.00 and Rs. 41 per quintal. The support prices now fixed are higher than the average prices received by the producer in post harvest period during the past three seasons.

Government also decided to fix the producer's prices for wheat which would start arriving in the market from February-March 1965. These prices are as follows:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Rs. per quintal</i>
Red variety	45.50
Common white variety	49.50
Superior variety	53.50

The State Governments have been authorised to announce producer's prices for gram within the range of Rs. 40.00 to Rs. 40.50 per quintal for the 1964-65 crop.

As regards coarse grains, the State Governments have been authorised to fix prices for *jowar*, *bajra* and maize within the range of prices given below:

<i>Grains</i>		<i>Rs. per quintal</i>
<b>Jowar</b>	Yellow 38.00 to 38.50	(with suitable discount for red variety and premium for white variety)
<b>Bajra</b>	F.A.Q. 40.00 to 40.50	
<b>Maize</b>	F.A.Q. 36.00 to 36.50	

The support prices for various 1965-66 *kharif* crops including *jowar*, *bajra*, and maize have been announced by the Government of India on the basis of the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission and discussions held with the State Chief Ministers.

### MAXIMUM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

It was felt that the Government would be on a firmer ground in taking action against the delinquent section of the trade if maximum wholesale and retail prices were statutorily fixed and announced in advance. Keeping this in view, the maximum wholesale and retail prices of rice were fixed in different States for the 1964-65 crop. To ensure that the trade did not advance the excuse of having made purchases of paddy at high rates which would make the statutory wholesale and retail prices of rice uneconomic to it the Government also fixed the maximum prices of paddy at one rupee per quintal higher than the support prices.

Maximum prices of wheat have been fixed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and of *jowar* by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In addition, Maharashtra is purchasing *jowar* under the monopoly procurement scheme.

### INTRODUCTION OF RATIONING

In pursuance of the decision taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in November 1964 statutory rationing was introduced in Calcutta from January 5, 1965. Informal rationing has also been introduced in Kerala since November 1964.

### ZONAL ARRANGEMENTS

*Wheat:* In view of the shortfall in the production of wheat in the two successive years, 1962-63 and 1963-64, it became necessary to conserve supplies of wheat in important wheat consuming areas and to isolate areas of shortage for Government distribution of imported wheat. Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat products were, therefore reimposed with effect from the March 23, 1964 and are still continuing.

*Rice:* Each State has been constituted into a separate rice zone with effect from the November 27, 1964 except that the Northern Zone comprises the State of Punjab and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. It was also decided that surplus rice available in surplus States should be procured by the Government and despatched to deficit States on a Government to Government basis.

*Coarse Grains:* It was decided in the Conference of the State Chief Ministers held at New Delhi on the November 17-18, 1964 that State Governments may be permitted to prohibit the export of coarse grains from their respective States except that the surplus States which have traditionally been exporting coarse grains to other States should continue to allow such exports on a regulated basis.

*Pulses:* In the conference of the Chief Ministers it was decided that all restrictions on the movement of pulses may be removed except that the existing restrictions on the export of gram may continue till the arrival of the new crop but the States concerned should allow export of 50 percent of the stock of gram held by traders.

### THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Food Corporation of India was established on the January 1, 1965 and will be encouraged to function generally as an autonomous organisation working on commercial lines. The Corporation will undertake purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other food stuffs and is expected to secure for itself a strategic and commanding position in the foodgrains trade of the country. The Corporation has started functioning in the Southern States and has set up a Central Office at Madras and established Regional Offices in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Thanjavur and a sub-regional Office at Vijayawada. With effect from April 1, 1965, the Corporation has taken over the storage and movement of locally procured and imported grains in the Southern States.

### AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION

The Agricultural Price Commission has been set up to advise the Government on the price policy of agricultural commodities especially individual food grains and oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton and jute. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission will keep in view:-

- (i) The need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production;
- (ii) The need to ensure rational utilization of land and other production resources; and
- (iii) the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure etc.

The Commission will also suggest such non-price measures as would facilitate the achievement of the policy objectives.

*Buffer Stocks :* It is proposed to build up a buffer stock of 4 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice largely from imports and partially from internal procurement in the course of time.

### CONTROL ON BANK CREDIT AGAINST FOODGRAINS

A broad framework of selective control of bank credit against foodgrains was continued as part of the overall policy to check speculative hoarding of foodgrains. The salient feature during 1964 of the selective credit control was the reimposition of credit restrictions against wheat which were withdrawn in May 1961. The existing restrictions on advances against paddy, rice, wheat, and other foodgrains were further tightened by a new directive issued by the Reserve Bank on the August 17, 1964 in view of the sharp rise in prices of foodgrains. Under this directive, the minimum margin requirement to be maintained by banks on advances against all foodgrains was raised from 35 per cent to 50 per cent. The minimum margin require-

ment on advances against warehouse receipts covering foodgrains was also raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

#### STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

The storage capacity owned by the Government of India increased by 0.89 lakh tonnes from 17.68 lakh tonnes on the January 1, 1964 to 18.57 lakh tonnes on the December 31, 1964. Construction is in progress for a further capacity of about 4.74 lakh tonnes and preliminaries are in progress for an additional capacity of about 10.98 lakh tonnes. The hired accommodation with the Department of Food on January 1, 1965 was 8.28 lakh tonnes.

The progressive total of central Government stocks receiving protective surface treatment was 9.2 million tonnes and that of stocks given curative treatment was 1.6 million tonnes. 57,482 samples of imported and internally procured foodgrains were analysed in the grain analysis laboratories for examination of quality. In addition, chemical tests to determine the nutritional value of foodgrains were also conducted.

#### MOVEMENT

The Central Movement Organization continued to coordinate and facilitate the movement by rail of foodgrains, sugar, fertilizers, machinery, etc. from ports and internal centres. During 1964 about 62.7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were transported by rail on Central Government account. The organization also assisted in the movement of 24.7 lakh tonnes of sugar from the sugar mills for internal consumption and for export. In addition to the movement of 15.9 lakh tons of fertilisers, about 22.3 lakh packages of gift parcels were also moved by rail from various ports during the year.

#### SUBSIDIARY FOODS AND APPLIED NUTRITION

Considerable progress was made in 1964 in the implementation of the programmes for development and popularization of subsidiary foods and promotion of applied nutrition. A Food and Nutrition Board has been set up in the Department of Food for securing an accelerated, coordinated and effective implementation of programmes for the development and popularization of subsidiary and protective foods.

The four Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta continued to impart training for Diploma and Craftsman courses. During 1964, 80 Diploma holders and about 400 craftsmen completed their training at these Institutes.

Ways and means to secure a higher outturn of rice from the available paddy are being explored. Programmes are being formulated for modernization of the rice milling industry on the lines recommended by the expert team of the Ford Foundation. To begin with, equipment for six modern rice milling units of different types and capacity have been purchased and will be installed in six I.A.D.P. areas in the country for a pilot study and evaluation programme. The mills will start functioning by the beginning of

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the next financial year and on the basis of the result of the pilot project more modern and efficient rice processing units will be set up in the country.

Pilot units for the production of rice from paddy, by utilising improved techniques developed at the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, and Jadavpur University, Calcutta have been installed by two rice mills in Birbhum district..

#### FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

The total fish production in 1964 amounted to 10.46 lakh tonnes as against 9.45 lakh tonnes in 1962. The value of fish exported during January-November 1964 was Rs. 6.14 crores. A target of 4,000 mechanised fishing boats was fixed under the Third Five Year Plan. Out of this, 1,200 boats have so far been mechanised and it is proposed to mechanise 1,600 boats during the current year.

The construction of fishing harbours at Veraval, Kakinada, Nagapattinam and Visakhapatnam is nearing completion. The work on the construction of fishing harbours at Porbunder, Umbergaon, Karwar and Bhatkal is also in progress.

In order to move fish quickly from landing centres to interior areas, refrigerated rail transport has been provided on some of the trunk routes. Six refrigerated rail coaches are running at present and three more vans, now under construction, are expected to be ready for operation during the next year.

#### SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS TO DEFENCE SERVICES

During 1964, about 3.29 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and other foodstuffs valued at about Rs. 30.26 crores were supplied to the Defence Services either from Government stocks or by purchases from internal markets or from abroad.

During 1964, the Food Analysis Laboratory examined 1,537 samples of different foodstuffs.

#### SUGAR

The production of sugar during the 1963-64 season (November-October) was 25.69 lakh tonnes as against 21.52 lakh tonnes in 1962-63. This production, though higher than the previous year, fell short of the earlier estimate of over 3 million tonnes, on account of damage to the sugarcane crop due to adverse weather conditions during the period of growth and also large-scale diversion of sugarcane from sugar to *gur* and *khandsari* production. The production of sugar during 1964-65 (i.e. November 1964 to March 1965) was 26.11 lakh tonnes.

The offtake of sugar from factories for internal consumption during the year 1963-64 was 23.36 lakh tonnes as against 24.88 lakh tonnes during 1962-63. The offtake of sugar from November, 1964 to March 1965 was 10.66 lakh tonnes.



Export of sugar during 1964 amounted to about 2.34 lakh tonnes as against 3.73 lakh tonnes in 1963. Sugar was exported to U.S.A., Japan, Malaysia, South Vietnam, Hongkong and Italy. Due to higher international prices even the smaller sugar exports in 1964 earned foreign exchange worth about Rs. 19 crores as compared to 14.81 crores in 1962 and Rs. 32.32 crores in 1963.

For the 1964-65 season, the basic minimum price of cane payable by sugar factories has been fixed at Rs. 5.36 per quintal delivered at the factory gate, linked to a recovery of 10.4 percent or less. A premium of 4 paise per quintal is payable for every 0.1 per cent rise in recovery above 10.4 percent. The minimum price for sugarcane delivered at the cane purchasing centres connected by rail is 32 paise per quintal less than the price fixed for delivery at the factory gate.

The Government of India have appointed a Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Sen, to go into (a) the determination of the prices and the distribution of sugar; and (b) the policy regarding licensing of new sugar factories and the expansion of the existing factories.

#### VANASPATI

The production of *vanaspati* during 1964 was 3.59 lakh tonnes as against 3.84 lakh tonnes during 1963.

On account of the difficult supply position of vegetable oils in the country, exports of *vanapati* and related products were banned from July 11, 1964. Consequently, exports of *vanaspati* and refined vegetable oils during 1964 amounted to only 2,497 tonnes and 8,982 tonnes respectively as against 4,001 tonnes and 35,329 tonnes respectively during 1963.

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- \* **ELEVEN State institutions for short term and long term stay, duly equipped for extending theraputic social and psychological approach have been set up for providing care, protection and treatment to children and adolescent in different parts of the State.**
- \* **A comprehensive programme of rehabilitation of offenders have been set in operation, which includes in the diversity of its approach systematic release on Parole after enquiries by Probation Officers; Pre-release training in hostels, where long term offenders live in complete freedom under guidance; and employment after release in sheltered workshops.**
- \* **Select prisoners are given opportunity to live in conditions of freedom, earn wages for themselves and assist in nation building activities in Open Prison Camps.**

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## CHAPTER 11

### PUBLIC HEALTH

SINCE INDEPENDENCE, nearly 15 years of planned development are over. In the field of health among other achievements, an increase in the expectation of life, and a marked reduction in general mortality and infant mortality are particularly significant. This may be seen from the Table I :

TABLE 1  
EXPECTATION OF LIFE, GENERAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

	<i>Period</i>		
	<i>1941—50</i>	<i>1951—60</i>	<i>1961—64</i>
Expectation of life			
Total	32.10	41.20	49.11
Male	32.45	41.89	48.40
Female	31.66	40.59	49.82
General Mortality Rate	27.4	22.8	16.3
Infant Mortality Rate	182.5	134.0	109.1

The outlay for Health and Family Planning Programme during the Third Plan has been well utilised. Against a provision of Rs. 340 crores, the Plan expenditure is likely to go up to about Rs. 345 crores provided the current year's programmes go through according to schedule.

The tempo of development during the year 1964-65 was much more as will be seen from the figures of expenditure on health projects including Water Supply and Family Planning.

TABLE 2  
EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH PROJECTS

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	
	<i>Total Rs. in crores</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1961—62	55.36	13.27
1962—63	65.32	16.12
1963—64	66.07	16.40
1964—65 (anticipated)	84.40	24.71

Advance action on a number of Fourth Plan programmes has been initiated to ensure that the preliminary work with regard to them is taken now and the delay in starting the programme is avoided.

The broad objective of the Health and Family Planning Programmes in the Third Plan (April 1961-March 1966) is to expand health services to bring about progressive improvements in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity. Increased emphasis is laid on the preventive public health services. As in the Second Plan, specific programmes have been formulated for the Third Plan for improvement of environmental sanitation, especially in rural and urban areas, control of communicable diseases, organisation of institutional facilities for providing health services and for the training of medical and health personnel and provision of services such as maternal and child welfare, health education and nutrition. The Third Plan also gives very high priority to Family Planning.

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

In the field of medical education and training, the achievements have been impressive. This programme has far exceeded the targets fixed by the Planning Commission for the training of doctors. So far 83 medical colleges have been established as against the Third Plan target of 75. The annual entry into medical colleges has been raised to about 10,300 in 1964 and is expected to be about 10,500 this year as against the Plan target of 8,000 admissions a year. By 1965-66 the number of available doctors is estimated to be about 86,000 which will give the doctor population ratio of 1 : 5,800 and the ultimate aim is to bring it down to 1:3,000.

The facilities for post-graduate medical education are being increased continuously as the demand is increasing. In addition to the 3 institutions already functioning at Chandigarh, Delhi and Calcutta three more at Pondicherry, Hyderabad and Bombay are proposed to be started to meet the acute shortage of teachers and specialists in different departments and add to this number in the Fourth Plan.

The number of nurses available at the end of the Second Plan was 27,000. It is hoped that the Third Plan target of 45,000 nurses will be achieved. This gives a ratio of one nurse for two doctors in the country as against a desirable ratio of 3 nurses to 1 doctor. The aim is to have at least 1 nurse to a doctor by the end of the Fifth Plan.

#### INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Central Council of Health had recommended the adoption of Shuddha Ayurvedic education formulated by the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee. The States have been informed of this. A Central Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Board has also been set up. A Unani syllabus and curriculum of studies has also been prepared and circulated to State Governments. Efforts are also being made to standardise training in Homoeopathy.

The Central Government has been giving assistance for research and post-graduate education. A Post-Graduate Institute for Indian Medicine has been established at the Banaras Hindu University. An Institute for

Ayurvedic Studies and Research has been established at Jamnagar by amalgamating the undergraduate, post-graduate and research institutions functioning there. An important development in the field of research on medicinal plants is the implementation of the Composite Drug Research Scheme. This scheme envisages establishment of circuits where different units will undertake research in the different aspects of medicinal plants. In addition to these, units have been established in various institutions to undertake research on the different aspects of Ayurveda. Units to survey medicinal plants in the Himalayas have also been set up.

Nature Cure is also being encouraged. Assistance is being given for training, research and for equipment. An institute to undertake four year course at Calcutta and four centres at Jaipur, Bhimavaram, Banaras and Bhagalpur for giving one-year training are being assisted.

In regard to homeopathy, assistance is being given to selected institutions for training and for conducting research.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

##### *Malaria*

Out of 393.25 National Malaria Eradication Units established so far, 80.26 units had completed their work by April 1, 1964 and another 64, by April, 1965. Another 60 units or so should complete their work during 1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan thus making a population over 50 per cent of the country Malaria free and bringing it under maintenance operations which will be the responsibility of the general health services. Thus, while the Malaria Eradication teams, in spite of some setbacks in some States, have gone ahead completing their allotted task, the normal health machinery, which has to take over the duties of the maintenance phase is lagging behind. A special committee has carefully worked out the details of transition from the consolidation to the maintenance phase and Government of India have agreed to meet 50 per cent of the extra expenditure involved.

##### *Smallpox*

Under the Smallpox Eradication programme, 74 per cent of the country's total population has been protected against smallpox. The impact of this coverage is reflected in a marked reduction in the incidence of the disease during the year 1964-65. The ultimate success of the programme, however, can only be claimed when there is complete eradication of the disease. The only source of infection is man, carriers do not exist, and vaccination provides sure protection against smallpox for a number of years. This programme too has on the whole done well, though the performance of some of the States leaves much to be desired.

#### MEDICAL CARE

The situation in regard to Medical Care is not so satisfactory. In the Third Plan and in the previous, Plans the emphasis has been on preventive services

and rightly so but resources being limited, hospitals and medical care of the sick could not get the necessary attention. There is congestion and overcrowding in practically all the hospitals. The old scales of per capita provision for diets, medicine etc. fixed 20 to 30 years ago are being still followed in many cases. There is shortage of staff and in certain hospitals there have been cases of cross infection because of inadequate sterilization and shortage of hospital linen. Sterilization facilities, hospital dispensaries, laboratories, operation theatres and hospital mortuaries and casualty or emergency services need urgent improvement in most of the hospitals.

By the end of the Third Plan, the target of 2,40,000 beds is expected to be achieved, but it will give a bed-population ratio of only about 0.49 per 1,000 as against the most modest recommendation of 1 bed per 1,000 of population made by the Health Survey and Planning Committee. The medical care programme, as recommended by the Working Group on the Fourth Plan envisaged a provision of 1 bed per 1,000 population by the end of the Fourth Plan. The drastic reduction in the Fourth Plan outlay will not allow any large-scale addition of hospital beds, but it would enable us to take care of rural health services through better Primary Health Centres and also to improve and strengthen the district hospitals so that minimum specialist facilities are made available and the Primary Health Centres can use them as referral centres.

#### PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

By March 1965, 4,500 primary Health Centres had been established against a Third Plan target of 5,223. Some States have been lagging behind and some of them may not reach the target even by the end of the Third Plan unless they make a determined effort to do so. It is most important that all the Primary Health Centres are established during the last year of the Third Plan in the interests of satisfactory maintenance of Malaria and Smallpox Eradication as well as for the promotion of the family planning programme. Better housing facilities for the staff are essential and salary scales in most of the States will have to be improved to attract the necessary staff. It is distressing that 466 centres are yet without doctors.

#### HEALTH INSURANCE

The Contributory Health Scheme primarily meant for the Central Government employees stationed in Delhi has since been extended to Bombay also. It is a new experiment and has been further extended to include the civil population in selected areas of New Delhi on nominal payment. This will help in evolving some kind of a health insurance in the coming years. The expert opinion in the country thought that a tax supported, Government sponsored and State managed medical care programme is an impossibility under Indian conditions for a few decades to come. Therefore, experiments are necessary to explore the possibility of bringing the administration, the medical profession and the general public together to solve this



problem and to channelise the funds expended by the public as well as the State on medical relief.

### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

#### *Urban Water Supply*

About 80 millions of our population live in nearly 2,625 towns in the country. So far about Rs. 91 crores have been spent on urban water supply during the First, Second and Third Plans. The estimated cost of providing safe and adequate water supply and drainage and sewerage to all the urban areas is about Rs. 1,000 crores. In the original Fourth Plan proposals a sum of Rs. 500 crores was asked for urban water supply. But with the reduced allocation, provision for safe drinking water and drainage etc. for urban areas has had to be reduced to Rs. 145 crores.

#### *Rural Water Supply*

Out of 360 million people living in the rural areas nearly half live in scarcity and difficult areas. Water Supply schemes have been mostly taken up in the past in areas where wells could be easily dug up. Investigation units were set up for an assessment of the problem and for making plans to meet the needs of hill areas and areas with non or non-potable subsoil water table. A sum of Rs. 500 crores would be required for meeting the need of these scarcity areas. A sum of Rs. 195 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan for rural water supply and sanitation including the provision for the Cholera affected districts against our original proposal for Rs. 320 crores.

### FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING PROGRAMME

India is the second most populous country in the world, with a growth rate of 2.15 (on the basis of 1961 census) per annum which means India is adding to its population every year 10 to 12 million people. This rapid growth in population largely takes away or dilutes the benefits from progress in agriculture, education health services, etc. Outlays of Rs. 0.7 crores, Rs. 3.0 crores and Rs. 27.0 crores were provided during the First, Second and Third Plan periods respectively for Family Planning programmes. There is no gainsaying the fact that if economic and social advance is to be made by us, control of population increase is absolutely inescapable. The programme of family planning must, therefore, receive the highest importance. The creation of strong desire and the will among the people to space and limit the number of children, alone can lead to success. This requires reassurance to parents that their one or two children have a good chance of surviving the hazards of infancy and childhood and live to become adult citizens.

### PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

The problem of food adulteration and how to deal with it has been engaging serious attention. Apart from lacunae in the law, a serious bottleneck has

been inadequacy of laboratory facilities for proper implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration laws. The Act has been amended and provision made in the Fourth Plan for improving laboratories facilities and implementation machinery.

#### BOTTLENECKS

Some of the important bottlenecks in the implementation of health programme in the Third Plan were the present pattern of Central assistance and diversion of funds to other purposes by the State without consultation with the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Health. It is hoped that this will be prevented in the Fourth Plan. Lack of resource planning hampered the progress of many programmes by way of shortages of personnel, vehicles, drilling equipment, pipe, pumps, cement etc. Lack of accommodation for the staff for the Public Health Centre and lack of adequate incentives caused difficulties of staffing. Difficulties in procuring drugs such as anti-tuberculosis drugs, and PAM for VD control have been a big problem. Lack of intensive and extensive health education measures; reluctance of State Governments to take up certain programmes because Central assistance was intended only for the current Plan or a part thereof; emergency cuts imposed during Chinese aggression; and last but not the least, procedural delays in administrative matters, proved important factors responsible for unsatisfactory progress. We must find ways and means to overcome these problems during the Fourth Plan in the light of experience gained during the Third Plan period.

#### FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS

As for the Fourth Plan the priorities have been laid down as follows :

- (a.) to remove shortage and deficiencies with regard to trained manpower and materials;
- (b.) to bring down the birth rate and secure control of the population growth in order to promote health and happiness of family.
- (c.) to lay emphasis on safe water supply and to promote drainage and sanitation in cities and scarcity areas in rural areas;
- (d.) to promote integrated and adequate health facilities in rural and urban areas as far as possible and to ensure that inequalities in the health facilities in urban and rural areas are narrowed down to as large an extent as possible;
- (e.) to expand services so as to provide to the extent practicable comprehensive health care to the entire population of the country and thereby to bring about progressive improvement in the physical and mental health of the people which is the primary requisite for greater efficiency and increased output. Special emphasis to be laid on domiciliary care and preventive health services.



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# **MADHYA PRADESH**

## **MOVES ON WITH A MISSION**

The people of Madhya Pradesh and the Government renew their pledge to move on with determination to accomplish the objective of an economically independent and socially progressive socialist society.

A glance at some of the significant achievements during the Third Five Year Plan so far : ==

- \*\* Food production is expected to go up by 10.92 lakh tons by the end of 1964-65.**
- \*\* Area under irrigation\*increased by 7.51 lakh acres by the end of 1964-65.**
- \*\* Agricultural Credit provided through Co-operatives Rs. 37 crores so far.**
- \*\* Three State-sector industries with an investment of Rs. 1 crore started production.**
- \*\* Additional Four Universities at Jabalpur, Indore, Raipur and Gwalior, two Medical Colleges at Raipur and Rewa and two Engineering Colleges at Bilaspur and Rewa came into existence.**
- \*\* 60 M. W. Amarkantak Power Station commissioned.**

Madhya Pradesh thus goes on opening new vistas of better life and reaching new horizons of progress as part of its contribution towards a strong and prosperous India.

*ISSUED BY*  
**THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY**  
**MADHYA PRADESH**

**DIP 869/65**

## CHAPTER 12

### HOME AFFAIRS

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS chiefly deals with maintenance of public order, manning of public services, administration of the Union Territories and study of manpower problems. The work relating to welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes which was hitherto done by the Ministry of Home Affairs has since been transferred to the newly created Department of Social Security.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

THE ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 has been amended for the constitution of the following new all-India Services :

- (1) The Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads).
- (2) The Indian Forest Service.
- (3) The Indian Medical and Health Service.

Necessary steps are being taken to speedily constitute these services.

The question of constitution of two more all-India Services, viz., the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Agricultural Service, is also under consideration.

#### *Cadre Strength of I.A.S. and I.P.S.*

The cadre strength as on December 23, 1964 of the two All-India Services is given in Table 1

TABLE 1

				<i>Appointments during 1965</i>			
				<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>By exami- nation</i>	<i>By Pro- motion</i>
I.A.S.	..	..	..	2,470	2,145	1.15	40
I.P.S.	.	..	.	1,333	1,196	61	11

#### *Training*

- (a) National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie:  
The Academy conducted the following courses:

- (i) Training course for the 90 candidates appointed to the I.A.S

on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962 and one candidate appointed on the results of the examination held in 1961.

- (ii) Foundational Course of five months' duration for 350 probationers appointed to the All-India and Central Services, Class I, on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962.
- (iii) Fourth Refresher Course for senior Central and State Government officers of 10-15 years' service. The subject for the course was "Development Budgetings with reference to Planning at State Government level". 6 officers attended the Course.

One nominee of the Government of Bhutan and 115 candidates appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1963 are undergoing training at the Academy at present. Three probationers of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service are also undergoing full training meant for candidates appointed to I.A.S.

(b) Central Police Training College, Abu

The College arranged:

- (i) Training for 74 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1962, 10 Deputy Superintendents of Police of Madhya Pradesh Police Service and 2 Assistant Commandants of Manipur Rifles.
- (ii) 72 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1963 and 2 nominees of the Government of Nepal (under the Colombo Plan) are undergoing training at the College with effect from December 28, 1964.

(c) Secretariat Training School :

During the year 1964, besides the training of persons recruited to various grades on the results of the competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, the Secretariat Training School conducted (i) refresher courses for Section Officers already in service in Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India; (ii) short training course for Section Officers in charge of Cash and Accounts Sections in Ministries etc.; (iii) training of Assistants/Upper Division Clerks of Ministries etc., in Cash and Accounts matters, and (iv) training in Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As in the previous years, officials of a few autonomous bodies viz., Department of Atomic Energy, Atomic Energy Establishment, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd., received training at the School during the year under review.

*Industrial Management Pool*

There are at present 110 officers, serving in the Pool. No new officers were recruited. Twenty-eight officers were promoted to the next higher grade during the year. The initial and present composition of the various grades of the Pool is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL.

Grade							No. of Candidates recommen- ded by the U.P.S.C.	No. of Officers in position
I (Rs. 2,750 fixed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	
II (Rs. 2,500 fixed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
III (Rs. 2,000-2,250)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
IV (Rs. 1,600-2,000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	18
V (Rs. 1,300-1,600)	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	19
VI (Rs. 1,100-1,400)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	29
VII (Rs. 700-1,150)	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	35
Junior Grade (Rs. 420-710)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Total							212	110

*Central Secretariat Services*

(a) **Decentralisation of control:** Regulations relating to (1) the competitive examinations for the grades of Section Officer/Assistant/Clerk, (2) limited departmental competitive examination for Section Officers' Grade and (3) preparation of Select Lists for promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade have been promulgated. Regulations relations to Stenographers' Grade competitive examination and Upper Division Clerks' Grade limited departmental competitive examination are being framed.

(b) **Recruitment:** 6 Section Officers, 25 Assistants, 180 Stenographers and 314 Lower Division Clerks have been (or are being) recruited to the respective Central Secretariat Services on the basis of competitive examinations held in 1963. Sufficient number of Lower Division Clerks not being available on the basis of Clerks' Grade competitive examination, 535 clerks satisfying certain age and educational qualifications have been recruited, as a temporary measure, through Employment Exchanges on the condition that they would be replaced by qualified candidates, if they themselves do not so qualify.

(c) **Economic Committee:** Most of the surplus located by the Economy Committee in 1963 has since been absorbed. Some Minorities, viz., C. & I., Mines & Fuel, Finance (Department of E.A.), Finance (Depart-

ment of Revenue) and S.R. & C.A. could not fully implement the recommendations of the Economy Committee as a result of reorganisation, etc. It was decided that these Ministries should be reviewed by the S.I.U.

The ban on creation of new posts originally imposed for a period of one year with effect from 13-6-1963 has been extended up to 30-6-1965. The earlier procedure for obtaining relaxation of ban with the approval of Finance and Home Ministers has also been simplified.

### *Foreign Assignments*

In order to meet expeditiously the demands from the developing countries of Asia and Africa for Indian experts in the various fields, panels have been prepared by the Foreign Assignments Section of teachers, doctors, engineers including architects, etc. At present 2,120 candidates are borne on various panels. Since September 1963, 407 posts have been reported by the various countries. 92 candidates have been selected out of those sponsored. Some cases are under consideration.

### *Staff Welfare*

The Ministry continued to take active and live interest in the welfare of the employees of the Central Government all over the country. The Central Government employees are also taking keen interest in various social, cultural and sports activities sponsored by the Welfare Organisation of the Ministry.

In order to promote and develop sports and athletics among Central Government employees and to encourage, attract and discover new talents from amongst Central Government employees, a central organisation known as the "Central Secretariat Sports Control Board" was set up with effect from April 1, 1964. The Board organises all sports activities among the Central Government employees. Regional Sports Control Boards have been set up at other places like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur etc. Besides organising sports activities, these Boards will also make arrangements to impart proper coaching to sportsmen.

The Central Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, which was set up as a welfare measure under the scheme formulated by this Ministry has made considerable progress during the year and continues to supply essential commodities and articles of daily necessities to Central Government employees in Delhi at fair and reasonable prices. At the moment, it has a network of 18 branch stores covering some of the major office buildings and Government residential colonies. The membership of the Society has risen to about 35,000, an increase of more than 20,000 in the course of a year. The average monthly turnover is about Rs. 10 lakhs. The Ministry is considering an expansion programme for opening more branch stores.

An impetus has been given to the scheme for opening departmental co-operative canteens or tiffin rooms in Central Government offices all over



the country. It is expected that the target of opening 202 canteens and 210 tiffin rooms will be reached in due course. Under the Scheme, departmental/Co-operative Canteens and tiffin rooms are afforded departmental assistance in the form of interest-free loan up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 and subsidy to meet 50 per cent or 100 per cent of the cost of establishment as the case may be.

Griha Kalyan Kendras have executed huge orders running into lakhs of units of clothing equipment for Defence requirements, and provided gainful employment to nearly 3,000 women dependents of Government employees who earned from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 per month according to their outturn. There are instances where more than one member of a family worked on them and earned even Rs. 300 a month.

38 out of 52 centres of the Griha Kalyan Kendras in and around Delhi, were active in conducting training classes which afforded a second opportunity to several hundreds of older women tied down to family routine, to refresh their learning and add to their income. Two hundred women qualified themselves for the certificates course. Out of them, ten took the ITI diploma with good positions. The benefits of the scheme are being extended to important cities where there is large concentration of Central Government employees and Centres have been opened at Madras, Bombay and Dehradun.

Nursery schools and play centres run by Griha Kalyan Kendra provide opportunities for the full development of the potentialities of the children of Class IV staff. In the new Central Government colonies, community libraries have been set up in collaboration with the Delhi Public Library for canalising the energies of the youth in the educational field. Interest in the study of Hindi is evoked among all family members of the Government employees by preparing them for the examinations conducted by the Rashtriya Bhasha Prachar Samiti. About 200 women have qualified in the Prathamik, Pratambic and Pravesh examinations.

The welfare of Central Government employees in places outside Delhi received due attention during the year. With a view to coordinating such activities among all Central Government offices located in a place, High Power Committees of local Heads of Offices have been formed in about 20 places where there is a concentration of at least 1,000 Central Government employees. The High Power Committees of Heads of Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have also been entrusted with the task of implementing the scheme for organisation of consumer co-operative stores for the benefit of Central Government employees.

#### *Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services*

The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services is improving in the I.C.S./I.A.S., the number of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, rose from 66 and 23 on January 1, 1963 to 81 and 28 on January 1, 1964. In the I.P./I.P.S. also

their number increased from 39 and 11 on January 1, 1963 to 54 and 16 on January 1, 1964.

### *Administrative Vigilance Division*

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption submitted its report on March 31, 1964. A copy of the report was laid on the tables of the *Lok Sabha* on April 2, 1964 and of the *Rajya Sabha* April 21, 1964.

Eighty-one recommendations (including parts of recommendations) have been accepted with or without changes and implemented. Fifteen recommendations have been accepted with or without changes and their implementation is under consideration; and thirty-nine recommendations are under consideration. Two recommendations namely 41 and 83 have not been accepted.

During the period January 1 to December 31, 1964, 1,155 Preliminary Enquiries and 942 Regular Cases were registered by the Special Police Establishment Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation. Prosecution was launched in 306 cases and 254 cases were decided by Courts. Of these, 212 cases resulted in conviction giving a percentage of successful cases at 83.5. The persons convicted include 8 Gazetted Officers, 133 other public servants and 126 private persons. Fines totalling Rs. 16,97,680.00 were imposed by the Courts during the period.

573 cases were decided by Departments during the period January to December 1964 out of which 492 ended in punishment giving a percentage of successful cases at 85.9. In 492 cases ending in punishment, 62 Gazetted Officers and 430 other public servants were punished.

A Central Vigilance Commission was set up on December 12, 1964.

### *Teaching Hindi to Central Government servants*

In all, 66,719 Central Government employees were enrolled for receiving training in Hindi medium, Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography in the sessions beginning in January and October 1964. Out of 37,699 enrolled in the first session, 27,433 appeared at the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya examinations and 18,010 passed the said examinations. The results of the second session in which 26,818 received training have not as yet been declared. Similarly, 2,402 candidates were enrolled for Hindi typewriting and stenography training in these sessions. Out of 1,249 candidates who were enrolled in the first session, 570 passed the Hindi typewriting and stenography examinations. The results of 1,153 enrolled in the second session for the same training have not been declared yet.

In the examinations held in December, 1963, 19,543 employees passed the various Hindi examinations (18,939 in Hindi examinations, 532 in Hindi typewriting and 72 in Hindi stenography).

To encourage the non-Hindi knowing staff to complete their Hindi training quickly, orders were issued in April 1964 sanctioning the grant of an advance increment (absorbable in future increments) to all non-Hindi

knowing non-gazetted Central Government employees who pass the final Hindi examination (Pragya) by the due date. This benefit is also given to non-gazetted employees passing the Hindi typewriting and Hindi stenography examinations.

The scheme for grant of cash awards to non-Hindi knowing employees who acquit themselves creditably in Praveen and Pragya examinations has also been liberalised from the current year, and cash awards, will now be granted on the following scales for Praveen and Pragya examinations:

First prize of Rs. 300 for those securing average of 70% or more marks,

Second prize of Rs. 200 for those securing average of 60 to 69% marks.

Third prize of Rs. 100 for those securing average of 55 to 59% marks.

The total expenditure on the Scheme during the year 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 18,50,000 as against the original budget provision of Rs. 17,72,300. The expenditure per trainee works out now about Rs. 28 as against Rs. 32 during 1963-64.

#### *Union Public Service Commission*

The strength of the Commission (including the Chairman) at the beginning of the year was 7, as against the sanctioned strength of 9. While two new Members joined the Commission during January 1964, bringing the actual strength of the Commission to the sanctioned strength, three Members retired in July/August 1964, and one new Member joined in December, 1964. The actual strength of the Commission at the end of the year, therefore, remained the same as it was at the beginning of the year, viz., 7.

The special measures adopted immediately after the declaration of the emergency to speed up recruitment to civil posts connected with the defence efforts were continued during the year.

The Selection Committee constituted by the Commission under Rule 7 of the Central Health Service Rules, 1963 completed its work during the year, involving consideration of cases of about 1,400 officers for inclusion in the Central Health Service at its initial constitution. The Commission's advice on the recommendations of the Committee was also communicated to the Ministry of Health during the year. The names of the officers selected for inclusion in the various categories of the Central Health Service as its initial constitution, have since been notified by the Ministry of Health.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

The Department of Administrative Reforms was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in March 1964. Mention was made in the Seventh Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the period 1961-64 that the O & M Division had been transferred to the new department. This section covers the more important of the activities of the department during

the year. A full report covering the entire range of activities of the Department has been issued separately.

### *Functions of the Department*

The functions envisaged for the new Department are:

- (i) locating important problems and initiating studies in respect of them;
- (ii) examining the organisation and procedures of selected departments with the object of eliminating problems of corruption at different points of the administrative machinery;
- (iii) examining the question of setting up machinery for the redress of grievances of citizens;
- (iv) making a rapid scrutiny of past recommendations and conclusions of committees and individuals with the object of picking up points that can and should be implemented without further enquiry.;
- (v) preparing simultaneously the ground for a comprehensive investigation of the entire administrative system in India; and
- (vi) continuing with the work of the O & M Division.

Pending the drawing up of an integrated programme of work in the light of the above functions and pending also an examination of the staff requirements of the Department to discharge them effectively, the available staff was deployed to study problems immediately remitted to the Department. While working on these, a tentative plan of work for the Department was also drawn up and a first phase programme was approved by the Committee on Administration in September 1964.

### *Administrative Reforms in States*

The Department is keeping in touch with the States on questions of administrative reforms. The States were requested to review their arrangements for giving continuous attention to problems of administration. The subject of reform in administration has also figured in Zonal Council meetings throughout the country. In some of the studies undertaken by this Department, the cooperation of the State Governments has been secured. In the reverse direction this Department has offered training facilities to State personnel. Its help is being taken by an Administrative Reforms Commission in one of the States. One of the officers of this Department cooperated in a joint study of the administration in Goa.

### *Scrutiny of Past Reports*

One of the functions entrusted to the Department was a rapid scrutiny of the past recommendations of committees and individuals with the object of finding points that can and should be implemented without further enquiry. Preliminary scrutiny of a few reports showed that such an approach

might involve a great deal of infructuous effort. Instead, therefore, an alternative approach was adopted in which problem areas are first identified and previous reports studied in relation to them.

## POLITICAL

### *Zonal Councils*

During the year under review, the Northern, Southern, Western and Central Zonal Councils met once. These meetings were prescribed over by the Union Home Minister. Some of the important matters that came before the Zonal Councils during his period are mentioned below:

- (i) Sharing of waters and power, and connected matters.
- (ii) Development of Power resources.
- (iii) Emergency Manpower measures and Manpower planning for Fourth Plan.
- (iv) Recommendations of the Santhanam Committee and setting up of Vigilance Commissions in the States.
- (v) Administrative Reforms.
- (vi) Compulsory liability to service with the Armed Forces for Civil Engineering and Medical Cadres
- (vii) Prevention of food adulteration.
- (viii) Construction and maintenance of inter-State roads and bridges.
- (ix) Development of means of transport and communications.
- (v) Implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities and other measures for emotional and national integration of the country.

Committees set up by the Zonal Councils for the purposes of coordinating development of power resources, manpower planning and for watching the progress of implementation of the various policy decisions taken by the Chief Ministers Conference relating to the safeguards for linguistic minorities and national integration have also been functioning in the different Zones.

### *Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration*

The third meeting of the Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration, set up by the Chief Ministers' Conference in August 1961, to ensure the implementation of the various safeguards for linguistic minorities and the promotion of National Integration, was held in New Delhi on August 31, 1964. It reviewed the action taken on its previous decisions and also considered certain other matters including the Report of the Study Team on domiciliary restrictions in the matter of admission to technical and professional institutions. The State Governments have been asked to take appropriate action in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Committee.

*U.P.-Bihar Boundary Dispute*

The deep-streams of the rivers Ganges and Ghaghra have formed the boundary between the districts of Shahabad (Bihar) and Ballia (U.P.) and the districts Saran (Bihar) and Ballia (U.P.) respectively. In view of the fluctuating nature of the rivers, there was a difference of opinion between the two Governments as to whether the boundaries should remain variable or fixed. As the State Governments were unable to resolve this difference, they agreed that the Prime Minister should appoint an Arbitrator who should, after giving an opportunity to the two Governments to make their submissions, report his recommendations to the Prime Minister. They also agreed that the two Governments would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister given on the consideration of the recommendations of the Arbitrator. Accordingly, on May 3, 1962 the late Prime Minister (Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru) appointed Shri C. M. Trivedi as the Arbitrator. Shri Trivedi submitted his report in August 1964. The Prime Minister has accepted all the recommendations made therein and the State Governments have been informed accordingly. It is proposed to undertake necessary legislation under Article 3 of the Constitution soon to give effect to the decision.

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*Kerala Affairs*

Following the adoption in the State Assembly of a No-Confidence motion against the Ministry and on receipt of a report from the Governor on the failure of his efforts to have an alternative government formed, the President assumed to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala and all the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of the State, and issued a Proclamation to this effect on the September 10, 1964. The power of the legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws was also conferred by Parliament on the President by the enactment of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964. Under this Act before enacting any such Act, the President is required, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, to consult a committee constituted for the purpose comprising 30 members from *Lok Sabha* and 15 members from *Rajya Sabha*. Accordingly, a Committee has been constituted.

The Governor had promulgated two ordinances namely, the Abkari Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1964 and the Revenue Recovery laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964. Before these could be replaced by Acts of Legislature, the Legislative Assembly of Kerala was dissolved by the Presidential Proclamation dated September 10, 1964. These ordinances were therefore replaced by the following President's Acts:

1. The Kerala Abkari Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1964, (This provides for validating the levy of fees for licences for the manufacture or sale of liquor and intoxicated drugs.)

2. **The Kerala Revenue Recovery Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964.**  
(This enables the State Government to purchase land at a nominal price where there are no bidders, and at the highest bid where the highest bid offered is insufficient to cover the arrears of public revenue due from the defaulter).

With a view to providing for the use of the English language for the transaction of business in the Kerala State Legislative Assembly, the Kerala State Legislative (Continuance of the Use of English Language) Act, 1965, was enacted as a President's Act on January 25, 1965.

The mid-term elections to the State Assembly were held on March 4, 1965. The number of persons belonging to the various political parties elected to the Assembly are:

Left Communists	..	..	..	..	..	40
Congress	..	..	..	..	..	36
Kerala Congress	..	..	..	..	..	24
S.S.P.	..	..	..	..	..	13
Independents	..	..	..	..	..	10
Muslim League	..	..	..	..	..	6
Right Communists	..	..	..	..	..	3
Swatantara	..	..	..	..	..	1

#### *Indo-Pak Home Ministers' Conference*

The Government of India felt gravely concerned over the communal disturbances in East Pakistan and its repercussion in Calcutta in early January, 1964. In order to bring about communal harmony and peace amongst the people of both the countries, the President of India sent a message to the President of Pakistan that the Home Ministers of the two countries should meet urgently to impress upon the people of both the countries the necessity for communal harmony and peace and also to take preventive measures necessary in this connection. After exchange of correspondence between the Governments of India and Pakistan, it was decided to hold the meetings in Delhi and Rawalpindi. Accordingly the first meeting was held in Delhi from April 7-11, 1964. In this meeting, among other matters, the main problems discussed were as follows:

- (a) Communal disturbances and measures necessary to prevent them and the safeguarding of the minorities including rehabilitation of persons affected by the disturbances in each country.
- (b) Infiltration of Pakistani nationals in India and their eviction.
- (c) Migration and movement of refugees from Pakistan to India.

As the problems raised at the Conference required further discussion, it was agreed that the discussion between the two Home Ministers on these matters could be resumed either at Karachi or Rawalpindi in the near future. This meeting was expected to be held in Rawalpindi on

November 23, 1964 but on the request of the Government of Pakistan it was postponed to a date to be fixed according to the convenience of the two Governments.

### *Communal Situation*

As a reaction to the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in the early January, 1964, communal incidents occurred in West Bengal particularly in Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Nadia Districts. These incidents included cases of stabbing, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. The prompt and effective measures taken by the State Government and the visit of the Home Minister to the riot-affected areas of West Bengal restored confidence in the mind of the minority community and prevented the communal elements from spreading the trouble further. Necessary instructions were issued to the State Government for exercising the utmost vigilance and taking the strongest possible action where necessary.

Communal disturbances again broke out in March 1964 in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The industrial areas of Rourkela and Jamshedpur were seriously affected. These incidents can mainly be attributed to the reaction created by stories of atrocities committed on the minorities in East Pakistan narrated by the East Pakistan refugees in the trains which passed through these areas. Effective steps were immediately taken to bring the situation under control. Instructions were also issued from time to time to the State Governments to take adequate preventive measures and also steps to bring about communal harmony and peace in the respective States.

State Governments have taken various steps for the rehabilitation of the riot-affected victims. For this purpose, the Government of India have agreed to grant financial assistance to the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa subject to certain conditions.

### *Civil Defence and Home Guards*

Civil Defence Organisations have been set up in most of the States. The Central Government continued to render financial assistance to the States for taking Civil Defence measures and helped them in the matters of training personnel and procurement of equipment.

Home Guards Organisations have been set up by all State Governments, Union Territories and Administrations and the number of volunteers enlisted in the Organisation is rising gradually. The Government of India have also decided to render financial assistance to the State Governments for raising the Home Guards upto a specified number.

### **MANPOWER**

The Directorate of Manpower looked after work relating to co-ordination and implementation of manpower programmes in close collaboration with the Planning Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Re-



search, the Ministries of Labour and Employment, Education and Defence, and other concerned agencies at the Centre. It also maintained liaison with the State Governments in respect of manpower work. During the year under review, the Directorate was mainly engaged in work concerning mobilisation and training of technical personnel for the emergency, and in making a preliminary assessment of the requirements and resources of trained personnel in the context of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Directorate also looked after matters connected with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and the Scientists Pool.

#### *Manpower Planning for the Fourth Plan*

In the context of the formulation of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission constituted a number of Planning/Working Groups and sub-groups to prepare a broad picture of the development programme in different sectors. The responsibility for overall manpower planning was entrusted to the Sub-group on Manpower with the Director, Directorate of Manpower, as convener. The Directorate of Manpower provided the secretariat for this Sub-group and thus helped in the coordination of all manpower aspects of the work of various Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission. After the Sub-group made a preliminary assessment of the requirements of trained personnel, its provisional estimates were considered in a series of meetings held in the Planning Commission. The Directorate was also closely associated with the Committees set up by the Ministry of Steel and Mines for detailed examination of the manpower problems of the steel and mining industries. A paper dealing with the manpower requirements and resources of some of the key categories of technical personnel like engineers, doctors, agricultural scientists and managers was subsequently prepared and placed before the Planning Commission. The Directorate was also closely associated with detailed studies of the requirement and resources of engineers for the Steel sector and the Mining sector conducted at the instance of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

The Manpower Directorate continued to maintain close liaison with the State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen their manpower planning set-up for dealing with manpower problem in an overall manner and for maintaining close liaison with the various Departments concerned with manpower work in the State.

#### *Institute of Applied Manpower Research*

The construction of the new building for the Institute of Applied Manpower Research was completed for the most part and the Institute moved into the new building in February, 1965.

The Institute has completed the first phase of the Area Manpower Survey of Meerut District which was one of the two major items in its two-year Research Programme. The draft Report of the Survey has been prepared in four parts *viz.*, Demographic, Educational, Employment and

General and the comments of the Ministries/other agencies concerned have been invited. The Institute has also suggested various measures for improvement of demographic, educational and employment data.

Another major survey undertaken by the Institute viz., the Engineering Manpower Survey, is also nearing completion. Several working papers arising out of this Survey have been prepared. Special mention may be made of the following :

- (i) Stock-taking of Engineering personnel.
- (ii) Planned Encadrement, Education, Training and Employment of Engineering Manpower for Hindustan Steel Limited.
- (iii) Stock-taking of Research and Design Organizations.
- (iv) Teachers in Engineering Institutions.
- (v) Review of Engineering Education in India.
- (vi) Co-ordination of Engineering Education with Employment of Engineering Manpower. The Curricular Pattern of University Education in Engineering Technology. Planned encadrement of Professional Engineers and Engineering Technicians.

Two seminars were organised by the Institute in collaboration with the All-India Council for Technical Education, between employers of engineering manpower and engineering educational institutions, one at Bombay and the other at Madras. The seminars were designed to bring together experts in the field of technical education and industry for discussion and exchanges of views in regard to coordination between educational and employing establishments.

The Institute has also taken in hand a survey of Medical and Health Manpower and a study of Management Manpower.

Among important *ad hoc* studies prepared by the Institute are :

- (i) Population, working force and educational in India and Mainland China—A comparative study.
- (ii) Education and Professional Manpower in China and India—A Comparative Study.

#### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

An Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the March 6, 1964, applying to Jammu and Kashmir State the following provisions of the Constitution:

- (i) Entry 24 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule in a modified form to cover the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry;
- (ii) Entries 1, 33 and 34 of the Concurrent List in a modified form to cover legislation relating to gold; and

- (iii) extending by five years with effect from the May 14, 1964; the period of operation of the saving provisions embodied in the modifications to articles 19 and 35 in their application to the State.

A second Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on October 2, 1964, applying to the State the following other provisions of the Constitution :

- (i) Entry 55 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule relating to regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.
- (ii) Entry 25 of the Concurrent List relating to vocational and technical training of labour.
- (iii) Entry 30 of the Concurrent List in a modified form in so far as it relates to vital statistics—they relate to births and deaths including registration thereof; and
- (iv) Entry 39 of the Concurrent List relating to newspapers, books and printing presses.

A third Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the December 21, 1964 applying to the State articles 356 and 357 of the Constitution with certain modifications. The effect of the issue of this Order is that the President is empowered to issue a Proclamation assuming to himself the executive functions and declaring that Parliament is vested with the law-making functions in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, if he is satisfied that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India and of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Government of India have awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60 per mensem each to 14 Ladakhi students studying in the Buddhist institutions at Saranath in Uttar Pradesh.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

Table 3 gives outlays on schemes which have been approved for implementation during 1964-65 in the border districts adjoining Tibet in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh:

TABLE 3  
OUTLAYS FOR APPROVED SCHEMES IN BORDER AREAS

<i>Border District</i>				<i>Outlay</i>
				(Rs. in lakhs)
Uttar khand Division (U.P.)	..	..	..	608.477
Lahaul (Punjab)	..	..	..	24.364
Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir)	..	..	..	39.468
Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)	..	..	..	65.985

A brief account of the progress made in important development works in the border districts is given below :

### *Uttarkhand Division*

The existing 366 Government primary schools have continued to function and it is expected that another 50 new schools will be opened during the year. Six new Government Junior High Schools have been opened and stipends and suitable financial assistance have been given to poor and deserving students of primary and high school classes. Additional classes in arts, science and commerce have been introduced in various Government Higher Secondary Schools and in Government Intermediate Colleges. Stipends for higher and technical studies to students for study in institutions outside the Uttarkhand Division have been given.

Carding plants set up at Dharchula (Pithoragarh District) and at Uttarkashi have functioned well and efforts are being made to set up a carding plant in Chamoli District also. Buildings for all the existing 34 Jal Charkhas have been under construction and 15 more Jal Charkhas are expected to be set up during the year. Six new Finishing and Mobile Dye Houses and one Service Centre for giving training to blacksmiths, etc., have been set up. Training facilities have been provided to spinners and weavers and loans to private entrepreneurs for starting new small-scale and cottage industries have been given. The existing 11 centres for knitting-cum-embroidery, carpet making and shawl weaving have rendered special service to womenfolk in general and 10 Bhotias in particular.

Twelve stockmen centres have been established. A sheep farm is expected to be set up at Naitwar in Uttarkashi during the year. Chamba bucks for improving the breed of local goats, have been distributed. Three more poultry extension centres have been established for supplying improved chicks and birds to poultry breeders.

The three District Hospitals at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi have functioned effectively. The 40-bed T.B. Hospital at Pithoragarh has been upgraded and 2 Leprosy Units, one at Dharchula and another at Barkot, have been established. Nine additional Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 5 Maternity and Child Health Centres have been opened raising the total number of such dispensaries or centres to 51 and 28, respectively. Water supply schemes for the towns of Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Wada and Beelakuchi have been completed while work is in progress in respect of 22 other schemes both in urban and rural areas.

Electrification of Chamoli town has been completed and work in the case of Gopeshwar, Nandprayag and Karanprayag has been in progress. The work on the Uttarkashi Hydel Project has reached final stages.

Six small horticulture farms (5 in Pithoragarh and 1 in Uttarkashi) have been established at different Block Headquarters. The existing 23 Plant Protection Mobile Teams have continued to disseminate up-to-date information about the proper maintenance of old plantations. Three more

Community Canning Centres have been opened at Quenti and Sirkha (Pithoragarh District) and at Gwaldam (Chamoli District) thus bringing the total number of such centres to 10. Training has been given to local people in the art of pruning, grafting, plant protection measures, use of insecticides etc., and a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem has been awarded to each trainee. Private orchardists have also been given loans for planting new orchards and cash awards have also been made to outstanding orchardists both at the Block and District levels.

Soil conservation and plantation works have been undertaken in an area covering about 63 miles. About 40 miles of new roads and 70 miles of bridle paths have been laid in the forests and special repairs, improvement and maintenance have been undertaken in respect of about 43 miles area. Plantation of fuel trees and other species has been carried out over an area of about 10 acres.

The works on Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi and Chamoli Hill Channels have reached completion stages. The Uttarkashi and Yamunotri Flood Control Schemes have been undertaken.

During the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-65), construction of about 313 miles of motor roads and 103 miles of bridle paths have been completed. Reconstruction and improvement of 84 miles of motor roads and 172 miles of bridle paths have been undertaken. Construction of 6 major and 25 minor bridges has been completed.

#### *Lahaul District*

In addition to the 200 seats at the Government High School at Manali and 50 seats in the Government School at Tabo (Spiti) already reserved for students from Lahaul district under the Free Education Schemes, 50 more seats have been provided under the same Scheme in the Middle School, Ranngik (Spiti), which has been upgraded to a High School. Under the Free Education Scheme, priority will be given to students from Spiti and also to the students who belong to poorer families both in Lahaul and Spiti. The number of students on roll in the Schools in Lahaul District has now gone up to 1,890 (1,429 boys and 461 girls), besides about 700 students outside the District.

A Yak Breeding unit has been set up in Spiti. A Milk Centre has been set up at Kardang and the Tribal Development Block, Lahaul, has made improvements in cattle-breeding by purchasing Jersey-cross bulls and cows.

Woollen articles such as 'gudmas' and 'patti' have been produced.

An X-Ray plant has been installed in the Civil Hospital, Keylong. Piped water supply has been arranged in many villages.

Electricity was switched on for the first time in Keylong in August, 1963 and street lighting has been provided since August 1964. Five villages have also been electrified and a 100 KW unit has been proposed for installation in Beeling Nullah Power Station.

"Kuth" roots of the value of Rs. 9 lakhs have been exported and research in the extraction of essential oil from these roots and its use in perfumery and pharmaceutical industries have also been carried out. A scheme for conducting trials, giving factual guidance to cultivators and supplying barbed wire for the protection of fruit plants has been launched. The construction of several kuhls is in progress.

Afforestation work in Lahaul and Spiti has been continued and experiments conducted with Russian ulmus and pine trees and with deodar and chilgoza have shown encouraging results.

All villages in Lahaul Sub-Division and most of the villages in Spiti Sub-Division have been connected by inter-village paths and jhoola crossings.

### *Ladakh District*

The initial attempts at evolving a second crop to be grown in winter months have been extremely successful. A preliminary survey for the setting up of a large-scale farm at Saliskothang in Kargil has been completed.

About 245 acres have been covered by fresh plantations and over 3 lakhs saplings have been planted as part of the afforestation programme.

An Animal Husbandry-cum-Agriculture Farm has been set up at Neddar in Changthang area. Substantial progress has been made in the setting up of a full-fledged Animal Husbandry Farm in Chanspa.

A number of patients have been treated for various ailments in hospitals and Health Centres. Mass vaccination has been carried out in 19 villages in Nubra.

Documentary films giving publicity to development works have been shown and mushairas, cultural shows, traditional games such as polo and archery have been arranged at a number of places.

### *Kinnaur District*

Midday meals to all primary school children and text books for students from VI Class to XI Class have been supplied free of cost. Free tuition to students of backward hilly areas has been given. One primary school and another middle school have been upgraded.

The wood carving centre and the carpet and drugget centre at Sangla, Nagalware centre at Ponda, crafts centre at Kalpa and leather embroidery centre at Spillo have functioned satisfactorily. The Sheep Breeding Farm at Karcham and the Chigu Goat Breeding Centre at Sangla have continued to function well.

Schemes for the upgrading of District Hospital at Kalpa and opening of 40 Ayurvedic Dispensaries are in progress.

Soil conservation has been completed in about 165 acres. Work on a Chilgoza nursery is in progress.

## OTHER MATTERS

*Prohibition*

The Study Team on Prohibition set up by the Planning Commission submitted Volume I of its report in April 1964, and Volume II in August, 1964, to the Planning Commission. It was decided in consultation with the Planning Commission that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take over the responsibility for implementation of the Report of the Study Team. A separate cell has been created in the Ministry for this purpose. The State Governments have been requested to send their views/comments on the recommendations of the Study Team. Although the replies were due by October 20, 1964 so far only Madras and Madhya Pradesh Governments have sent their comments. The replies of the other State Governments are still awaited.

It is intended that the report of the Study Team together with the views of the State Governments should be considered at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States in order to evolve a co-ordinated programme for effective implementation of prohibition in the dry States and for speedy introduction in the wet areas of partially dry States and the wet States.

*Union Official Language*

The Home Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States on March 12, 1964, to consider matters relating to official language. It was generally agreed at this meeting that (a) the Central Government should give substantially larger grants for propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States; and (b) while English should continue as medium for All India and higher Central Services examination, Hindi might be introduced as an alternative medium with effect from September 1965 provided, necessary methods and techniques are evolved in the meantime for maintaining uniformity of standards in the evaluation of answer books written in English and Hindi.

Another Conference of Chief Ministers was held on December 13, 1964. The Conference considered, among other things, the implications of the constitutional and legal provisions concerning official language. There was general appreciation of the Government of India's policy of introducing Hindi for official purposes without displacing English until people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas were ready for a changeover. The Conference agreed that while Hindi might be used progressively for communication with the States which had adopted Hindi as their official language, English should continue to be used for communication with the remaining States until they themselves desired a change. The Conference also generally agreed that no ban could be imposed by any State on the use of English for purposes of communication with the Centre, or with other States in view of the provisions of Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. It was agreed that while the States which had adopted Hindi as the official language, might use Hindi for communication between themselves, there

should be a convention that for communication with the remaining States, English should continue to be used, and if the original communication was in Hindi, an authorised English translation would accompany it. The Conference also agreed that when a State addresses a communication to the Centre in Hindi, it should ordinarily send along with it an English translation. There was also general agreement that the non-Hindi-speaking States should take steps for introducing more effective arrangements for teaching Hindi in Schools and Colleges, and the cost of such schemes should be met by the Centre.

The Conference laid stress on the need for maintaining maximum uniformity in the use of technical, administrative and legal terminology throughout the country. It was agreed that endeavours should be made to improve coordination in this respect. The Conference also discussed the problem of coordination in the work of preparation of the authorised Hindi texts of laws in the States which have adopted Hindi as the official language. It was decided to constitute a Committee to consider this matter and make necessary recommendations.

#### 1961 Census

During the year 1964-65, the Superintendents of Census Operations of all the States and Union Territories have completed the preparation of District and State tables prescribed in the 1961 Census Tabulation Plan. According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1961 Census, there are 4 General Population Tables, 9 Economic Tables, 7 Household Economic Tables, 9 Social and Cultural Tables, 6 Migration Tables, 5 Tables devoted to housing conditions and establishments, workshops and factories and 8 special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, a few special tabulations for big cities bearing on migration have been undertaken.

The General Population Tables containing the total population, area, density, decadal variation in population, distribution of population by size of villages, population of individual towns have been published for all the States and for all-India. The Housing Report and Tables have been published in many States. The Report and Tables are complete in all the States and are under print. This is for the first time in the Indian Census that uniform and comprehensive data have been collected in the House-list which have been processed and reported upon.

#### Vital Statistics

The Schemes for improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics which were approved by the Planning Commission are now being implemented by the States under the direction of this office.

The third issue of the "Registrar General's Newsletter" is under preparation and will be issued shortly.

A meeting of the Officers appointed under the Plan schemes in the



States was held in New Delhi in September 1964 to consider implementation of the various schemes. A Bill to regulate registration in the States has been passed by the *Rajya Sabha* and is awaiting passage in the *Lok Sabha*. Pilot studies on Sample Registration which were started in five States are nearing completion.

## COAL

Continues to be the main source of power in the Third Five-Year Plan and will in the foreseeable future retain its importance as the preponderant source of energy in India

In the context of the country's overall requirements of coal in the fourth and subsequent Five-Year Plans, the broad outlines and principles relating to coal production in future should now be laid down; and in order that detailed planning may now be undertaken broad indications should be given without delay as to the policy which will govern coal production in the years that lie ahead so that the requisite quality of coal required is in fact available.

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## *Madras beckons...*

The treasures which Madras holds for the tourist are as manifold as they are exciting. Thirty-five miles to the south of Madras lies Mahabalipuram, an old-time port where sculptors of a bygone age have hewn out of solid rocks little temples, huge animals and beautiful panels, the enchanting figures in which unfold episodes from our epics with peerless vitality and grace.

Further south is Thanjavur, the heart of Tamil art and culture. The great temple of Thanjavur mounts mute guard over a civilisation that is alive as much in the life of the people of the area as in the many works of art that are made by traditional craftsmen of this region. Every temple in this area is a museum of art.

Madurai which has grown around the famous temple of Meenakshi, the fish-eyed Goddess, is redolent with the glories of Tamil Kings. The temple provides endless delight to the connoisseur of art.

Mahabalipuram, Thanjavur and Madurai are centres which have around them places of historic, religious and scenic importance that enchant visitors.

*A visit to Madras will be rewarding*

*Issued by:*

**THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS**

## INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

THE Department of Industry is responsible for the active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large and small-scale industries, both in the private and the public sectors. It formulates the general industrial policy, seeks to promote the productivity movement and encourages the development of Industrial Cooperatives.

The following Public Sector Undertakings are functioning under the control of the Department:

- (a) Corporations whose main object is to promote industrial development:
    - (i) National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
    - (ii) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
  - (b) Industrial Projects which are either in the construction or in production stage:
    - (i) Hindustan Cables Ltd.
    - (ii) National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
    - (iii) National Instruments Ltd.
    - (iv) Hindustan Salts Ltd.
    - (v) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
    - (vi) Instrumentation Ltd.
    - (vii) Sambhar Salts Ltd.
- (Subsidiary of Hindustan Salts Ltd.)

Instrumentation Limited is a Government Company formed to implement the projects for the manufacture of precision instruments with the technical and financial assistance of the Government of the USSR. The Company was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, on March 21, 1964, and has its registered office at Kota.

Sambhar Salts Ltd., has been formed as a Subsidiary Company of the Hindustan Salts Ltd. to manage the Salts Works at Sambhar, previously owned and managed by the Hindustan Salts, Ltd. The Company has been registered under the Companies Act, 1956, on September 30, 1964 and has its registered office at Jaipur.

A new Company viz., Cement Corporation of India Ltd., has been registered under the Companies Act on January 18, 1965.

## YEAR IN RETROSPECT

The year 1964-65, the fourth year of the current Plan witnessed a steady progress in the industrial field. The index for industrial production with 1956 as base, touched an average of 172 during January-September 1964 which shows an increase of 7 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Although the rate of industrial growth has not been unsatisfactory, it is clearly lower than what was envisaged in the Plan. On present indications in some of the important industries such as steel, alloy steels, aluminium, copper, pig iron, cast iron pipes, steel castings and forgings, fertilizers, sulphuric acid, synthetic rubber, newsprint, cement and rayon, the planned targets are not likely to be reached before the end of the current Plan. The shortfalls, however, are not substantial in some industries. In several of them the entire capacity required to achieve the targets has already been licensed and in some the requisite foreign exchange for capital goods has also been provided.

*Licensing of Industries*

Procedures connected with obtaining approval from the Government for industrial schemes have been considerably simplified as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee.

The number of licences granted during the year was 783 as compared to 976 issued during 1963. Energetic steps were taken to render all necessary assistance for speedy implementation of schemes already licensed. Licences issued to parties who had failed to take effective steps for implementation of schemes were revoked.

*Small-scale Industries*

Small-Scale industries play a vital role in realising the Plan objectives of higher employment and more equitable distribution of income. Efforts are being continued to sustain a satisfactory level of progress in these industries. Several surveys were conducted to make an assessment of market potentialities of selected items. Several measures have been taken to introduce mechanisation in the rural industry sector and put the industries on a sound footing. The Credit Guarantee Scheme operating through the Reserve Bank of India which had been extended to the whole country on a permanent basis last year, continued to provide facilities to entrepreneurs in the field of small-scale industries. Government have also appointed a Committee to go into the question of allotment of scarce raw materials to the large, medium and small-scale industries and make recommendations to Government.

*Foreign Collaboration*

During the year 1964, 405 cases of foreign collaboration were approved by Government as against 301 in 1963. Besides this, the Ministry

also received applications from several foreign firms of repute for setting up consultancy engineering units in the country in various fields. So far twenty-one such proposals have been approved by Government, including those relating to (i) Chemical Engineering, (ii) Civil Engineering and Construction work, (iii) Petroleum refinery, Petro-Chemicals, Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations etc., and (iv) Paper Mills.

### *Productivity Drive*

The National Productivity Council is the agency of the Government responsible for devising ways and means for promoting higher levels of productivity in all sectors of the national economy and creating productivity consciousness among industries.

The Council has so far been concentrating its efforts mainly on industrial productivity. Plans are now afoot to enter the field of agricultural productivity also by making available the services and expertise of the National Productivity Council to the organisations concerned with agricultural development.

The Council maintains its contacts with industry through Local Productivity Councils and six Regional Directorates, and thereby pays special attention to supporting and promoting their activities.

Training in productivity within the country and abroad continued to be the most important activity of the National Productivity Council. Training within the country covers a wide range of programmes. The council presented 300 training programmes in the different industrial centres of the country covering over 5,000 participants in all. The programmes included some new subjects viz., 'Project Evaluation and Review Techniques' and training course for defence officers seeking management careers after retirement. Response to these programmes from the employers and participants has been very encouraging.

The establishment of 'Productivity Survey and Implementation Service' has acquired great importance during the last year of its operation by devoting more than 1,600 man-days to productivity survey in 23 organisations of both public and private sectors. 'Fuel Efficiency Service' established during the year for the first time has also played a significant role by conducting 30 fact-finding surveys and one training programme. These have yielded encouraging project studies on the scope of improvements in fuel and heat utilisation practices. Under the 'Project of training for trainers' 15 industrial engineers were trained during the year and 14 are under training. The Council executed its first training assignment in Nepal during the year 1964-65.

### *Indian Standards Institution*

The Indian Standards Institution continued to make efforts for creating Standard-consciousness and maintaining high levels of quality of manufactured and finished goods. The Indian Standards Institution published 396

new and revised standards on different interests of industry, trade and commerce, and the total number of standards in force on October 31, 1964 reached the figure of 2,780. The total number of standards adopted up to October 31, 1964 was 2,215 representing 80 per cent of the published standards in force. The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Scheme also received added impetus, and 207 new licences were granted bringing the total number of licences granted under the scheme to 822. As many as 67 non-metric standards were revised or amended to conform to the Metric System.

The Institution has also extended its scheme of training technical personnel on Standard Engineering practices to trainees from neighbouring countries. Under the Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, 7 trainees from Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia joined this scheme this year.

At the international level, the Indian Standards Institution continues to play its part satisfactorily as a member of the Council of International Organisation for Standardisation. A notable event of the year was the meeting of the I.S.O. General Assembly in New Delhi in November 1964 in which the Indian Standards Institution played a notable part.

#### PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

In order to encourage the Public Sector Industrial Undertakings to exceed their production targets, Government have instituted a system of annual awards by the President.

##### *Hindustan Cables Limited*

The company produced 2528 Kilometers of all types of cables valued at Rs. 257 lakhs during January-September 1964. Last year, the production during the corresponding period was 3161 Kilometers valued at Rs. 270 lakhs. The decline in production has been primarily due to shortage of imported raw materials. Substantial progress has been recorded in the implementation of the expansion schemes of the company.

##### *National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited*

During the year 1963-64 the production of Newsprint amounted to 30,338 tonnes showing an increase of 3,823 tonnes over that of the previous year. Production had thus crossed the rated capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum. During the first six months of the current year (1964-65), production, however, was only 13,764 tonnes due to overhauling of the plant.

Substantial progress has been made in the erection of a 12/10 tonnes Caustic Soda/Chlorine Plant. Major units of the plant, such as the Rectifier and Sodium Hypochlorite plant, have been erected and the plant is expected to be commissioned by the end of the year 1964-65.

The expansion of the Company from its present capacity of 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per annum has been approved by the



Government and an Industrial Licence issued. A formal order for Plant and Machinery for Paper Machine, Stock Preparation and Finishing House has also been placed. This expansion of the Company will cost about Rs. 8 crores.

### *Hindustan Salts Limited*

Production of salt from January 1964 to September 1964 was 393,000 tonnes as against 481,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of 1963. Besides producing common salt, the Company continued to manufacture Freflo Table Salt, Dairy Salt, Sodium Chloride, U.S.P. and B.P.; Sodium Sulphate B.P. and todised Salt. As more areas have been declared goitrous, the production of Iodised Salt has been stepped up by the Company.

The total sales during the first nine months of 1964 were 215,000 tonnes, as against 291,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of 1963. The setback in sales is due to the general slump in the salt trade. Efforts are being made by Hindustan Salts Limited to dispose of the large stocks of salt accumulated both at Sambhar Lake and Kharaghoda. A target of 3,79,570 tonnes has been fixed for the production of salt during the year 1964-65. It is also proposed to install a Plant at the Mandi Salt Mines for the recovery of an additional quantity of 10,000 tonnes of refined salt by the thermal process.

### *National Instruments Limited*

The National Instruments Limited manufactures surveying and meteorological instruments, thermometers of all types including clinical thermometers, pathological microscopes, pressure and vacuum gauges and undertakes repairs of all types of scientific and surveying instruments.

During the period between January 1964 to October 1964 production increased to Rs. 71.17 lakhs against Rs. 65.81 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year. The Company made a net profit of Rs. 18.71 lakhs in 1963-64 as against Rs. 11.82 lakhs during the year 1962-63.

### *Instrumentation Limited*

The implementation of two Precision Instruments Plants, one at Kota and the other at Kerala, with the technical and financial assistance of the Government of USSR has been assigned to the Instrumentation Limited, the Kota Plant will manufacture electronic and electromagnetic instruments and is to be financed from the credit of 18 million Roubles (about Rs. 9.52 crores) under an agreement signed on May 29, 1959.

The Kerala Plant is to be financed from the savings of the 112.5 million Roubles credit of November 1957, in accordance with the protocol signed in this regard on May 25, 1963. The Plant will be located in the Palghat area and will manufacture mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic instruments.

*The National Industrial Development Corporation Limited*

The Corporation plans and formulates projects for setting up of new industries or for developing new lines of production with a view to transferring them ultimately either to the public or the private sector, and renders technical and consultancy services to other Government Undertakings through its Technological Consultancy Bureau (T.C.B.).

The Technological Consultancy Bureau of the Corporation made further progress in the preliminary investigation and initial processing of the following projects:

1. *Precision Instruments Plant at Kota in Rajasthan:* The Bureau scrutinised the report submitted by the Russian experts and advised the Government on various modifications therein.
2. *Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh:* The Bureau will assist the Hungarian authorities in respect of certain items of work including design of buildings, steam generation, electrical distribution, maintenance workshop, etc.
3. *Pumps and Compressors Projects.* A Memorandum of instructions was prepared and submitted to the Soviet authorities.
4. *Biogas and Biofertilizer Plants* Construction of the two plants at Kanpur and at Aarey (Bombay) was completed and the experiments commenced.
5. *Marine Diesel Plants* The layout and the building designs were completed and technical specifications for a number of items of plant and machinery were prepared.

Besides the above projects the Bureau has been entrusted with the preparation of feasibility studies and reports on the establishment of Aluminium, Newsprint and Rayon Grade Pulp Plants, in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Bureau was also entrusted with the preparation of the following techno-economic feasibility studies by the Government:

- (i) Possibilities of setting up of a paper and pulp plant in the Union Territory of Tripura.
- (ii) Detailed survey of demands for iron based rolls.

In connection with the proposal to have one or two pulp projects in the public sector, the Bureau has been entrusted with the work of preparing the requisite preliminary Report on Resources Survey from Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, U.P. and Bihar.

*Financial Assistance to Industry:* The amount of loans sanctioned by the Corporation to the Cotton Textile, Jute and Machine Tool Industries, as on October 31, 1964, comes to Rs. 28.02 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 15.55 crores had been disbursed by the Corporation by that date. In addition to the grant of loans, the Corporation has also a scheme

for the supply of indigenous machinery on hire-purchase basis to Cotton Textile and Jute Mills. The assistance granted under this scheme up to October 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 3,04,234.

#### *National Small Industries Corporation Limited*

The Corporation renders valuable assistance to Small-Scale Industries. One of its important functions is to supply them machinery on a hire-purchase basis. During the period from January 1964 to October 1964 machinery worth Rs. 449.87 lakhs was delivered and orders were placed for machinery worth Rs. 162.65 lakhs for supply on hire-purchase basis. The Corporation secured contracts worth Rs. 19.34 crores for small-scale units. 1,258 units were registered for supply of stores against government orders, thus bringing the total of the units registered so far to 13,575. The Corporation executed the eleventh Russian order for supply of 1,10,000 pairs of shoes valued at Rs. 78.38 lakhs. The Corporation continued to sell the machine tools produced by the Prototype Production and Training Centres at Okhla and Rajkot and two Production Centres at Ettumanur and Tiruvalla. Sales to the extent of Rs. 7.47 lakhs were recorded in respect of products of these Centres during the period. The Corporation also undertook the distribution of radio valves and transistors manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, and orders to the total value of Rs. 12.92 lakhs were booked.

In the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla, in addition to developing prototypes of machines, progress was maintained in the manufacture of Weiler Lathe, Tool and Cutter Grinder and Milling Machine. 332 trainees are undergoing training in different courses in the Centre.

In the centre at Rajkot, which is specialised in Sheet Metal and Wood Working a number of prototypes and furniture items were developed. 106 persons are at present under training in the Centre.

In the centre at Howrah, progress was maintained in developing prototypes of two machines—Die casting and 45 mm PVC Extruder. 155 trainees are undergoing training in this Centre at present.

#### SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

There are at present 16 Small Industries Service Institutes, 5 Branch Institutes and 65 Extension/Production/Training Centres. They render to the small units valuable assistance such as providing technical advice and demonstrations, preparing drawings for various types of improved tools and small machines, and imparting training in the handling of modern tools and equipment. The service also provides economic information and training facilities.

During the period under review, the services of foreign consultants continued to be made available to small-scale Units. About 53,000 parties received technical advice; 25,000 parties were given information for starting

new industries and nearly 68,000 parties were given advice on miscellaneous matters.

Training was imparted in industrial management and industrial techniques to 358 Block Level Extension Officers and in technical trades to 2,600 artisans and workers employed in small industrial units. Mobile Demonstration Vans visiting 1,440 Centres gave training to over 5,800 artisans in the handling and working of modern tools and equipments. To improve the quality of consultancy service and the technical advice rendered to small industrialists officers of the Central Small Industries Organisation were imparted institutional, in-plant and supervisory training in large scale factories, prototype production-cum-training centres etc. in the country as well as abroad.

Credit facilities for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, State Bank Schemes and State Financial Corporation and the Credit Guarantee Scheme continued to be provided.

Various State Governments spent a total sum of Rs. 296.82 lakhs during 1963-64 on the implementation of their Industrial Estate Programmes. In physical terms, 141 Industrial Estates had been completed up to the end of December 1963, of which 100 had started functioning. The Industrial Estates which had started functioning provided accommodation in 2,351 sheds accommodating 1,985 units engaged in the production of an estimated value of products worth Rs. 27.46 crores and providing employment to about 29,184 persons. Industrial Estates are also set up by Cooperative Societies and Joint Stock Companies for whom credit facilities are made available.

The Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad and the National Design Institute, Ahmedabad, which have been set up as autonomous registered societies with assistance from Ford Foundation, undertook training, research and service programmes in their respective fields.

#### INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

The Government have been continuing their special efforts to encourage Cooperatives in launching new industries particularly in the Village and Small Industries Sectors. Industrial Cooperatives at present account for 11.6 per cent of the total number of Cooperative Societies. Of the total number of industrial cooperatives about 31.3 per cent are in the handloom sector and the remaining in the Handicrafts, Coir, Sericulture, Small-Scale Industries and Khadi and Village and other industries.

During the last four years, training was imparted in industrial cooperatives to 417 personnel under the Central Government Schemes and some more training schemes are likely to be implemented.

#### INVENTIONS PROMOTION BOARD

The Inventions Promotion Board has been entrusted with the work of promotion and encouragement of inventions amongst independent workers,

artisans, and technicians. The encouragement to the country's inventive talent is provided by way of awarding cash prizes and certificates of merit.

During the year 1964-65 the Board received 95 applications for financial assistance and 30 applications for prize awards. During this period 96 applications were evaluated for financial assistance and grants totalling Rs. 61,975 were sanctioned to 20 applicants. 67 applications for prize award were examined and prizes worth Rs. 8,400 were awarded to 15 inventors during the year 1963-64. An amount of Rs. 3,700 has been sanctioned for cash prizes to 11 inventors during 1964-65.

#### HEAVY ENGINEERING

PURSUANT TO THE issue of the Presidential Order, dated June 14, 1964, the Department of Heavy Engineering was separated from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering and included as a separate Department in the Ministry of Industry and Supply. Recently by a Presidential Order dated the February 5, 1965, the Department has been merged in the Department of Industry, in the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

The Department is responsible for the control of the following Public Sector undertakings:

- (1) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
- (2) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
- (3) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. and
- (4) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

The Department is also processing the following public sector projects :

- (1) Heavy Structurals Project
- (2) Heavy Plants and Vessels Project
- (3) Pumps and Compressors Project
- (4) Fabrication shop for fertiliser and chemical equipment
- (5) Two new Czech assisted Machine Tool Plants
- (6) New Foundry Forge Project
- (7) Cast Iron Rolls Project
- (8) Central Foundry Forge Project, Hardwar
- (9) Additional capacity for Power Boilers; and
- (10) New Unit for manufacture of large size steam turbines and generators including nuclear power equipment.

#### PLANNING GROUP

THE DEPARTMENT had constituted a Planning Group, last year at the instance of the Planning Commission, on Machine Building Industries to undertake studies in respect of various machinery building industries and recommend targets of production for the Fourth and Five Year Plans. During

1964-65, the Planning Group has almost completed its work through the following working groups :

1. Electricals Power Equipment
2. Transport Equipment
3. Steel and Metallurgical Industries Equipment
4. Mining and Drilling Equipment
5. Machine Tools
6. Fertiliser and Chemical Equipment
7. Industrial Machinery
8. Textile Machinery
9. Structural
10. Engineering Industries

The final reports from the above working groups have been received.

During 1964, the value of production of sugar mills machinery was Rs. 7 crores; production of textile machinery was Rs. 22 crores, jute machinery was Rs. 3.6 crores, chemicals-pharmaceuticals machinery was Rs. 6.7 crores, tea processing machinery was Rs. 1.31 crores, cement machinery was Rs. 2.16 crores, paper and pulp machinery was Rs. 1.72 crores. The value of production of industrial boilers was Rs. 4.42 crores, drilling equipment was Rs. 1.31 crores, reduction gears was Rs. 1.31 crores and conveyors was Rs. 1.88 crores. Production is expected to improve further by fuller utilization of existing capacity and larger availability of raw materials.

#### HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED, RANCHI

The progress in respect of each of the four Projects for which the Corporation is responsible, is indicated below.

##### *Heavy Machine Building Project, Ranchi*

This Plant is being established with Russian collaboration. Different items of machinery including cranes, structurals and non-standard equipment produced during the year 1963-64 was 736 tonnes and the target for the year 1964-65 is 9,600 tonnes. Out of 50 E.O.T. Cranes ordered by Bharat Heavy Electricals Project at Hardwar, 1 crane has already been completed and handed over and manufacture of 6 more cranes is in progress. One Pig Casting Machine for the Durgapur Steel Plant has already been taken up and is expected to be completed in the near future. Orders have been received for supply of crane components and sub-assemblies for a blooming mill in one of the ordnance factories. Spare parts are being regularly machined and supplied to the Bhilai Steel Plant. The entire construction, erection and commission of this Plant at Ranchi is expected to be completed in 1966.

### *Coal Mining Machinery Project*

This plant is also being established at Durgapur with Russian collaboration.

Production commenced since November 1963. Belt conveyors and multi-stage pumping sets are at present under production in this Plant. The conveyors are for supply to the Katharia coal fields and the Barauni oil refinery. Coal washery equipment will also be designed and produced in this Plant for supply to the National Development Corporation.

The production of the first Belt Conveyor has been completed and handed over to National Coal Development Corporation during the first week of December 1964. Twenty more Belt Conveyors are at an advanced stage of production.

### *Foundry Forge Project*

This plant is being set up with Czech collaboration. The piling work for the main production buildings is almost completed. Production of Copper base and Aluminium base alloy castings in the non-ferrous foundry started in December 1963. The total production during the year 1963-64 including non-standards equipment was 308 tonnes. The production of grey iron castings has commenced since July 1964 and steady progress is being maintained. All-out efforts are being made to increase covered space of factory buildings and commission as much plant as early as possible.

### *Heavy Machine Tools Project*

This Plant is being set up with Czech collaboration. Rough levelling and grading of the plant site was completed in May 1964.

**Township at Ranchi :** 4,160 acres of land for the Township at Jagannath Nagar has been acquired. The construction of 1,008 permanent quarters in Sector III has been completed and allotted for occupation. The work relating to non-residential buildings in this Sector has also been completed and Marketing Centre for this Sector has started functioning. The construction of 4,800 flats and houses in Sector II is in progress and are being progressively handed over for occupation. In this Sector, construction of 4,096 pre-fabricated houses is also being completed. Tenders for the construction of different categories of residential buildings in Sector IV at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores have been received and are under consideration.

**Training :** The Heavy Engineering Corporation has set up a Central Training Institute at Ranchi for the training of engineers and artisans. This Institute is equipped to train 500 artisans on single shift basis according to the Russian Pattern i.e., 250 trainees on a day getting practical training while the remaining 250 get theoretical training. For training of engineers, evening classes are being held.

Besides, arrangements for training of engineers and artisans have been made in other industrial establishments, such as the Tata Iron and Steel Company Jamshedpur.

**Personnel :** The number of employees on the rolls of the Corporation was 11,290 at Ranchi and 4,272 at Durgapur.

**Estimates :** During the year 1964-65 the budget estimates were Rs. 2.35 crores under share capital and Rs. 35.65 crores under loan.

**Future Development :** It is proposed to add a structural shop to the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi. The shop will have an annual capacity of 25,000 tons on double shift basis. The capital outlay is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 300 lakhs out of which equipment will cost about Rs. 100 lakhs

#### HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LIMITED

The Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, was, till recently, responsible for the execution of four projects, viz., (i) Heavy Electrical Plant, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, (ii) Heavy Electrical Plant, Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh, (iii) Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh and (iv) High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli, Madras. Due to growing complexity of administering the Bhopal plant and with a view to effectively supervise the vast construction programmes of the new projects at Hardwar, Hyderabad and Tiruchirapalli, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. was bifurcated and a new company under the name and style of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., was incorporated on November 13, 1964, to administer the new projects at Hardwar, Hyderabad and Tiruchirapalli. The Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. will, hereafter, be concerned with the administration of the Bhopal plant only.

The progress in respect of the Bhopal Plant which is working in technical collaboration with the Associated Electrical Industries, London, is indicated below :

**Production :** Production in this Plant started in 1960-61. The production activity in the plant is, at present, mainly confined to power transformers, switchgear, control-gear, power capacitors and some Railway traction equipment. During 1963-64, the total output amounted to Rs. 4.99 crores, made up as follows :

	Rs. in crores							
Finished output	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.50
Works-in-progress	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	0.39
Finished components for civil engineering works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.99

For 1964-65, the management expects to achieve an output of Rs. 6.44 crores for finished equipment.

#### Orders

The plant has already received orders for supplying heavy electrical equipment of major hydel and thermal schemes in the country like Obra-



Yamuna II Stage and Ramaganga Projects, Uttar Pradesh; Upper Bari Doab and Uhl Projects, Punjab; Dhuvaran Thermal Projects, Gujarat; Talcher Thermal Station, Orissa; Damodar Valley Corporation and Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, West Bengal; Umiam Hydro Electric Project, Gauhati; Gas Turbine Project and Gauhati Thermal Project II Stage, Assam. Basin Bridge Thermal Power Station, Madras; and Parli Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra.

It has also undertaken to make a substantial contribution to the electrification programme of the Indian Railways by agreeing to supply traction motors and associated equipment for AC and DC EMUS and transformers for 25 KV AC freight locomotives.

It has got orders to supply 13 units of synchronous Induction Motors sizes varying from 600 HP to 2,000 HP to an Indian Cement Consortium.

### *Training*

The plant has trained adequate personnel in its training school to take care of its requirements for obtaining full rated output. Proposals are, therefore being worked out to utilise the existing facilities in its training school workshop for augmenting the factory's tool room capacity and for manufacturing components of equipment which will be completed in the factory's main production shops.

### *Township*

It has a fully developed township with 7,440 quarters. Construction work on another 2,000 quarters is in progress. A 75-bed permanent hospital is nearing completion.

### *Employment*

The plant had on its pay rolls a permanent staff of 15,147 in December 1964. In addition 52 foreign technicians are working on the Consultants' Staff.

## **BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED**

The progress made by each of the three plants administered by this Company is indicated below.

### *Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram, Andhra Pradesh*

This project is being set up with the Czech assistance. It is designed to manufacture 800 MW of steam turbines and turbo alternators per annum in sizes up to 100 MW unit.

Production is expected to commence by the end of 1965. An agreement was signed with Messrs. Technoexport, Prague, during November 1964, for the supply of components required for the manufacture of one unit of 12 MW turboset and ten units of 55/60 MW turbosets. Action has been

initiated for procuring raw materials and indigenous components for the above mentioned units.

#### *High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirappalli*

This project is also being set up with Czech assistance and is designed to produce 12 boilers for a total output of 750 MW boiler fittings and package boiler units, the cost of the entire output being estimated at about Rs. 22 crores per annum.

About 600 artisans are undergoing training in the school attached to the plant. 150 technicians belonging to various categories are at present undergoing advanced training in the collaborator's works in Czechoslovakia. 16 Czech experts are in the plant assisting in the construction, design and erection work. Production of Boiler fittings is also expected to commence during 1965.

#### *Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar*

This plant is being set up in collaboration with the USSR. It is designed to manufacture steam turbines and generators in sizes in the range of 50 to 200 MW for an annual output of 1.5 million KW and water turbines and generators in sizes ranging from 25 MW to 100 MW.

Seven hundred and seventy nine artisans have so far been trained in the training school attached to the plant. 138 engineer trainees are undergoing advanced training at the collaborator's works in the USSR.

Production of electric motors is expected to commence by the end of 1965.

#### *Future Developments*

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. have entered into a technical collaboration agreement with Messrs. ASEA Ltd., Sweden, for setting up a unit near Hyderabad for the manufacture of air blast circuit breakers of 132 KV, 230 KV and 420 KV range. The preliminary estimated cost is Rs. 255 lakhs and the value of saleable output is about Rs. 280 lakhs.

#### **HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LIMITED**

The State-owned Hindustan Machine Tools Limited continued to make commendable progress during 1964-65. The Company's Factories Nos. I and II at Bangalore produced 1,483 machines valued at Rs. 6.12 crores from April 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964, as against the production of 1,486 machines valued at Rs. 6.05 crores during the corresponding period of the last year.

During the year 1963-64, the Company manufactured 1,983 machines valued at Rs. 923 lakhs. It earned a net profit (before taxes) of Rs. 300.96 lakhs and declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the year, amounting to Rs. 74.60 lakhs.

The selling prices of all machines produced by the Company have

been fixed well below the landed cost of equivalent imported machines. The Company exported 7 machines valued at Rs. 1.38 lakhs to France and Switzerland during the year. Export orders received for 4 more machines valued at Rs. 1.17 lakhs are under execution.

### *Expansion*

Apart from the two factories (HMT I and II) at Bangalore, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has set up three more machine tool factories during the Third Plan period. Of these the one at Pinjore (HMT—III) has gone into production in October 1963. Regular production of all-electric Milling machines, for which the factory is designed, has commenced during this year. Upto December 31, 1964, 19 machines valued at Rs. 14.2 lakhs were produced in the factory. It is expected that the Pinjore Factory will reach a production target of 1,000 machine tools valued at Rs. 5 crores per annum by 1967-68. The factory has been so designed as to be capable of being ultimately expanded to produce 2,000 machine tools per annum. The capital cost of the expansion is estimated at about Rs. 3.5 crores of which the foreign exchange expenditure would be about Rs. 1.2. crores.

The other two factories are being set up at Kalamassery in Kerala (HMT—IV) and at Sanatnagar in Hyderabad (HMT—V). The Kamassery factory has gone into production in October 1964. The factory has so far produced 10 machines valued at Rs. 4 lakhs. Centre and Turret Lathes are to be taken up for manufacture in the Kalamassery factory with an initial capacity of 1,000 machine tools valued at Rs. 5 crores to be achieved by 1967-68. The entire capital cost of the Kalamassery Factory is being met from the internal resources of the Company.

HMT—V, Hyderabad: The capital cost of the Hyderabad unit is estimated to be Rs. 775 lakhs of which the foreign exchange expenditure would be about Rs. 220 lakhs. The factory buildings and township are under construction. Like the other two factories (HMT—III, Pinjore and HMT—IV, Kalamassery) this factory is also being planned, built and commissioned entirely by Indian personnel. Gear manufacturing machines and metal forming machines are proposed to be taken up for manufacture in this factory. The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1965 and may reach the ultimate capacity of 1,000 machine tools by 1969-70.

### *HMT Watch Factory*

The Watch Factory continued to make good progress during the year and the indigenous content is being increased from 60 to 72 per cent. The factory is expected to produce 2,40,000 watches during the year 1964-65. From April 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964 1,25,815 watches were produced.

### *Industrial Estate*

The Company has set up an Industrial Estate at Jalahalli, Bangalore to encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and to enable the Company to farm

out manufacture of simpler components. In addition to the existing 30 units, 20 more units were constructed during the year. At present 30 units are in production. During the period April 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964 the Company subcontracted to the entrepreneurs, components and accessories valued at Rs. 40 lakhs as compared to Rs. 20.75 lakhs during the corresponding period of the last year.

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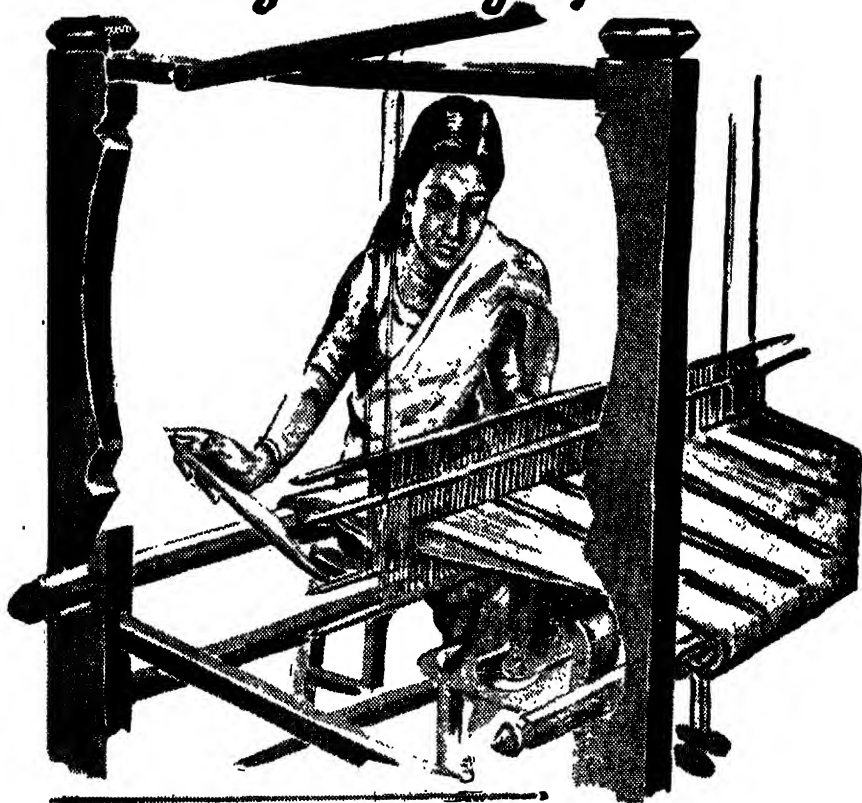
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## INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

A NUMBER of constituent units like the All-India Radio, the Press Information Bureau, the Films Division, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the Song and Drama Division operate as agencies for publicising Government policies in the most effective and attractive way. The various media of publicity are utilised for projecting India's view point and refuting Chinese and Pakistani propaganda. Campaigns relating to recruitment to Defence Services, Food, National Savings, Family Planning were also organised. Television service was being expanded to provide programmes of general and cultural interest in addition to the existing school and educational telecasts.

## ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the Government of India's central organisation for the popularisation and promotion of State activities through advertising and visual media of mass communication. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified advertisements in the Press, printed publicity material like brochures, booklets, folders, handbills, posters, broadsheets, maps, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets and hoardings as well as exhibitions.

Some of the major publicity campaigns handled by the Directorate during the period from June 1, 1964 to May 31, 1965 related to National Savings, Recruitment to Defence Services, Food, Community Development, Family Planning, Metric System of Weights and Measures, National Smallpox Eradication Programme, Tourism, Handicrafts and the Third International Film Festival.

As a measure to check wastage of food during the National Emergency, six suitably designed advertisements exhorting the public not to waste food were released to about 250 newspapers and periodicals. Illustrated advertisements (adlets) on Emergency were issued to about 750 papers for publication in free space donated by them. To mark the death anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27, 1965 a special advertisement captioned "We shall Meet the Challenge—Jai Hind" was released. The Directorate released 788 display and 12,356 classified advertisements during the period.

In the sphere of Outdoor Publicity, the Directorate continued to utilise extensively the media of hoardings, cinema slides, metallic tablets, enamel boards, bus panels, banners, posters, etc., for campaigns relating to small Savings, Metric System, Preservation of Wild Life, Old Monuments, Eradi-

cation of Smallpox, International Film Festival, Family Planning, etc. As a measure of stepping up Small Savings publicity, 1,50,000 Perpetual Metallic Calendars were produced. Production of 10,00,000 Savings Boxes featuring A Mother and Child on one side and Plan Projects on the other side have also been undertaken.

About 2.55 crores pieces of printed publicity material consisting of posters, folders, brochures, show-cards, calendars, etc., were produced during the period. These pertained among other subjects to the Third International Film Festival, National Savings, Family Planning, Tourism, Defence, Metric publicity, anti-corruption, etc.

The Directorate utilised the medium of Exhibitions to reflect the country's preparedness to meet any threat to her integrity and particularly to highlight the importance of the Plans as part of national defence. The Headquarters unit and the fifteen field exhibition units together with the two railway coaches and the three mobile exhibition vans organised 553 exhibitions during the period. These exhibitions were seen by about 13 million persons. After the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, an elaborate exhibition on his life and ideals under the title "Jawaharlal Nehru's Vision and Our Goal" was organised. It has been shown around the country at 18 different places and has been visited by about three million persons.

On the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress, in Bombay, the Directorate set up a pavillion entitled "Panorama of India", in the Exhibition entitled "Our Heritage", which projected India's rich cultural heritage and the present-day endeavours of the people and the Government to make the country strong and prosperous.

The Family Planning publicity campaign in Hoogly District was organised in April 1965 when this Directorate set up 15 exhibitions in that area during the period of ten weeks. This brought home to the people the need for family planning and provided actual guidance in Conception Control Methods.

#### ALL INDIA RADIO

All India Radio registered significant progress during the year. The broadcast coverage on medium wave was further extended in the country. Auxiliary transmitting centres with associated receiving centres were opened at Jaipur, Gwalior, Jabalpur, and Bhadravati. The low power transmitters at Dharwar and Calicut were replaced by higher power medium wave transmitters. Vividh Bharati Service was made available on medium waves to listeners in and around Bhopal, Dharwar, Calicut, Chandigarh, Srinagar and Allahabad. An additional programme channel was provided at Delhi by installation of a low power medium wave transmitter.

Srinagar station was shifted to a new permanent studio building and permanent receiving centres were established at Calcutta, Patna, Dharwar, Calicut and Ranchi.

The installation of two high power short wave transmitters at Delhi



for strengthening the External Services progressed further and it is expected that they will be commissioned into service during 1965-66. Similarly, work was in hand on setting up seven additional auxiliary centres and ten Vividh Bharati centres provided for in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Procurement action for three high power short wave and super power medium wave transmitters for strengthening the External Services was in hand.

Television Service which has been in operation on a limited scale at Delhi since 1959 was being expanded to provide programmes of general and cultural interest in addition to the existing school and educational telecasts. Since the permanent setup for this expanded service with the studios would take some time, steps were being taken to start the expanded service with temporary arrangements.

The main purposes of AIR's emergency programmes are: (i) to disseminate authentic information; (ii) to counter propaganda from whichever source it emanates; and (iii) to sustain the people's morals and build up their confidence in the ultimate outcome.

A wide variety of talks, discussions and features has been introduced from all stations both in the general and special audience programmes. The main themes dealt with are: the duties and responsibilities of citizens, their role as fighters behind the front line; hard and dedicated work, austerity and avoidance of waste, eradication of corruption, and communal harmony etc.

With the growing menace of Pakistan and its collusion with Peking the question of illegal immigrants from East Pakistan, the communal frenzy stirred up by Pakistan, her massive build-up all along the Indo-Pak borders, her unprovoked aggression into Kutch her reluctance to come forward for a negotiated settlement naturally has put additional responsibilities on the Emergency Units of All India Radio, not only to counter Pakistan's lies but also to bring to the listeners at home and abroad the facts behind all these disputes. While these issues have been dealt with in all-India and regional programmes, special attention was paid to them from stations situated on the borders.

All External Services programmes are being utilised for projecting India's view point and refuting Chinese and Pakistani propaganda.

Forces programmes are broadcast from Srinagar, Jammu, Delhi and Gauhati stations. A programme of messages from *jawans* in the forward areas addressed to their families was started in 1964.

News talks and commentaries broadcast on the national hook-up are 'Topic for Today', 'Focus' on matters of current interest 'Political commentary' and 'Matters of Moment'. Prominent journalists and political analysts participate in the latter two programmes.

About one half of AIR's total transmission time is devoted to broadcast of classical, light classical, light, instrumental and folk music. In order to encourage and discover talents, All India Radio, as in past years, organised a music competition. As many as 1,572 candidates took part in

the competition both in Hindustani and Karnataka music. The number of 1st and 2nd prize winners for Hindustani and Karnataka Music was 15 and 12 respectively. The daily programme of devotional music broadcast from every AIR Station continued to offer a rich and varied heritage of music with moral, philosophical and devotional content current in each region. The devotional programmes of Talks, Operas featured some of the best series. This year's Patel Memorial Lectures were delivered by Dr. V. Raghavan, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Madras. The subject of the lectures was "The Great Integrators; the Saint Singers of India."

The passing away of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru marked the end of an epoch in the history of India and had tremendous significance for the entire world.

All India Radio reflected the nation's grief over his passing away by devoting the entire period of state mourning from May 27 to June 8, to special programmes in homage to the departed leader. More than 7,000 items of programmes of all types were broadcast by AIR Stations throughout the country.

Work in connection with the preservation of the speeches of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is already in progress. These recordings now total 3,000, comprising nearly 800 hours in terms of duration. Steps are being taken to transfer all the recordings of Shri Nehru's speeches to the latest high calibre polyester tapes for longer preservation.

All the recordings of Shri Nehru's speeches are being tested in order to transfer some of the historic speeches to metal stampers for permanent preservation for posterity. This selected material will form the nucleus for release to the public of a series of long-playing records. One such long-playing commemoration record has already been released by AIR in collaboration with the Gramophone Company.

The transcripts of Shri Nehru's historic speeches from the Red Fort on August 15 each year (from 1947 to 1963) were supplied to the Publications Division for the release of a compilation of these speeches as decided by the Ministry. The publication was issued on August 15, 1964, for public sale. Suitable programmes to mark the celebration of the 75th birth anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, which was also observed as Children's Day, were broadcast by AIR.

It has been decided to observe the birth and death anniversaries of Sri Nehru annually on an all-India basis, as in the case of Mahatma Gandhi.

With a view to centralising all programme activity of All India Radio concerning Mahatma Gandhi's life, thought and philosophy, a separate Gandhi Unit was created in February 1962. Besides coordinating all Gandhi programmes prepared and broadcast over the entire AIR network, this Unit is collecting and collating suitable programme material for the celebration of the centenary of birth of Mahatma Gandhi in 1968-69. It is proposed to produce a comprehensive radio-biography of Mahatma Gandhi covering all the important aspects of his life, and broadcast it in a

series of programmes during the centenary year. Steps have been taken to record the reminiscences of Bapu by his close associates. Over a hundred hours of the recording of such reminiscences have already been collected by the Gandhi Unit and a close liaison is maintained with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in the matter of recording authoritative reminiscences of events and episodes in Gandhiji's life.

Under the scheme for integrated Plan publicity, special programmes publicising the First Five Year Plan were started in 1953. Publicity has been progressively stepped up since then. During the first six months of the Fourth Year of the Third Plan, i.e., 1964-65, as many as 4,222 items were broadcast on Plan publicity. Achievements under the Plan are highlighted in the General, Rural, Industrial and other special Audience Programmes. Planning Forums in the Universities and colleges organised National Plan Week in which quiz programmes, symposia on ways and means to control prices and prevent hoarding and profiteering were arranged.

AIR's experiment in Radio Rural Forum has been considered successful and commended to other countries in international conferences like the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference and Asian Broadcasters' Conference. UNESCO has continued to evince keen interest in the progress of the Indian experiment. Delegates of 18 foreign countries who attended the FAO Farm Broadcasting Seminar in India early in 1964 visited a Forum Centre near New Delhi and highly appreciated AIR's efforts in educating the rural people through this method. There are nearly 9,000 Forums throughout the country.

Suitable programmes on family planning are broadcast from all stations of All India Radio, both in the general programmes and those meant for specific audiences—mainly women, rural audiences and industrial workers. These programmes are presented in a variety of forms, so as to make them interesting and purposeful. Besides the normal output from different stations, occasions like the annual Family Planning Week are specially highlighted in order to focus public attention on this vital theme.

Programmes on family planning are also telecast in the Social Education Programmes of the Television Centre of AIR at Delhi.

Liaison is maintained with the Central Health Education Bureau and the Director of Family Planning in the Ministry of Health, and the broadcasts are arranged in accordance with their suggestions.

All India Radio broadcasts special programmes for India's vast tribal population in 82 tribal dialects and these programmes consist of news, short talks, hints on agriculture and animal husbandry, and features on developmental activities. They are broadcast from Gauhati, Kohima, Imphal, Ranchi, Simla, Calcutta, Calicut, Bangalore, Cuttack, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Indore, Vijayawada, Patna, Jaipur and Jullundur Stations of All India Radio.

The News Services Division broadcasts daily round-the-clock, 132 news bulletins in 35 Indian and foreign languages. Of these, 100 are in

the Home services and are broadcast in English and in 18 Indian languages. Thirty-two external bulletins are broadcast in 16 languages. A new bulletin in Thai was also started recently.

Increasing emphasis is being laid on regional news, field reporting and on-the-spot recording; 42 regional bulletins in different regional languages and dialects are broadcast daily.

Through a planned programme of topical commentaries in English, Hindi, Bengali, Kashmiri, Urdu and other languages, the News Service Division explains to the people in India and abroad, developments in various fields in the country and outside and builds an image of India abroad as a peace-loving country working on democratic ideals. "Topic For Today" and "Focus on Matters of Current Interest" interpret spot news at home and abroad. The "Topic" script is translated into Hindi and various Indian languages and is broadcast from different Stations.

When the Parliament is in session, a daily Parliamentary commentary, in English and Hindi, is broadcast. Special weather bulletins for various Himalayan expeditions and army personnel in forward areas are also broadcast.

Two editions of radio newsreel in English and two in Hindi are broadcast every week.

Monitoring Units, another wing of News Service Division, keeps a close watch on major broadcasting stations of the world. Nearly 130 broadcasts in 11 languages are covered daily. The Ministries of External Affairs, Defence and others are kept fully informed of the swing of propaganda by radio Peking, Pakistan and other stations through the daily "Radio Trend Reports" and the weekly "Analysis of Foreign Broadcasts".

The External Services Division of the All India Radio broadcasts round the clock in seventeen languages, including thirteen foreign languages and four Indian languages. The main target areas are Asia and Africa but the broadcasts are also directed to West Europe, U.K., Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. These broadcasts are intended for (i) non-Indians and (ii) People of Indian origin residing in Foreign countries. For the former, there are regular broadcasts in 13 language viz. Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, Kuoyu, English, French, Indonesian, Nepali, Persian Pushtu, Swahii, Tibetan and Thai. The broadcasts for Indians overseas are in Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati and Konkani and these are directed to South-East and East and Central Africa, Aden, Mauritius and Fiji.

The chief aim of these broadcasts is to project India's point of view on current events in the domestic as well as the international field, to stimulate interest in its art and culture and inform the outside world of new developments and the changing conditions in India. The broadcasts in Indian languages serve as a link between the people of Indian origin living overseas and keep them informed about various aspects of development and changing conditions of life in India.

It is also proposed to start new services in the following services before the close of the Third Five Year Plan.

1. Malay
2. Sinhalese
3. Sikkimese Bhutanese

For publicising our broadcasts abroad, monthly programme journals and quarterly folders are being published in various languages. These are sent free regularly to listeners who ask for them.

There is a Monthly Programme Journal, *India Calling* published in English in two editions i.e., Eastern and Western and quarterly folders in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, Indonesian, Nepali, Persian, Pushtu, Swahili and Tibetan.

Details of programmes of the External Services are advertised in foreign newspapers through Indian Missions abroad in the target areas. Scripts of important broadcasts are supplied to our Missions abroad for publicity in their areas and for inclusion in the journals brought out by various Embassies. During the year 1964 the number of listeners' letters in response to the External Services programmes was over 37,000. In addition there were about 1,000 letters from listeners in various parts of the world reporting on the technical quality of the reception of various services.

Tape recordings of some of our best programmes items in various languages are supplied to foreign broadcasting organisations for use free of charge. During the year 1964 as many as 1,903 programmes were supplied in this manner.

Vividh Bharati went on the air on October 3, 1957, and is now broadcast for 11 hours 15 minutes on week days, 11 hours and 45 minutes on Saturdays and 12 hours 30 minutes on Sundays and principal festival days. Vividh Bharati represents the collective effort of the entire organisation of AIR as its programmes are mainly built up of contributions of music and spoken word items received from various stations of AIR. Designed for popular listening its music programmes mainly cover light music both Hindustani and Karnatak, regional music and film-songs old and new.

Entertainment being Vividh Bharati's key note, spoken word programmes are short and entertaining.

To cover the entire length and breadth of the country Vividh Bharati Programmes are broadcast simultaneously over two powerful shortwave transmitters at Bombay and the other at Madras and 23 medium wave centres.

Vividh Bharati has received over 22 lac letters since its inception which indicate its tremendous popularity.

All India Radio started its television service on September 15, 1959. This service was made available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles. Till recently, the programmes were of two distinct types and were designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school

teaching to students of Higher Secondary Schools in and around Delhi. Social Education Programmes of programmes for viewing in tele-clubs were broadcast twice a week. These were mainly informative and educational in character. The assessment report which was prepared by the Indian Adult Education Society and published by UNESCO in 1963, established the effectiveness of the television medium in communicating information and in moulding attitudes.

The Social Education Programmes, consisting of plays, features, illustrated talks, news-commentaries, puppet-plays, and short items of music and dance recitals continued to be broadcast on two days in a week i.e., Tuesday and Friday, upto May 31, 1965. The number of tele-clubs had risen to 180 and the estimated number of viewers in these tele-clubs was 20,000. Even after the June 1, 1965, when a general service for 4 days in a week was started, a 30 minutes programme on Friday, especially designed for tele-clubs, was included in the programmes. The tele-club idea had caught the imagination of the people and efforts were constantly being made to form more tele-clubs.

The School Television Programme that is regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects, supplementing the regular school instruction, was undertaken in 1961 in close collaboration with the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

Out of 367 Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi, 435 television sets had been provided by the Television Centre, to 250 schools. As soon as the rest of the schools had physical facilities, they would also be given television sets.

It was estimated that science lessons were viewed by more than 24,000 students, English lessons by about 70,000 students and lessons on Social Studies by approximately 35,000 students. Special programmes for teachers, dealing with the principles, aims and methods of teaching English, their practical applications to the classroom and the relation of TV lessons to classroom teaching, were presented once a month.

Television lessons had been found exceedingly interesting and meaningful by a large majority of viewing-schools. Teachers and principals felt that the intense listening and attention demanded of students in viewing and following television lessons was an excellent discipline that improved learning and also intensified learning experience.

From June 1, 1965, a new chapter in the history of television in our country was opened, as a general service with an entertainment bias, was initiated for 4 days in a week i.e., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the time of telecast being 4-8 p.m. The programme included plays, feature-films, interviews with the common man, music and dance recitals, two news-commentaries a week, special programmes for women, children and tele-club viewers and English items, obtained from foreign sources or produced locally. The emphasis would be more on education and information than on direct entertainment, though in the ultimate analysis all

items which please or entertain also educate. With the extension of present studio and technical facilities, it would be soon possible to have a daily television service.

The Research Department of All India Radio was established in 1937. Since then its main objective has been to undertake such problems of research which would help maintaining a high technical standard of broadcasting in India. Work is done in the following four divisions

1. High Frequency Division.
2. Acoustics and Audio Engineering Division.
3. Propagation Division.
4. Prototype Division.

Work regarding development of community and cheap receivers, tests on different types of broadcasting antenna, design and construction of transmitters and other problems in VHF range are done in the High Frequency Section.

Design of broadcast studios and measurement of their characteristics, preparation of standard tapes, measurement of absorption coefficient of acoustic materials and design of loudspeakers are some of the important problems dealt with in the Acoustics Division.

Studios in Propagation consist of planning of shortwave services of All India Radio, various ionospheric measurements and allied research work.

Attached to the Department is the Receiving Centre at Todapur where frequency and field strength measurements and monitoring work is done. This also serves as the field station for various experimental works.

Transistorised preamplifiers, RF modulation monitors and low cost transistorised receivers have been developed for use in the AIR Stations. It is proposed to produce these and other items of equipment in a Prototype Unit to be set up in the Department.

The work done in the Department is brought out in the form of Research Reports and a number of them are published in well-known journals.

The Department has actively participated in the studies connected with various national and international bodies like the IYU (International Telecommunication Union), CCIR (Consultative Committee of International Radio), IQSY (International Quiet Sun Year), ISI (Indian Standards Institution) etc. and has made a number of contributions to these organisations.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Division is responsible for the preparation and publication of books, pamphlets, booklets, albums and journals. It also organises their sales and distribution. The publications are designed to offer the people at home and abroad information about the country, its heritage and culture, places of tourist interest, the Five Year Plans and activities and achievements of the Government. The Division also brings out children's literature; and it is publishing in a series of volumes the spoken and written words of Mahatma Gandhi.

All this literature is brought out in Hindi and in English and, to an appropriate extent, in the other national languages. To meet the needs of foreign readers and tourists, literature is also brought out, from time to time, in foreign languages, viz., German, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Since the declaration of the Emergency, the Division has brought out for extensive distribution 33 titles in English, Hindi and other national languages. These publications were designed to explain India's case and to highlight the country's determination and preparedness to resist aggression and to arouse patriotic fervour. The titles released recently include: *Pakistan's Aggression on Kutch Border*; (2) *Pakistan's Aggression in Kutch*; and (3) *Pakistan's Wanton Attack in Kutch*.

To promote better understanding of the border areas among our own people, the Division has, to begin with, prepared two pamphlets, one on Ladakh and another on N.E.F.A. These pamphlets are being brought out in English, Hindi and other Indian languages.

The Division is bringing out biographies of Indian leaders under the series, 'Builders of Modern India'. In this series two more biographies, viz., those of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru by Shri B. R. Nanda and Gopal Krishan Gokhale by Shri R. T. Deogirikar, were brought out during 1964-65. The biography of Ishwar Chander Vidyasagar was released in June 1965. Work on the biographies of 32 other leaders is in progress.

The tenth volume of *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi* in Hindi and Volumes XII and XIII and XIV in English were released between 1964 and June 1965. Volumes XV, XVI and XVII in English and Volumes XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV in Hindi are in the press.

An important activity of the Division is the publication of literature for children. So far, over nine lakh assorted copies of such literature have been brought out in English, Hindi and other national languages. The Division recently brought out an important children's book in English, *Mahatma Gandhi as a Student*. It narrates the story of Gandhiji's career as a student. Other titles of educative value for children under production or preparation include *Gandhi Picture Story*—a multi-colour presentation of Gandhiji's life; *Children's India*—a fully illustrated album; *Children's History of the World*; *Children's Nehru* and *Children's Geography of India*.

The Division brings out literature on planning and development for different categories of readership and understanding. Booklets on different aspects of the Plan written in a simple language have been brought out for extensive distribution. Besides, the services of eminent writers have been enlisted to produce imaginatively written literature. Two key books on Planning are also under preparation. In accordance with the recommendations of the Vidyalkar Committee the proposal to bring out a series of publications based on maps, charts and on-the-spot sketches, is under consideration of the Government.

In addition to books and pamphlets, the Division brings out 17 journals



comprising five fortnightlies, eight monthlies, three bi-monthlies and one quarterly. Five of these viz. *Ajkal* (Hindi), *Ajkal* (Urdu), *Bal Bharati* (Hindi), *Indian Information* (English) and *Bharatiya Samachar* (Hindi) are published on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, while the rest are sponsored by other Ministries/Departments and organisations. These are intended to serve their specific publicity requirements.

#### PHOTO DIVISION

This Division is concerned with the Photographic publicity of the Government of India. During the year ending May 31, 1965, this Division made the following photographic coverages :

1. Immersion and scattering of the ashes of the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad and Sikkim.
2. International Film Festival held in New Delhi.
3. Prime Minister's visit to Cairo, Nepal and Moscow.
4. Foreign Minister's visit to Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon and Nepal.

This Division prepared giant size exhibition photographs, colour transparencies and translites for the following exhibitions:

1. Nehru Exhibitions held at Rabindra Bhavan and Teen Murti in New Delhi
2. Khatmandu Exhibition organised by the Commerce Ministry
3. Nehru Exhibitions in New York, Moscow and London.

#### ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON SMALL NEWSPAPERS

The Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers, set up by Government in May, 1964 to enquire into the present conditions of small newspapers and periodicals in the country and to make recommendations on the steps to be taken by Government for the development of such newspapers, has toured practically all the States during the course of its enquiry and is expected to submit its report by August, 1965.

#### [COMMITTEE FOR BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA

With a view to examine in detail the working of the media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and particularly of the All India Radio, a Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media was appointed by Government in December 1964. The Committee, whose terms of reference are very wide, will examine all aspects of the working of these media units and recommend such changes as it may consider necessary in their organisation and working. The Committee has already submitted two reports—one on Broadcasts for Border Areas and the other on Rural Broadcasting.

The Committee is for the time being concentrating on All India Radio

and will take up other media units after it has completed its examination of the All India Radio.

#### EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA

During the year, the Registrar of Newspapers submitted his eighth Annual Report to the Government. It was presented to Parliament on September 7, 1964.

The Press Registrar's Report, which contained a study of the data collected by him in respect of newspapers published in the country for the year 1963, showed that the progressive increase in the number of papers and the upward trend in circulation continued as in previous years. There was an overall increase of 5.4 per cent in the circulation of dailies and periodicals during 1963.

English papers continued to command the highest circulation (52.57 lakhs), Hindi papers following with 35.08 lakhs. The total circulation commanded by dailies was 55.79 lakhs, of which English dailies claimed 14.52 lakhs. Hindi dailies followed with a circulation of 7.64 lakhs.

The number of papers published in the country increased from 7,397\* in 1962 to 7,790\* in 1963. The increase was shared by all languages except Marathi, Hindi leading with 247. Hindi had the largest number of papers (1,648). English coming next with 1,598. Newspapers that came into existence during the year numbered 947 of which 30 were dailies. The highest number of new dailies (10) was in Hindi.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting continues to be responsible for the allocation of newsprint to newspapers

#### RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION

The Division continued to perform its primary task of furnishing reference materials for publicity purposes to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its Media Units. Besides the continuous study of trends relating to the Press and Film Industry in India, the Division undertook investigation on various topics referred to it from time to time. The reference services on the Sino-Indian dispute, started after the declaration of the National Emergency, continued to be issued. The service *Background to the News*—was revived on December 1, 1964 as a weekly feature. It seeks to provide background information on selected items of current and continuous interest, which serves as source material for the use of the various Media Units of the Ministry. By the end of the 1964 four issues of the service were compiled covering 12 subjects.

The twelfth edition of the Annual —*India* 1964—compiled by the Division was published in July 1964.

During 1964, over 6,500 articles from periodicals, journals, magazines

\*These figures do not include such publications as market reports, magazines of educational institutions, house organs, serialised fictions, etc.

etc. were selected and indexed subject-wise and more than 20,000 news items were clipped, classified and indexed. Significant trends in the field of mass communication continued to be a subject of study. Dossiers on a number of topics of long-term interest were also maintained.

#### FILM FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Following a recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation Limited in March 1960 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitute the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Central Government. It has also advanced a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Corporation. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films, preferably with themes based on national problems, social and cultural and subjects of universal appeal, to encourage production of films providing healthy entertainment, and films which are works of art and of lasting value. Loans are generally given upto Rs. 3.5 lakhs per film at an interest of 9 per cent allowing a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt and regular repayments. The two Script Committees constituted by the Corporation advise it on the merits of individual applications.

Since its inception till March 31, 1965 the Corporation had received 124 applications for loans totalling about Rs. 3.77 crores. Of course, 41 loans aggregating to nearly Rs. 1.21 crores were sanctioned. Out of this the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 80.77 lakhs. Loans and interest recovered during this period amounted to nearly Rs. 31.31 lakhs.

15 films financed by the Corporation were released upto the end of March 31, 1965. Of these 9 films have won awards in India and abroad.

#### FILM INSTITUTE OF INDIA

On the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee 1951, the Government set up the Film Institute of India at Poona, to provide technical training in film production and to undertake research in different fields related to the film. An Advisory Committee composed of film producers, film technicians and educationists, with the Minister for Information and Broadcasting as Chairman has been set up to advise Government on policy matters regarding the Institute.

The Institute, which started functioning in March 1961, runs 11 academic departments—Direction, Script Writing, Cinematography, Sound, Editing, Acting, Appreciation, Production, Art Direction, Music and Processing. It offers three-year courses in Motion Picture Photography, sound Recording and Sound Engineering and two year courses in Film Editing, Film Acting and Screen Play Writing-cum-Elements of Direction leading to a third year course in Advanced Direction for selected students. The courses constitute both theoretical and practical training to prepare the students for taking up responsible positions in regular film producing units. The training is imparted by the Institute's staff of thirty (30) Professors,

Lecturers, and a large number of experts in various branches of film production who deliver lectures to the students. Technical assistance has also been received from abroad, particularly from France, in the form of experts for organising courses in certain departments of the Institute.

The first batch of 21 diploma holders passed out in 1963 and the second, of 41 students, were awarded diplomas in August 1964. For the current session, 125 students including 2 from Nepal, admitted under the Colombo Plan, are on the rolls.

The Indian Film Directors' Association, the Western India Cinematographers' Association and the Association of Film Editors have made provision in their constitutions to enrol students passing out of the Institute as their members, a prerequisite for employment in the film industry.

While the Institute offers certain scholarships, the Sangeet Nataka Sangam of Madras and various State Governments have instituted scholarships for deserving students from the respective States.

The Institute is developing a library of films and has, so far, acquired 152 films of both Indian and foreign origin. The books-library of the Institute has acquired over 6,500 volumes and is also getting over 180 periodicals from all over the world.

The documentary film *ONE DAY* produced by the staff and students of this Institute has won the Golden Gate Award for the best entry under "Film as Art" in the Eighth International Film Festival held at San Francisco in October 1964. This film has also won the All India Certificate of Merit in the documentaries category of the State Awards for Films, 1964.

#### FILMS

The Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, is responsible for production and distribution of newsreels, documentaries and other films needed for educational and instructional purposes and for dissemination of information to the people.

The Films Division was established in 1948 soon after independence and during the course of 17 years, the Division has produced a total of 2,207 films till March 31, 1965. These cover 981 documentary and other films in Black and White, 147 colour films, 869 newsreels and 210 newsreel compilations. It is the largest single documentary film producing organisation in India.

The Films Division produces short films on a wide range of subjects. Subjects for various films are selected every year in consultation with the various Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, Film Federation of India and other organisations interested in production of short films. From the period April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965 the Division produced a total of 167 films covering 97 documentaries (both colour Black and White), 62 newsreels and 8 newsreel compilations. During this period 10 special news reviews were made covering the sad demise of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, 38th Eucharistic Congress in Bombay,

International Film Festival of India and Indian victory in Hockey in the world Olympics at Tokyo. The Division made eight films on the visits of V.I.Ps to India.

While the majority of the films were produced as usual by the Films Division staff, 23 films were allotted during the period under report to outside producers.

Newsreel Cameramen are stationed at important centres all over the country. The Films Division as usual produced a newsreel every week covering topical events in India and abroad. Like the documentary films, the newsreel was also dubbed in 12 Indian languages to cater to the various regions of India. These languages are : Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese, Bengali and Oriya. This Division has exchange arrangements with 27 foreign newsreel and television organisations and items received from them were frequently used in the News Reviews. The weekly News Review was also shown in the experimental T.V programme of All India Radio, New Delhi.

The Division's cartoon unit was established in 1956. Apart from preparing animation sequences for documentary films, the unit has been producing cartoons both in black and white and in colour. So far it has made 15 cartoons which have been shown in theatres all over the country or through mobile vans in rural areas. The unit has successfully evolved Indian characters which have become popular with the rural audience.

The Distribution of documentaries and newsreels is handled by the Distribution Head Office located in Bombay, operating through the branches located in Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Secunderabad, Nagpur and Bombay. It supplies about 39,000 prints annually for commercial and non-commercial distribution. Over 25 million people in India see the Films Division documentaries and newsreels in theatres every week. Apart from supplying the prints to over 5,000 cinema houses throughout India, which get either documentary or newsreel every week, the Division makes available prints of films to Mobile Units of the Central and State Governments for exhibition in rural areas. According to the prevalent practice, the Division also sells prints for noncommercial exhibition to schools, private parties and Government Departments and also loans their films to educational institutions and other social and cultural organisations. Prints were supplied to State Governments, development commissioners, commercial, social, educational organisations and training centres, rural publicity units, Railways etc. for exhibition purposes. 16 mm. prints of selected films were supplied by the Films Division to over 80 Indian Missions and foreign posts. These Missions lend the films for exhibition to various organisations, cultural and educational institutions and arrange special shows for the benefit of foreign audience. The Division participated in important national and international festivals and won several distinctions during

the year 1964. The Division secured first rank in the following film festivals during the year 1964:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) <i>The Dancing Feet</i>             | City of Genoa, Cup for the best picture on Folk Dances, IV International Review of Films on Dance, Genoa-Narvi, Italy. |
| (ii) <i>The Great Problem</i>           | Royal Society of Arts, Commonwealth Film Award 1964, London, U.K.  |
| (iii) <i>Our National Game : Hockey</i> | Bronze Tripod in the XXI International Competition of Sport Cinematography at Cortina D' Ampezzo, Italy.               |

The documentary "Apostle of the Indies" depicting the exposition of the remains of St. Xavier in Goa was awarded All-India Certificate of Merit in the documentary films category in the State Awards for Films 1964. Its instructional film "Sterilisation of the Female" was awarded the Certificate of Merit in the educational film category in this annual film competition.

#### FIELD PUBLICITY

During 1964, the Directorate of Field Publicity, operating through 14 Regional Offices and 86 Field Publicity Units located in different parts of the Union carried on its function of informing and educating the people by organising public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates, etc. Different media of mass communication, including films, songs and other traditional cultural media were employed for dissemination of information. During the year, the Field Units visited 16,015 different places, organised 24,330 public meetings and group discussions, arranged 21,349 films shows on various aspects of nation-building activities, organised 4,432 song, drama and cultural programmes and through these media directly approached approximately 25.54 million people.

The principal directions in which the activities of the Directorate of Field Publicity were undertaken were:

- (1) Intensification of publicity effort in the border areas;
- (2) Special publicity for promoting national unity and emotional integration;
- (3) Publicity for national preparedness and the defence effort;
- (4) Publicity for planning and development with particular reference to the mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan and the difficult food situation;
- (5) Publicity for educating masses and creating awareness for the need to practise family planning for promotion of economic benefits for the masses.

### TALKING POINTS

During the year, twelve series of Talking Points and special guidance material on matters concerning the Emergency and Planning and development were issued to the Publicity Officers of the Central and State Governments, Citizens' Councils in all States and important non-official organisations. Besides, a compendium of the Talking Points issued since the beginning of the Emergency was published under the title "India Prepares" and widely distributed. A Malayalam edition of this publication was also produced by the Citizens' Council of Kerala.

Background material to counter the propaganda of China and Pakistan was prepared and sent to Field Publicity Officers of the Central and State Governments for use in their publicity programmes.

Two Orientation and Training Camps for Field Publicity Officers were held during the year—one at Poona in May and another at Nainital in October. At these Camps, besides the officers of the Central Government, officers of the State Government also participated. The training in these Camps laid emphasis on sustaining national preparedness, promoting optimum use of various publicity media, promotion of non-official participation in field publicity and proper maintenance of the field publicity equipment. Special attention to the approach, methods and techniques of publicity in the border areas of the country was given and a Scheme for intensive publicity in the Border Areas has been drawn up.

The year 1964 saw the passing away of the revered leader, Jawaharlal Nehru. On the occasion of this national tragedy, the Field Publicity Organisation arranged meetings all over the country and sought to project the message of the departed leader, highlighting the need for national unity, communal harmony, planned development and a tolerant international outlook. Publicity programmes suiting the special requirements of different sections of society viz., agriculturists, industrial labour, students and women were organised. Concerted efforts were made by all Field Units to seek the collaboration of non-official organisations.

In the context of the difficult food situation, timely information was given to the people regarding the steps that the Government were taking to supply foodgrains, to hold the price-line and at the same time pointing out to the public their duties in tackling the problem. The need for increasing production, avoidance of hoarding, exposing profiteers and black-marketeers and changing food habits was specially brought out.

Sustained publicity for communal harmony was organised by all the Field Units when the atmosphere in various parts of the country became vitiated as a result of communal riots in Pakistan soon after the Hazaratbal incident.

Special publicity campaigns were organised on the occasion of Vivekananda Centenary, the Calcutta Industries Fair, the Congress Session in Bhubaneswar, the Immersion Ceremony of the ashes of Jawaharlal Nehru

at Allahabad and other places\* and the 38th International Eucharistic Congress, Bombay. The Central Field Units organised purposive subject matter publicity around National Days/Religious Melas/special occasions and drives, in association with official and non-offical agencies. India's relationship with other countries and participation in international co-operative effort were specially publicised through programmes organised on the occasion of World Health Day, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Colombo Plan Day etc.

In the course of direct personal contact with the public, Field Units also obtained people's reactions to Government policies and programmes and conveyed them to the Government.

#### SONG AND DRAMA DIVISION

The Song and Drama Division is responsible for carrying the message of nation-building activities to the people and enthusing them to participate in the national reconstruction work. The media used for the purpose are drama, folk plays like Nautanki, Bhawai and Maach, etc., folk recitals like Harikatha, Burrakatha, Kathaprassangam, Palla, Daskathia, etc., folk dances, folk songs, music, concerts, poetic symposia, ballet etc. These performances are mostly arranged through private troupes and artistes on payment of fees on performance basis. The number of performances given during the year 1964-65 was 4,406.

The Departmental Drama troupes of the Division gave 180 performances during April 1964 to March 1965.

This year the Song and Drama Division sponsored two ballets 'Krishna Leela' and 'Ram Leela' which have been suitably modified to give publicity messages.

The 9th Annual Drama Festival of the Division was held this year in March 1964. The festival was named 'Call to the Nation'. The state Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh have participated in the festival.

#### PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

There was allround expansion in the volume of work and the sphere of activities of the Press Information Bureau during the year. While the pressure of work on account of the Emergency continued, this year the Bureau was required to tackle some difficult assignments at short notice, chief of them being the coverage of death of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and the visit of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to India. Prompt and wide publicity was given to the measures taken by the Government from time to time to rush food supplies to deficit areas and to arrange larger issues of cheaper grains through a network of fair price shops.

*National Emergency Publicity:* The National Emergency Division of the Bureau, while continuing its publicity and counter-propaganda services relating to the Emergency and the Chinese threat, started new services,



namely, "Spotlight on China, a special daily service for newspapers in Jammu and Kashmir, and a Manipuri service. The Division's material was translated into regional languages and released to the languages newspapers in various parts of the country. These releases were also utilised by the All India Radio and the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs.

*Defence Publicity:* The activities of the Armed Forces Information Office were increased during the year so as to give wide publicity to the three services, the Defence Production Department and the Inter-Service Organisations. More than 1,200 press releases and 122 illustrated feature articles were issued. Nearly 230 newspaper editors, Indian and Foreign correspondents and cameramen were conducted on press tours to defence establishments and forward areas as against 150 last year. Assistance was given to the National Broadcasting Corporation for producing a documentary film 'Jawan' for TV in the U.S.A.

*Accreditation:* In December 31, 1964, the number of correspondents accredited at the Government of India headquarters stood at 250 as against 227 and 156 respectively on the same date in 1963 and 1956. Of these 250 correspondents, 80 represented foreign news organisations, 8 represented both Indian and foreign organisation, while the remainder represented Indian organisations. On December 31, 1965 there were 39 cameramen (still, movie and television) accredited at the headquarters of the Government of India as against 37 on the same date in the previous year.

*Conducted Tours:* During the year, the Bureau organised two conducted press tours. One was to Garo Hills in Assam, some border check-posts in West Bengal and Mana Camp in Madhya Pradesh to acquaint pressmen with the situation arising out of the mass migration of refugees from East Pakistan, and the other to Defence establishments in Uttar Pradesh.

*Pictorial Service.* During the year, the number of assignments covered was 2,352 and a total number of 1,85,255 Prints of 2,359 news photographs were released to the Press. Besides, 52,169 prints including 1,713 enlargements were supplied to Indian newspapers etc. against 2,678 requests.

*Information and Feature Services:* The Bureau's information services were distributed to about 4,329 Indian newspapers and periodicals. As many as 65,275 press releases (13,665 in English, 6,733 in Hindi and 44,877 in eleven other languages) were issued to the recipients from Delhi and 19 other centres. The total number of blue books and other Government publications distributed to newspapers was 526. The news services of the Bureau are supported by feature articles, of which 384 were issued during the year including 176 illustrated with 45,030 prints of 597 photographs.

*Ebonoid Service:* For newspapers which cannot afford blocks or command such facilities, the illustration was done with ebonoid plastic blocks. Nearly 17,338 ebonoid blocks were released to meet the demand of about

1,100 recipients during the year in addition to 16,700 blocks issued with 11 feature articles.

*Press and Public Reaction Analysis and Clipping Services:* A condensed analysis of Press comments on Government's policies and activities continued to be issued daily. In addition, a weekly analysis of comments appearing in important economic weeklies was also prepared. Similarly another weekly analysis of comments in some of the national weeklies was also prepared. The press clipping service continued to be utilised by the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Public Opinion Analysis Reports are also prepared on Governmental policies and measures relating to social and economic development covered by the Plan such as the food problem, newsprint policy, rising prices, gold control etc. and are sent to the Planning Commission and concerned Ministries and Departments.

*Information Centres:* Two new Information Centres, one at Vijayavada in Andhra and another at Hubli in Mysore, were opened during the year bringing the total to 21.

Es . 1935

H.O. Phone No. 2973

## SRINIVASAPERUMAL BANK LIMITED

H.O. and Regd. Office :

7/557, Crosscut Road, Tata-a-bad, Coimbatore-12

Branches :

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731, Rangai Gounder  
Street, Coimbatore-1

592, Rangai Gounder  
Street, Coimbatore-1

As on 15th July, 1965

### LIABILITIES

### ASSETS

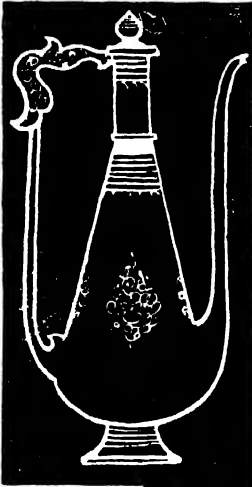
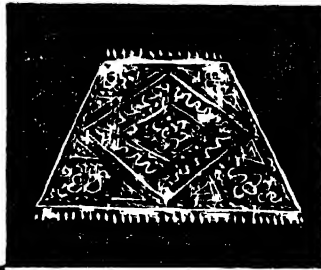
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..	1,74,969.76	Cash in hand, in Govt. Securities and Deposits with other Banking Companies ...	19,11,460.52
Deposits ..	60,11,758.36	Loans and Advances	41,68,194.09
Other Liabilities ..	92,355.99	Other Assets ...	1,99,428.90
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>62,79,084.11</b>	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>62,79,084.11</b>

### Our present rate of interest on Fixed Deposits

For One year and above	...	7½% P.A.
For 6 months and above upto One year	...	7% P.A.
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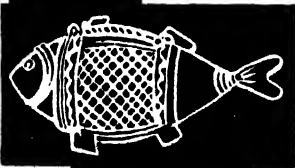
K. Raju Naidu, B. Sc.,  
Managing Director



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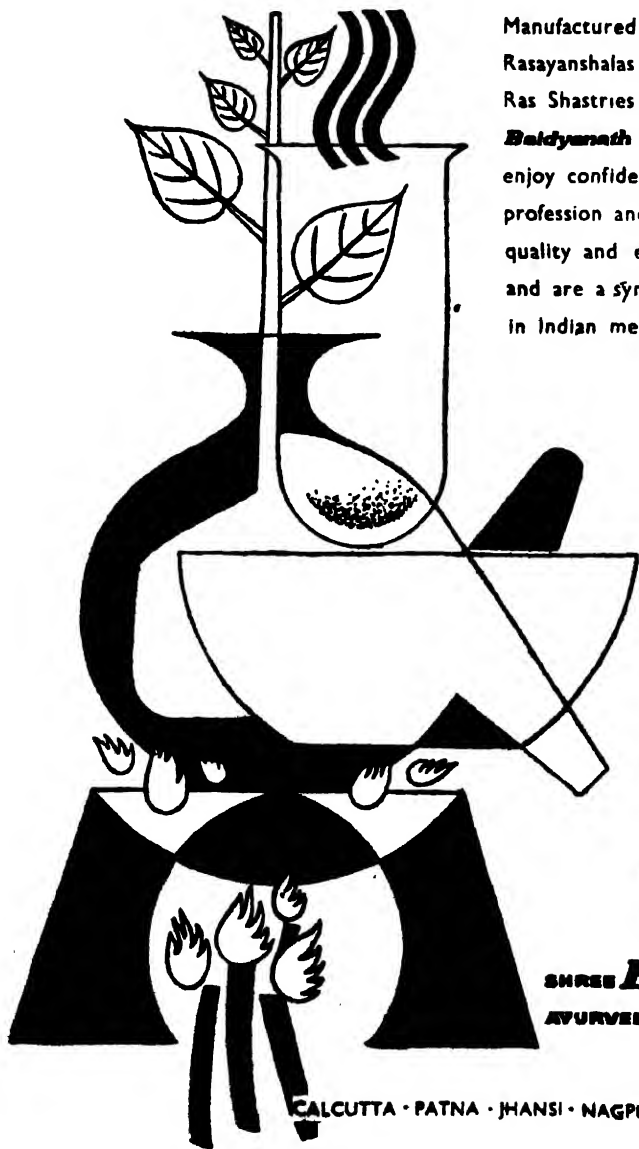


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## IRRIGATION AND POWER

THOUGH THE STATE GOVERNMENTS are primarily responsible for the Planning and execution of their irrigation, flood control and power projects, the Central Government coordinates the activities of the State Governments and ensures proper development of irrigation and power potentials. The progress in these fields is briefly described below.

## IRRIGATION

*Development of Irrigation Potential*

The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 600 crores for major and medium irrigation projects. Against this, by the end of 1964-65, an expenditure of about Rs. 426 crores has been incurred. The provision for 1965-66 is about Rs. 133 crores. The irrigation potential achieved up to the end of March 1965 is of the order of 16 million acres. According to present indications a potential of 19.5 million acres is likely to be created by March 1966 from the major and medium irrigation projects taken up during the three plans.

A potential of over 3 million acres is planned for the year 1965-66. The achievements so far have been of the order of one million acres per year. In order to ensure the realisation of the target set for 1965-66, a Reviewing Committee has been set up to examine the progress of works on certain projects, which are in an advanced stage of construction, and to remove, as far as possible the difficulties and bottlenecks experienced in their execution.

The utilization of the water resources by irrigation has risen to more than 80 per cent of the potential created.

*Committee on ways and means for improving financial returns from irrigation projects*

As decided at the Conference of the State Irrigation and Power Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1964, a Committee with Shri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, Mysore, as Convener was constituted to go into the financial aspects of irrigation projects. The Committee submitted its report in December 1964, and action has been initiated on its recommendations.

*Narmada Water Resources Development Committee*

The Narmada Water Resources Development Committee was set up in September 1964, under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. N. Khosla, with a view to evolving a Master Plan for the utilisation of Narmada waters for irri-

gation, power development, navigation, flood control etc. The Committee is likely to submit its report in September 1965.

### *Godavari Anicuts Committee*

As grave doubts have been expressed about the structural stability and safety of the existing Godavari anicuts, the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, have constituted an Expert Committee to examine the condition of the existing anicut across the Godavari and advise on the necessity of undertaking the construction of a new structure, preferably a barrage. The Committee has submitted an interim report and its final report is expected shortly.

### FLOOD PROTECTION

Over 6,880 Km. (4,300 miles) of embankments and 7,840 km. (4,900 miles) of drainage channels have been constructed in various States since 1954 affording protection to about 40 lakhs hectares (100 lakh acres) of land. In addition, 80 towns have been protected against floods or erosion and 4,386 villages have been raised above the high flood level.

In 1964, Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Delhi and parts of West Bengal, U.P., Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were hit by floods. Although a full assessment of losses resulting from floods in the country during the year has not yet been made by the State Governments, it is feared it may not be less than Rs. 51 crores.

The outlay in the first four years of the Third Plan on Flood control (including drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea erosion) is estimated at Rs. 66.55 crores against the original total plan provision of Rs. 62 crores. The provision for these works in 1965-66 is about Rs. 18 crores.

The problem of beach erosion which has assumed serious proportions in Kerala, continued to receive close attention. At the request of the Government of India, the US-AID authorities lent the service of two American experts to study this problem and suggest suitable remedial measures.

### *Ministers' Committee on Flood Control*

In order to review the progress achieved under the Flood Control programme during the last ten years and suggest measures for future programme, a Committee of State Ministers, with Shri M. P. Sinha, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Bihar, as convener, was set up. The Committee has submitted its report, which is under examination.

### *Committee on Scientific Flood Forecasting*

The Committee which was constituted in December 1963 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. R. Ramanathan for recommending scientific flood forecasting methods and procedures suitable for the country, submitted its report in January 1965. Further action is being taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

*Soil Conservation*

A provision of Rs. 11 crores exists in the Third Plan for the Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation work in the catchments of 14 important River Valley Projects. Coordinated soil conservation schemes in respect of most of these catchments have been prepared by the State Governments concerned. Out of about 2,05,000 sq. kms. (79,200 sq. miles) of the catchment area of River Valley Projects needing aerial photography about 1,41,000 sq. km. (54,394 sq. miles) have been covered by the end of 1963-64. During the first three years of the Plan, an area of 1,305 sq. km. (503 sq. miles) was covered by soil conservation measures at an expenditure of Rs. 48. crores.

*Power*

The installed power generating capacity in the country rose from 7.3 million kW. in 1963-64 to 8.2 million kW in 1964-65 recording an increase of 0.9 million KW. during the year.

By the end of 1964-65, the expenditure of the Third Plan power development schemes was about Rs. 915 crores against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1089 Crores, i.e. 83.4 per cent of the Plan outlay. The provision for 1965-66 is about Rs. 310 crores.

The total generating capacity in the country by the end of the Third Plan is expected to be of the order of 11 million KW. The benefits in the Fourth Plan from schemes continuing from Third Plan are estimated at about 5.5 million KW bringing the total capacity to about 16.5 million KW.

During the year under review, the Prime Minister inaugurated the commissioning of the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project in Mysore and Dhuvran Thermal Station in Gujarat. Also additional generating sets were commissioned at Chandrapura (140 KW); Durgapur Coke Oven Station (2x75 MW); Neyveli (50 MW); Khaperkheda (2x30 MW); Amarkantak (2x30 MW); Nellore (1x30 MW); and Kundah (1x60 plus 1x20 MW).

*Regional Electricity Boards*

To achieve the optimum utilization of the country's hydro-electric potential and fuel resources in different regions, by integrating the various power systems, the following five Regional Electricity Boards covering the areas shown against each have been set up to function under the control of the Central Electricity Authority :

<i>Board</i>	<i>Areas covered</i>
Southern Regional Electricity Board	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala
Northern Regional Electricity Board	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

	<i>Board</i>	<i>Areas Covered</i>
Eastern Board	Regional Electricity	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Damodar Valley Corporation system
Western Board	Regional Electricity	Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
North-Eastern Board	Regional Electricity	Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

### *Power Development*

During the Second Plan period, the aggregate installed generating capacity of the country increased from 3.4 million KW at the beginning of the Plan to 5.6 million KW. At the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate installed capacity is expected to rise to 11.0 million KW. The expenditure provision in the Third Plan amounts to Rs. 1,089 crores divided into Rs. 1,039 crores in the Public Sector and Rs. 50 crores in the Private Sector. Statistical data in respect of power development and investment during the Plans are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

## POWER DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT

(In million KW)

Power development before 1947		1.3
Power development between 1947-51		1.0
Additions during the Plans in Million KW	1st Plan	1.1
	2nd Plan	2.2
	3rd Plan	5.4
	(anticipated)	
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Amount spent during the Plans	1st Plan	302
	2nd Plan	525
	3rd Plan	1225
	(anticipated)	

In the course of the Third Plan, it has been realised that in future, expeditious implementation of power projects is necessary if benefits therefrom are to be made available for meeting the load demands in time.

The installed generating capacity to the end of March, 1964 was 7.3 million KW. During the year 1964-65, the actual benefit was, however, limited to 0.9 million KW against the earlier target of 2.07 million KW. The details of generating plants commissioned during the year 1964-65 are given in Table 2.



TABLE 2  
DETAILS OF PLANTS COMMISSIONED IN 1964-65

S.No.	Name of Power Station	Capacity of Plant Installed		Remarks
		Thermal (MW)	Hydro (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
1.	Tungabhadra Right Bank Power Station		9	
2.	Hampi Power Station		18	
3.	Nellore Thermal Station	30		
<b>ASSAM</b>				
4.	Umiam Power Station		18	
5.	Gauhati Thermal Station	12.5		
<b>BIHAR</b>				
6.	Barauni Refineries	24		Self-generating Industry
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
7.	Dhuran Power Station	125		
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
8.	Amarkantak Power Station	60		Self generating Industry
9.	Bhilai	12		
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
10.	Khaperkheda Power Station	60		
<b>MADRAS</b>				
11.	Neyveli Power Station	50		
12.	Kundah Power system	—	80	
<b>MYSORE</b>				
13.	Gas-turbine station	10		
14.	Sharavathi Power Station		80.1	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
15.	Matatila Power Station	—	10	
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
16.	Dishergarh	5		Private Sector
17.	Durgapur (Coke Oven)	150		
<b>D.V.C.</b>				
18.	Chandrapura Power Station	140		

Total

678.5 ÷ 224.1 = 902.6 MW  
 Say 0.90 Million KW.

*Advance Action*

The total generating capacity in the country by the end of the Third Plan is expected to be of the order of 11.0 million KW. The benefits in the Fourth Plan from schemes continuing from Third Plan are estimated at about 5.5 million KW bringing the total capacity to about 16.5 million KW.

In order to meet the growing load demands, proposals were drawn up for advance action on some Fourth Plan Schemes during the Third Plan itself.

The Planning Commission have so far accepted, in principle, seventeen schemes totalling 3.3 million KW for advance action in the Third Plan. These are in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

*Fourth Plan*

*The Memorandum on the Fourth Plan* brought out by the Planning Commission lays down that the installed generating capacity will be raised to 22.0 million kW by 1970-71 for which an outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores has been proposed.

*Rural Electrification*

The number of villages which have been electrified with a population below 10,000, is likely to be about 54,000 by the end of the Third Plan which is about 9 per cent of the total number of 517 lakh villages in the country. Statistical data in respect of rural electrification during the Plans are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

No. of villages electrified as on 31.3.1951	..	3,608
Additional villages electrified during the Plans	..	
I Plan	.. .. .	6,077
II Plan	.. .. .	17,278
III Plan	.. .. .	26,984
		(Anticipated)

In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to electrify additional one lakh villages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 300 crores. It is hoped that a total of one lakh villages will be electrified by the Gandhi Jayanti Centenary celebrations in October, 1969.

## PROJECTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

Irrigation, power, flood control and multipurpose water development projects involve large outlays, and proper investigations for the selection of the most desirable projects are of great importance. Besides the investigations

conducted by the State Governments themselves, the Central Water and Power Commission also undertakes investigations at the instance of the Central and State Governments. The position in respect of projects under investigation by the Central Water and Power Commission is indicated below.

*(A) Andhra Pradesh*

*(I) Godavari-Krishna Diversion :* Surveys and investigations for the diversion of surplus Godavari Waters to Krishna were in progress. Surveys with regard to Godavari-Pulichintala Link and Polavaram—Vijayawada link canals remained in progress. The preliminary project reports with cost estimates were prepared for both these proposals.

*(II) Hydrological observations in the Godavari and Krishna Basins :* Long range hydrological observations at Key stations in Godavari and Krishna river basins were undertaken in 1963 to assess the yield at various sites. Gauge and Discharge observations at several sites were continued.

*(B) Assam*

*(I) Kopilli Project :* The report on Kopilli hydro-electric project was prepared after detailed investigations. The report had been sent to the Assam Government for their study and it was also under scrutiny by the various specialised Directorates of the Central Water and Power Commission.

*(II) Barak Project :* Preliminary investigations for a high dam of about 250 feet at Mainadhar and Bhubandhar did not reveal any suitable site. The investigations were concentrated at a new site at Naraindhar. The possibility of constructing an earth dam of lower height with some power generation was being investigated. Drilling work was in progress.

*(C) Micro-hydel Schemes in NEFA*

*(I) Bomdilla :* A revised project report for a micro-hydel schemes at Bomdilla was prepared. The NEFA Administration has already commenced work on the scheme.

*(II) Pasighat and Tezu :* Investigations for micro-hydel schemes at Pasighat and Tezu were completed and draft reports were under scrutiny.

*(III) Along :* Investigations for a micro-hydel scheme at Along were completed and the draft project report was under preparation.

*(IV) Towang and Tuting :* Investigations for these two micro-hydel schemes were started.

*(D) Micro-hydel schemes in Nagaland*

*(I) Dzuza Nallah :* The Project report for a micro-hydel scheme was finalised.

*(II) Diphupani, Chanki, Tuenyung :* Investigations for these three micro-hydel schemes were completed. Draft reports are under scrutiny.

*(III) Keroholi, Nanung and Mellek Nallah Schemes :* Surveys and in-

vestigations were taken up. Investigations for two schemes viz. Kerholi and Nanung were completed and those for Mellek schemes were started.

(E) *Madhya Pradesh*

(I) *Punasa* : The draft project report of Punasa Projects, one of the important project of the Narmada Valley was finalised. This report was sent to the State Government (M.P.) for their study and was also concurrently under technical scrutiny of the specialised Directorates in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(II) *Hasdeo* : Investigations on Hasdeo were completed and separate project reports indicating a three-phased development viz. construction of weir at Darri site in Phase 1, construction of canal in Phase 2 and construction of a dam in Phase 3, were prepared. These were under scrutiny. The State Government have already initiated the first phase of the project.

(III) *Bargi, Haranphal and Barwaha Projects*: Field investigations on these projects were completed and the project reports prepared. They were under scrutiny of the specialised Directorates of the Commission.

(IV) *Chachai, Bah, Upper Wain Ganga, Upper Ken and Sagar Projects* : Field investigations of these five projects were completed and draft project reports prepared. They have been sent to the State Government.

(V) *Urmal and Parvati Projects* : Field investigations were completed. The reports are under scrutiny.

(VI) *Sindh Project* : Field investigations for constructing a dam at Nandan had been completed and the project report was prepared. The report was under scrutiny.

(F) *Goa*

(I) The Goa Administration requested assistance from Central Government for carrying out investigations for Irrigation schemes in Goa, Daman and Diu. Accordingly, the Central Water and Power Commission undertook this job and initiated investigations on Mondovi and Saloli Projects. The work was in progress.

(II) *Dudhasagar Project* : Feasibility report was prepared and copy of the report was sent to the Goa Administration for their comments.

(G) *Rajasthan*

(I) *Link Canal from Ottu weir to Rajasthan Feeder Canal* : Investigations for a connecting link from Ottu weir to Rajasthan feeder canal were carried out and a project report prepared in 1963. The report was under scrutiny.

(H) *Delhi*

(I) *Surveys for Najafgarh Drain* : Surveys and investigations were conducted in the Najafgarh area for formulating a drainage scheme. Many

alternative alignments for drainage were surveyed. The proposals were under scrutiny.

(II) *Surveys for power plant at Badarpur* : Surveys and investigations for thermal station for Delhi near Badarpur were initiated and were under progress.

(I) *West Bengal*

*Tista Project* : Investigations and studies connected with the Tista Dam Project were continued.

(J) *Bhutan*

(I) *Chukha Hydel Scheme* : Preliminary investigations were completed and tunnelling work was in progress.

(II) Six micro-hydel schemes in Eastern Bhutan were in final investigation stage.

(III) Construction work on Thimpu Hydro-electric project was in progress.

*Trisuli Hydel Project*

Trishuli Hydel Project in Nepal was earlier investigated by the Central Water and Power Commission. Later, the construction of the project was undertaken by the Government of India as an Aid Project to Nepal. The project envisages the construction of a dam across the Trisuli river in Nepal and a power channel about 15000 feet long leading to the Power House which would consist of 7 units, each of a capacity of 3,000 KW.

Work on the barrage is in progress. The Power Channel is nearing completion. The first unit of 3 MW is likely to be commissioned in November—December, 1965. The transmission line from Trisuli to Kathmandu has already been completed. The project, as a whole, is likely to be completed in 1967.

*Survey of potential hydro-power sites in India under the U. N. Aid Programme*

The investigations of 62 projects in the 13 States are included in the above Aid Programme. While the U. N. would make available some of the essential equipment, to the tune of \$ 2.2 million, the Government have to ensure the successful completion of the 62 investigation projects until the establishment of the feasibility of these projects.

50 projects out of these were under investigation and 24 of these were in an advanced stage. Equipment worth about \$ 1.0 million was received and has been distributed to the various investigation agencies.

**FARAKKA BARRAGE PROJECT**

The Farakka Barrage scheme has been prepared as an urgent measure to save the port of Calcutta from the threat of extinction by the paucity of upland

supplies in the River Ganga, which, lower down, becomes the Bhagirathi (Hooghly). The scheme consists essentially of a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka and a canal, 26 miles long, taking off from the barrage and falling into the Bhagirathi. There will also be a cross regulator across the Bhagirathi above the outfall of the canal in order to prevent canal waters flowing back into the barrage. The project is meant mainly for the preservation of the port of Calcutta. The project is expected to be completed in 1970-71.

#### DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Damodar Valley Corporation which was created on July 7, 1958 by an Act of Parliament is responsible for the unified development in respect of flood control, irrigation, power generation and bulk transmission of power in the Damodar Valley extending over an area of 9,250 sq. miles. The total cost of the scheme at present is estimated at Rs. 204.26 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 62.28 crores and Rs. 49.89 crores was incurred during the First and Second Plan periods respectively exclusive of interest charges. A provision of Rs. 83.43 crores has been made for continuing the previous schemes as well as for new schemes during the Third Plan.

With the work so far completed, the following benefits have been achieved :

- (i) *Flood Control* : The four dams were able to control a flood of 8 lakh cusecs which occurred in October 1959.
- (ii) *Irrigation* : Irrigation during 1964-65 was provided to an area of over 6.60 lakh acres kharif against the ultimate target of 9.73 lakh acres kharif.  
Rabi irrigation during 1963-64 was provided to an area of 40,000 acres against the target of 55,000 acres.
- (iii) *Power Supply* : During the year 1963-64, 2803.789 million KWh of power was generated and the gross revenue earned was Rs. 15.16 crores.

The barrage and the irrigation system of the Damodar Valley Corporation was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964 for purposes of operation and maintenance.

#### NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED

The National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, was established in 1957 as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments for the execution of river valley projects and other allied works. The Corporation has, during the last seven years, carried out works costing over Rs. 17 crores and earned a profit of Rs. 91.3 lakhs. During the year 1963-64, the Corporation secured works costing nearly 31.91 crores and earned a profit of Rs. 38.59 lakhs. Important works on hand include certain works on the Farakka Barrage, Chandan Dam in Bihar, Hasdeo Barrage in Madhya Pradesh, Gandak Barrage, and civil engineering works for Gujarat Refinery and Durgapur Thermal Power Station extension.

## INDUS WATER TREATY, 1960

The Permanent Indus Commission, set up in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII(1) of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, submitted in May 1965, to the Government of India and to the Government of Pakistan its Annual Report for the year ended on March 31, 1965. During the period from June 1, 1964 to May 31, 1965, the Commission held four meetings and undertook four tours of inspection.

In the meeting of the Commission and during the tours of inspection several matters arising out of the implementation of the Treaty were discussed in a spirit of good-will and cooperation.

As a result of the detailed discussions during the meetings, an *ad hoc* arrangement was worked out in regard to the distribution of waters during *kharif* 1965 (April-September). This arrangement has since been agreed to by the Governments of India and Pakistan and it has made it possible for India to withdraw additional supplies, over and above those under the Treaty during Phase I, which ended on March 31, 1965. These *ad hoc* arrangements have also added, during June-July 1965, substantially to the irrigation and power potential at Bhakra.

As required under Article V of the Treaty, the fifth annual instalment of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan equal to £ 6,206,000 payable to the world Bank for the Indus Basin Development Fund on 1st November 1964, was also paid.

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## CHAPTER 16

### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

#### CODE OF DISCIPLINE AND INDUSTRIAL TRUCE

THE CODE OF DISCIPLINE continued to promote healthy industrial relations and better understanding between employers and their employees. The Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee met twice during June 1964 to May 1965. Besides reviewing the working of the Code of Discipline in the central sphere during 1963, the Committee considered a few individual cases of infringement of the Code and recommended that: (i) evaluation studies regarding labour-management relations in the Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., Sindri and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal should be undertaken; (ii) sanctions already provided for under the Code should be effectively enforced; (iii) the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference regarding settlement of disputes of local interest by arbitration should be faithfully observed; and (iv) the working of the Code should be reviewed by the Indian Labour Conference.

All public undertakings working as companies and corporations are already covered by the Code. The State Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Companies and their employees' Organisations have also accepted the Code with some modifications. The Port Trusts, the private banks and their employees' organisations have accepted the Code with modifications except those on the Criteria for Recognition of Unions. A Sub-committee comprising the representatives of employers and employees in each of these two sectors has been appointed to evolve agreed criteria. The Code will apply to these sectors of employment after an agreement is reached on the criteria. Efforts to persuade the Ministry of Railways to accept the Code in consultation with their employees' federations are also continuing. The Ministry of Defence have deferred the question of acceptance of the Code by the undertakings under them till the Joint Consultation and Arbitration Scheme is finalised by the Home Ministry.

During June 1, 1964 to May 31, 1965 the Central Implementation and Evaluation Division received 1,605 complaints about breaches of the Code of Discipline and the Industrial Truce Resolution in the central sphere on which action was required to be taken by it. Of these, 142 were not substantiated on enquiry; in 77 the parties were brought together and mutual settlement were arrived at; in 555 the breaches were either set right or the parties were advised to avoid them in future; and the rest 831 cases—majority of which were received during the last 3-4 months have either been taken up with the parties concerned for rectification or are under investigation.

In pursuance of the decision of the Indian Labour Conference held in July 1963, a high level standing Committee on Industrial Truce Resolution comprising the representatives of all the Central Workers Employers' Organisations was set up under the chairmanship of the Union Labour Minister to review the implementation of the Truce Resolution in all its aspects. Since its inception in August 1963 the Committee held three meetings and considered a number of important issues such as industrial relations in the country and the opening of fair price shops and consumer's cooperative stores. This Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee.

The Central Implementation and Evaluation Division received 133 cases of threats of direct action during June, 1, 1964 to May 31, 1965. As a result of prompt preventive action these threats did not materialise in 79 cases.

Voluntary arbitration is being agreed to in more and more cases since the inception of the Industrial Truce Resolution. Of the 862 cases in the central sphere in which conciliation filed during June 1, 1964 to May 31, 1965 voluntary arbitration was a greed to in 199 cases by both the parties.

As in the case of the private sector, a procedure was evolved for screening cases before appeals are failed by the managements of public undertakings.

The Central Implementation and Evaluation Division completed the following evaluation studies during June 1964 to May 1965.

- (i) Attitudes of employers and unions to voluntary arbitration during July 1961 to June 1963.
- (ii) Review of the working of the Code of Discipline in the central sphere during 1963.
- (iii) Extent of Implementation of the recommendations of the Court of Enquiry and bipartite agreement on the abolition of contract system in Coal Mines.
- (iv) Analysis of the extent of implementation of awards in the central sphere during 1962-63.
- (iv) A study of industrial relations and extent of implementation of labour enactments etc. in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

#### TRIPARTITE LABOUR MACHINERY

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions. There are also the Labour Minister's Conference and the Conference of the Heads of the Public Sector Undertakings which are not tripartite in nature but are closely associated with the tripartite machinery.

The following tripartite meetings were held during the period June 1964 to May 1965 when important recommendations that have a bearing on Labour were made:

- (1) The Indian Labour Conference (22nd Session, Bangalore, July 1964);
- (2) The Standing Labour Committee (22nd Session, New Delhi, December, 1964).
- (3) The Standing Labour Committee (23rd Session, New Delhi, March 1965).
- (4) The Industrial Committee on Coal Mining (9th Session, Calcutta, August, 1964);
- (5) The Industrial Committee on Plantations (11th Session, New Delhi, October, 1964);
- (6) The Industrial Committee on Jute (3rd Session, New Delhi, December, 1964);
- (7) The Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel (1st Session, Jamshedpur, January, 1965).
- (8) The Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal (4th Session, New Delhi, February, 1965).

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (I.L.O.)

The International Labour Conference, at its 48 sessions held so far, has adopted 122 Conventions and 122 Recommendations. Of these, India has ratified 29 Conventions.

Besides attending the three meetings of the Governing Body and the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference in June 1964, Indian representatives participated in the Twelfth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee (Geneva, May-June 1964); The Tripartite Technical Meetings for the Clothing Industry (Geneva, September-October 1964) and the Eighth Session of the Coal Mines Committee (Geneva, October 1964).

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

*Experts:* Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (ILO), the services of two experts in 'Productivity' and one expert in 'Vocational Guidance' were availed of.

The Ford Foundation have also made available the services of a Consultant to assist in the establishment of a Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service and other related matters.

*U.N. Special Fund Programme.* Technical Assistance is being received from the International Labour Organisation under the United Nations Special Fund Programme for the following projects :

- (1) Establishment of three Regional Labour Institutes at Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur.
- (2) Setting up of the Central Training Institute for Insurctors at Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Ludhiana and Hyderabad.

The Ministry availed of the facilities under the Indo-US Technical Cooperation Programme, Colombo Plan Programme and the ILO Expanded

**Programme of Technical Assistance.** In all 47 trainees were sent for training in mines inspection, factory inspection, manpower problems, vocational training, employment market information, apprenticeship training, vocational guidance, workers' education, social security, and industrial safety, cooperation, and labour management relations.

Training facilities have also been provided in India under the Colombo Plan to 11 trainees—one each from Nepal, Thailand, and the Republic of Korea and five from Malaysia and three from the Philippines for training in Crafts Instructor's Course, Industrial Relations and Industrial Safety and Control, and Employment Services.

Training facilities under the International Labour Organisation Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance have also been rendered to 11 trainees—one from Thailand, and two each from Indonesia, Ceylon, United Arab Republic, Pakistan and Burma for training in Extension Services, Occupational Safety, Manpower Planning and Apprenticeship, Social Security, Small-Scale Industry and Vocational Training.

#### THE PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1964.

With a view to removing certain difficulties experienced in the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 some major amendments have been made in the Act through the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which was passed by Parliament in December 1964 and received the assent of the President on December 30, 1964 whereby it became Act No. 53 of 1964. The important amendments made in the Act are as follows:

- (i) The coverage of the Act has been enlarged so as to include civil air transport services, motor transport services and establishments declared as factories under Section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948.
- (ii) Deductions from wages of employees on account of grant of advances for various purposes such as purchase of cycle etc., loans granted for house building purposes and loans from labour welfare fund etc., have been made permissible.
- (iii) A limit has been imposed on the extent upto which deductions from wages can be made. Another limit of deductions upto 50 per cent of the wages in a wage period has been provided as a general rule subject to the condition that where deductions are partly or wholly made for payment of dues of cooperative societies, the limit of deductions will be up to 75 per cent.
- (iv) The Inspectors under the Act have been given powers to compel employers to produce any documents required and wherever necessary to seize the records. They can also supervise the payment of wages of employees.
- (v) The period of limitation for presentation of claim applications has been increased from six months to twelve months.

The Amending Act has been brought into force with effect from February 1, 1965.

#### INTRODUCTION OF DECASUALISATION SCHEME IN MORMUGAO PORT

A Scheme for the regulation of employment stevedore labour, called Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965, framed on the line of similar Schemes operating in the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatnam was introduced in Mormugao Port on the April 10, 1965. The Scheme will be administered by a twelve member tripartite body called Mormugao Dock Labour Board which was inaugurated on April 21, 1965.

#### INCENTIVE TONNAGE SCHEMES FOR DOCK WORKERS OF THE CALCUTTA PORT

In order to improve the output of dock workers at the Calcutta Port, two Incentive Tonnage Schemes—one for foodgrain vessels and the other for salt vessels—have been framed and introduced with effect from March 15, 1965.

#### BALANI COMMITTEE REPORT ON CHIPPING AND PAINTING WORKERS

On the recommendation of the Third Meeting of the Dock Workers Advisory Committee, Shri M. T. Balani, former Deputy Chairman, Bombay Dock Labour Board was appointed as a single-member Committee to enquire into the working of the chipping and painting Industry in major ports. The committee submitted its report in March 1965. The recommendation of the committee are at present under the consideration of Government.

#### COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, constituted in 1944, has been engaged in promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal mining industry. The income of the Fund is derived from a cess on all coal and coke despatched from the collieries. The present rate of cess is 49.21 paise per metric tonne and the annual income is to the tune of about Rs. 3.54 crores.

The Fund has provided two well-equipped modern central hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol in the States of Bihar and West Bengal respectively for giving specialised treatment to colliery workers free of cost. Each hospital consists of 300 general beds and 100 T.B. beds and a Blood Bank. More than one lakh patients are treated annually in these two hospitals. Another central hospital with 100 general beds and 50 T. B. beds has been sanctioned to be set up at Manendragarh in Madhya Pradesh. For attending to local cases, there are eight Regional Hospitals in different coalfields where about 50,000 people are treated annually. The question of sanctioning ten more regional hospitals is receiving consideration. Facility for maternity treatment is provided in these regional hospitals. A Family Planning Clinic is also provided at each hospital. People undergoing sterilization operation are given cash payments. Grants are paid to colliery owners who

provide family planning facilities at their hospitals. The Fund is also giving grant-in-aid to Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health for running 53 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres. Two allopathic dispensaries have been provided at Bhuli and Mugma where about 25,000 patients are given medical care. Action to set up two more dispensaries is being taken. Mobile medical units have also been provided for giving medical facilities to coal miners living in the interior. Fifteen Ayurvedic dispensaries are provided in various coalfields where about one lakh people are treated annually. The Fund has made arrangements with Tetulmari and Asansol Leprosy Hospitals for treatment of leprosy cases; and with Patna Medical College and Hospital for cancer cases, with Mental Hospitals at Nagpur and Ranchi for mental cases. The Fund supplies free of cost spectacles and dentures to needy colliery workers. About ten lakhs of rupees are paid annually to colliery owners who provide dispensary services for their workers. Interest free loans are also paid for building and equipment of new dispensaries and improving the existing dispensaries.

Besides the two 100-bedded T. B. wings attached to the central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol, the fund, has provided 150 bedded T.B. Hospital at Searsol and a 12 bedded T. B. clinic at Katras. The Fund has also reserved 96 beds at different sanatoria for providing sanatorium treatment to colliery workers suffering from T. B. Domiciliary T. B. treatment is also provided by Fund. Persons undergoing T. B. treatment are paid by the Fund upto Rs. 50/- p. m. for better diet and upto Rs. 50/- p.m. as subsistence allowance for dependants if the patient happens to be the only earning member of the family. These payments are made for a maximum period of six months.

Anti-malaria operations are carried out under the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Statistics of welfare and education centres run by the Fund are as under:

Miners, Institutes	56
Adult Education Centres	61
Feeder Adult Education Centres	170
Feeder Adult Education Centres for Women	15
Welfare Centres for Women	59
Holiday Homes	1
Boarding House for Children.	2

The Fund pays to the colliery owners a subsidy amounting to 50 per cent of the total cost for implementing water supply schemes in coalfields and sinking of wells. Such an assistance has been given sanctioned to the following :

- (a) Rs. 37,400 to the Bargolai Colliery, Assam
- (b) Rs. 7,750 to Dilli Colliery, Assam
- (c) Rs. 14,921 to M/S West Bokaro Limited



- (d) Rs. 6,96,000 as subsidy and Rs. 7 lakhs as loan to Jharia Water Board.
- (e) Rs. 3,15,334 to M/S Andrew Yule and Company

Several water supply schemes, to be implemented either by the state governments or colliery concerns with financial assistance from the fund, are under formulation.

Under 50 percent subsidy scheme, digging of 246 wells has been undertaken of which 83 have been completed.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is rendering the following financial assistance to cooperative societies:

- (a) Payment of non-recurring grant of Rs. 67 percent per society towards the initial cost of establishment.
- (b) A monthly subsidy of Rs. 50/- per mensem per society towards the initial cost of administrative staff for a period of one year.
- (c) Subsidy of Rs. 2,000 rewards managerial expenses spread over a period of five years.
- (d) Loans on easy terms through the Central Cooperative Banks or direct where Banks are not willing to channelise the loans.

So far 433 cooperative societies have been set up in different coal fields.

The Fund has also introduced the scheme for setting up of primary co-operative stores as well as whole sale central consumers cooperative stores in the coalfields, with financial assistance from the Fund. The assistance given includes share capital contribution, clean credit accommodation, loan and subsidy for godowns and purchase of trucks etc., and subsidy for managerial expenditure. Temporary advances are also given for stock piling of foodgrains. Seven such wholesale stores with affiliated primary stores are now functioning in different coalfields. Three more have also been sanctioned.

Under the 'Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme', the following financial assistance is given by the Fund in cases where the colliery workers meet with death or are permanently incapacitated due to accidents:

- (a) Rs. 100/- lump sum to the widow/widower in the case of death and to the worker in the case of permanent disablement.
- (b) Rs. 10/- per mensem for a period of three years to the worker or dependants.
- (c) Rs. 5/- per mensem as scholarship for each school going child till the age of 15 years.

A sum of Rs. 52,280 was sanctioned for payment during the year 1964-65 to 76 widows and 45 school going children.

Running of special trains on study-cum-excursion tour of coal miners for Bharat Darshan is arranged by the Fund. Six such trains have been run so far.

Arrangements have been made for the supply of artificial limbs at the cost of Fund to the colliery workers from the Artificial Limb Centre, Poona.

The progress in the construction of houses under the various schemes is as under:

#### **Old Schemes**

(a) Township Scheme	2,153 houses constructed
(b) Subsidy Scheme	1,638 houses constructed
(c) Subsidy-cum-loan Scheme	2,060 houses constructed

#### **Current Schemes**

New Housing Scheme	21,657 houses constructed
	7,544 houses under construction
Low Cost Housing Scheme	5,868 houses and 33 barracks constructed
	6,160 houses and 52 barracks under construction

#### **APPOINTMENT OF NEW WAGE BOARDS**

Wage Boards have been set up for the port and dock workers at major ports, and for workers in the engineering industries. Second Wage Boards were also constituted for the Cotton Textiles and Cement industries. The industries employments so far covered by the Wage Boards are as follows :

- (i) Cotton Textiles
- (ii) Sugar
- (iii) Cement
- (iv) Jute
- (v) Tea plantations
- (vi) Coffee plantations
- (vii) Rubber plantations
- (viii) Iron and steel
- (ix) Limestone and Dolomite mining
- (x) Iron Ore Mining
- (xi) Coal Mining
- (xii) Working journalists
- (xiii) Non-journalists employees of newspaper establishments
- (xiv) Port and Dock workers at major ports
- (xv) Engineering
- (xvi) Heavy chemicals and fertilizers

The number of workers employed in these industries is about 40 lakhs.

**Reports of Wage Boards:** Wage Boards for cotton textiles, sugar, cement and jute industries have completed their work. Their recommendations

have been implemented on a voluntary basis. The progress of implementation has been satisfactory by and large.

*Interim wage increases:* The following Wage Boards have made recommendations for interim wage increases, pending submission of their final reports:

- (i) Tea plantations
- (ii) Coffee plantations
- (iii) Rubber plantations
- (iv) Iron and Steel
- (v) Coal mining
- (vi) Iron Ore mining
- (vii) Limestone and Dolomite mining industries
- (viii) Port and Dock workers
- (ix) Second Cement

### BONUS

Legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Bonus Commission, as accepted by Government has been finalized and issued as an Ordinance, namely, "The Payment of Bonus Ordinance, 1956". This will be replaced by an Act of Parliament.

### WORKERS' EDUCATION SCHEME

The Central Board for Workers' Education which has been entrusted with the function of organising workers education in India, set up by the end of April 1965, 27 regional and 39 sub-Regional centres. 5,767 worker-Teachers and 2,20,756 workers have been trained by these Regional and sub-regional centres. The Board proposed to train about 3 lakh workers during the Third Five Year Plan.

### JOINT MANAGEMENT COUNCILS

In pursuance of Government's policy of associating labour with management, the Second Five Year Plan recommended in the first instance, the setting up, of Joint Councils of Management consisting of representatives of the management, technicians and workers, in the larger industrial establishments.

In consultation with the central organisations of workers and employers, the Third Five Year Plan recommended the setting up of Joint Management Councils in all industrial undertakings found suitable for the purpose, so that progressively, "in the course of a few years, it may become a normal feature of the industrial system."

The scheme of Joint Management Council envisages joint consultation through councils in which workers and employers are equally represented. Consultation, administration of welfare and safety measures and sharing of information on specified items are the basic ingredients of the scheme.

Since the formulation of the scheme, Joint Management Councils have been set up in 97 establishments. These include manufacturing, mining and plantation industries. Of these 33 are in the public sector and 64 in the private sector. Besides these, the State Bank of India has set up a Central Consultative Committee at the Central Office, and Circle Consultative Committees at each of the local head offices.

#### THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SAFETY IN MINES:

This Council which was set up in 1963 was actively engaged in the revival of Pit Safety Committees with a view to create consciousness among mine workers about safe methods of working and safety measures to be adopted by them. The Council also organised observation of Safety Weeks in the various coalfields and mica mining areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service continued to serve the employment seekers and meet the personnel requirements of employers as in the earlier years. In addition to its placement activity, the work in connection with the collection and dissemination of Employment Market Information, Occupational Research and Vocational Guidance also made considerable progress during the year under review.

#### EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

At the end of the year, Employment Exchanges were functioning in almost all the districts of the country. The number of Employment Exchanges which was 317 on March 31, 1964 rose to 397 at the end of March 1965. This number included 29 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus and 19 Project and Colliery Exchanges to cater to the needs of the University graduates as well as to the specialised requirements of the large-sized national projects and collieries. In addition to these Employment Offices, there were 8 Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically handicapped at the end of the year. Employment Information and Assistance Bureau were also established at 207 Development Blocks with a view to making the Employment Service more accessible to the rural population, disseminating employment information and providing employment counselling and guidance to the residents of rural areas.

During the period 1964-65, the number of registrations was 138,03,185 as against 40,75,903 for the corresponding period in the previous year. The number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges was 9,23,296 and the total number of placements rose from 5,42,187 in 1963-64 to 5,51,927 during the period 1964-65. The monthly average number of employers using the exchanges also increased to 13,736 during the period April 1964, to March 1965, as against the earlier figure of 12,919.

The number of scheduled caste and tribe applicants on the live register of exchanges decreased from 3,30,051 in December 1963 to 3,28,374 in

December 1964. During the period January-December 1964, 60,856 scheduled caste and 15,363 scheduled tribe applicants were provided with jobs.

At the end of March 1965, 217,826 women applicants were seeking employment assistance. The monthly average number of registrations and placements during the period April 1964 to March 1965 were 27,113 and 4,021 respectively.

#### EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND MANPOWER SHORTAGE

A review of employment trends and manpower shortages in the public and private sectors in the country was made on the basis of employment information collected by the exchanges from all the 48,100 establishments in the public sector and 32,580 private employers employing 25 or more workers throughout the country. The total employment in the country increased from 140.5 lakhs at the end of March 1964 to 147.5 at the end of December 1964, an increase of 5 per cent. Analysed separately employment in the public sector increased from 84.5 lakhs to 87.9 lakhs (4 per cent) and in the private sector, from 56.0 to 59.6 lakhs (6.4 per cent) during March-December 1964.

Intensive studies of employment situations are also being made in 271 districts where information is collected from smaller employers (employing 10 or more workers in the private sector). Information in respect of 134 of these districts was available since beginning of the Third Five Year Plan and it was revealed that the employment had increased in 119 districts during March 1961-March 1964. The employment in the remaining 15 districts, however, declined due to various reasons.

The supply of manpower was not found to be adequate to meet the demands for teachers, nurses, sanitary inspectors, craftsmen, pharmacists stenographers, fitters, turners, electricians, compositors, sheet-metal workers and switch board attendants.

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLING

In order to render advice to the applicants fresh from schools and colleges and for giving employment counselling, 135 vocational guidance sections functioned during the year. The number of exchanges having vocational guidance units at the end of March 1965 was 135. 101 Career Pamphlets had been published upto the end of the year with a view to assisting the school leavers in regard to choice of a career.

#### CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH TRAINING IN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

A Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service was set up at New Delhi in October 1964 with the following objectives:

- (i) To impart training to Employment Officers in the Employment Exchange techniques, methods and procedures, to conduct refresher courses and;

- (ii) To conduct research and studies into problems arising out of the various activities of the Employment Service such as Vocational Guidance, and Employment Counselling, Occupational Analysis, and Employment Market Information with a view to bringing about improvements in them.

The first training course at the institute was conducted in October-November 1964 and was attended by nearly 30 officers from different states.

The Directorate General of Employment and Training has been receiving requests for training Employment Officers from African, Middle East and South-East Asian countries. Training of Officers from these countries will also be arranged at this Institute.

#### GORAKHPUR LABOUR ORGANISATION

During the period from 1964, the Gorakhpur Labour Depot which is an integral part of the National Employment Service supplied 14,568 workers to coal and iron ore mines, North Eastern Railway and Border Road Development Organisation, etc. The total amount of accumulated savings remitted to workers during the period was Rs. 1,10,07,561.

#### TRAINING SCHEMES

The Directorate General of Employment and Training is charged with the tasks of training the skilled workers required for the different sectors of the economy as well as for self-employment. Under their programme for the training of craftsmen, free training is provided to those between 16-25 years of age in 29 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades in industrial Training Institutes all over the country.

On January 30, 1965 the total number of Industrial Training Institutes stood at 313 (out of 321 sanctioned) having a seating capacity of 97,786.

To meet the urgent demand for trained instructors required for the existing institutes and establishments of new institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme as well for the requirements of public and private sectors undertakings, the Directorate General of Employment and Training has established seven Central Training Institutes, for Instructors at Calcutta, Kanpur, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Ludhiana including one for women at New Delhi.

The Directorate General of Employment and Training also has a scheme to impart theoretical trade knowledge to industrial workers who have not had the benefit of such training, through part-time courses. Upto the end of 1964, 3,490 seats had been introduced under this scheme and 2,325 trainees were undergoing training in 31 centres.

#### THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961

The Apprentices, Act 1961 was enacted in December 1961:

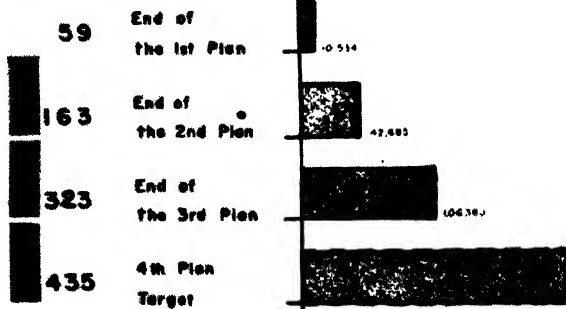
- (i) to regulate and control the programme of practical training of apprentices in industry in such a way as to conform to the stan-

# TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN



NUMBER OF  
INSTITUTES

NUMBER OF TRAINING PLACES



FIRST ALL INDIA SKILL COMPETITION SUMMER 12th MAY 1984

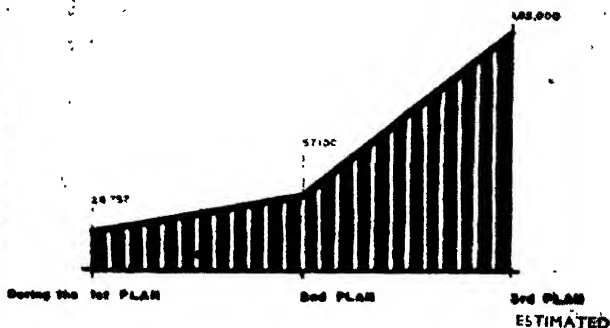


Hon'ble Minister of Labour and employment  
promoting President's salute to successful  
trainees.

APPRENTICES UNDERGOING  
TRAINING

# CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME

## OUT-TURN OF TRAINEES



## INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

NUMBER OF INSTITUTE

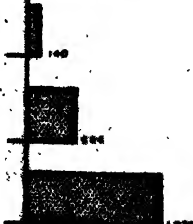
NUMBER OF TRAINING PLACES



End of  
the 1st Plan

End of  
the 2nd Plan

End of  
the 3rd Plan





dards, syllabus, period of training etc., laid down for the purpose; and

(ii) to utilise fully the facilities available in industry for practical training.

The implementation of the Act commenced from January 1 1963; 127 industries have so far been specified under this Act and other industries will be covered by stages. 26 trades have been so far designated under the Act, More trades may be designated according to the felt national needs as and when found necessary.

About 17,322 apprentices were receiving training under the Act as on July 31, 1965 against the target of 10,000 apprentices to be trained during the Third Five Year Plan.

#### FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED

The details of foreign aid and technical assistance received and rendered by the Employment and Training are given below:

#### ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

##### (A) Training Schemes

- (i) *United Nations Special Fund:* The United Nations Special Fund continued their assistance for instructors to the Central Training Institutes established at Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Hyderabad and Ludhiana. A number of their experts continued to work there. Equipment worth 1,576,665 U.S. dollars was received from the United Nations Special Fund for the five institutes upto the end of the year 1964-65.
- (ii) *U.S.-A.I.D.:* Seven advisers whose services were made available by the U.S.-A.I.D. for the Central Training Institute, Bombay continued to render technical assistance advice to the Institute. Against a total equipment valued at 406,000 U.S. dollars which was to be supplied for the Institute, equipment worth 3,28,315 U.S. dollars was received upto the end of the year. Equipment worth 1,365,600 dollars was also received upto December 1964 from out of U.S. Surplus Equipment for use at the Industrial Training Institutes.

Twelve officers of the training organisation received training in the U.S.A. for a period of 6 months each.

The U.S.-A.I.D. have also assisted in the implementation of the Scheme for the award of prizes to the best trainees of the Industrial Training Institutes at States and all-India levels. Assistance given is as under:

- (a) Training facilities to All India Winners in the U.S.A. for a period of 6 months study-cum-training programme.

- (b) Contribution of a set of tools (worth Rs. 1,000/-) to every state winner.

In addition to the above, the U.S. Government have also made an allocation of Rs. 27.40 crores under PL 480 rupee grants for the Craftsmen Training Schemes. Of this, reimbursement of Rs. 16.42 crores has already been claimed.

- (iii) *Colombo Plan*: Under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, three officers participated in the seminar on Supervisory Training in Japan. Four officers of the Training Organisation received training in U.K. and Japan for a period of 6 months in the field of vocational apprenticeship training.

**(B) Employment Service**

- (i) *U.S.A.I.D.*: One officer of the Directorate General of Employment and Training received training in Employment Market Information in U.S.A. for a period of 6 months.
- (ii) *I.L.O.*: Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the services of the expert in vocational guidance provided by the I.L.O. were continued during the year. One officer in employment service received training abroad in the field of vocational guidance for 6 months.
- (iii) *Ford Foundation*: The Ford Foundation made available the services of a manpower consultant to assist in the establishment of a Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service and other related matters. The Foundation have made a grant of \$295,000 to cover the following:
- (a) Four foreign consultants (at a total cost of 2,40,000 dollars) for a period of 2 years each;
  - (b) Six fellowships for training D.G.E. & T's officers abroad at an estimated cost of 27,000 dollars; and
  - (c) Books and equipment for the Central Institute at a total cost of 28,000 dollars.

**ASSISTANCE RENDERED**

Five officers nominated by the Governments of Nigeria, Uganda, U.A.R., Burma and Thailand under the fellowships awarded by the I.L.O.; eight officers nominated by the Government of Malayasia and seven officers by the Government of Philippines under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, were provided training for about three months each in D.G.E.&T. and at selected Employment Exchanges in States, in various aspects of Employment Service in India.

The Directorate General of Employment and Training have provided training facilities to foreign trainees under the various Technical Assistance Programmes. Table I indicates the position during the period under report:

TABLE I  
TRAINING FACILITIES FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

Programme	Country	Number of Trainees			
		Completed training		Undergoing training	
		Craftsmen	Craft Instructors	Craftsmen	Craft Instructors
1	2	3	4	5	6
Colombo Plan	Nepal	4	1	24	—
	Malayasia	—	6	6	—
SCAAP	Kenya	—	3	43	—
Commonwealth	Kenya	—	2	—	—
Education	Nyasaland	—	5	—	—
Cooperation	Mauritius	—	3	—	—
Aid to Yemen	Yemen	—	—	17	—
Total		4	20	90	—

In addition, two officers nominated by the Government of Ceylon and Indonesia have been receiving training in the field of vocational training for three to six months under the fellowship award from the I.L.O.

#### THE IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS ACT, 1961

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, which was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore for financing the activities with a view to promote the welfare of the labour employed in the iron ore mining industry, was brought into force in the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu on October 1, 1963. The Act has since been extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from October 1, 1964. The Mining Engineer, Goa, Daman and Diu was notified in February 1965, as the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner who would be responsible for the assessment and collection of the cess levied under the Act in that Union Territory. Cess Commissioners have already been appointed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The provisions of the Act are generally on the lines of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946. Broadly, the Act provides for measures for the benefit of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry and is directed towards the improvement of public health, sanitation, prevention of diseases, medical facilities, water supplies, facilities for washing, educational facilities, housing and nutrition, amelioration of social conditions, recreational facilities and transport to and from work. The Act also provides for making grants to State Governments, local authorities or owners of iron ore mines for approved schemes of welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry.

# FD1 FD2 FD3 and now FD4



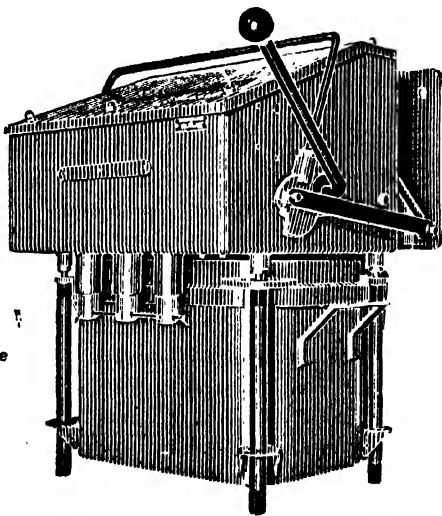
## EASUN OTTERMILL OIL CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Covering current ratings of 800, 1,000 and 1,200 amps. The type FD 4 is an addition to the original well-proved types FD 1, FD 2 and FD 3, of current ratings up to 600 amps.

Type FD 4 Oil Circuit Breakers are suitable, for all low voltage AC systems of fault capacities up to 25 MVA and conform to BS 936.

Available in horizontal Drawout and non-Drawout patterns.

Compact design reduces panel dimensions. Requires minimum floor space. Current transformer operated overload releases with oil dash pot time lags. Low maintenance costs and long life through silver surfaced and self-aligning type moving contacts and reversible moving contact bar. Easily changed main and arcing contacts. Efficient closing mechanism with trip-free and hesitant trip features.



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Also at Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta, Tirupati, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Madurai, Guntur, Patna and London.

# **EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN KASHMIR**

In the sphere of educational development, Jammu & Kashmir is in the vanguard of progress. This is the only State in the country where education is free.

The following are some landmarks of achievements in the sphere education :

1. Education is free in the State from the Primary standard to the post-graduate standard.
2. The number of school-going children has gone up from 64,000 in 1953 to about 3,00,000 in 1964-65.
3. Expenditure on education has risen from Rs. 33,49,000 in 1947-48 to Rs. 3,24,45,000 in 1964-65.
4. The total number of colleges has risen from three in 1947 to 19 at present which include three Degree colleges for women.
5. Institutions imparting professional and technical education in the State at present include one Medical College, One Engineering College, two Polytechnics, One Ayurvedic College, One Unani College, two Agricultural Colleges and seven Industrial Training Institutes.
6. The Jammu & Kashmir University at present imparts post-graduate instructions in 14 subjects. In order to meet the growing demand for post-graduate education the University will have two divisions one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. The total outlay of the phased development programme of the Jammu Division of the University for the first year (1965-66) will be to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs.
7. Scholarships to about 10,000 students were granted for carrying on their studies in schools and colleges during the Second Plan period.
8. Special educational stipends amounting to Rs. 20,000/- were granted last year to village-girls for carrying on higher studies.

*ISSUED BY*  
**DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION,  
GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR**

## IN THE FIELD OR IN THE BACKYARD

### GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

Vegetables are rich in minerals, proteins, vitamins and carbohydrates. For a balanced diet we need 280 grams of vegetables. Average consumption in India is a mere 70 grams.



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- For reducing your dependence on cereals
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- You'll enjoy growing them and like eating them

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**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Government of India

## CHAPTER 17

### PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

THE FOLLOWING functions have been allocated to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs under Article 77(3) of the Constitution of India :

- (1) Dates of summoning and prorogation of the two Houses of Parliament; dissolution of the Lok Sabha; President's Address to Parliament.
- (2) Planning and co-ordination of legislative and other official business in both Houses.
- (3) Allocation of Government time in Parliament for discussion of motions given notice of by Members.
- (4) Liaison with Leaders of Groups and Deputy Chief Whips.
- (5) Lists of Members for Select and Joint Committees on Bills.
- (6) Appointment of Members of Parliament on Committees and bodies set up by Government.
- (7) Functioning of Informal Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament for various Ministries.
- (8) Implementation of assurances given by Ministers in Parliament.
- (9) Government's stand on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.
- (10) Secretarial assistance to the Parliamentary & Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.
- (11) Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act.
- (12) Salaries and Allowances of the Officers of Parliament Act.
- (13) Advise to Ministries on procedural and other Parliamentary matters.
- (14) Coordination of action by Ministries on the recommendations of general application made by Parliamentary Committees.
- (15) Officially sponsored visits of Members of Parliament to places of interest.
- (16) Matters connected with powers, privileges and immunities of Members of Parliament.

In addition to the management of Government Business in the two Houses of Parliament, the Department serves as a liaison agency between the Ministries and Department of the Government on the one hand and the two Houses of Parliament on the other, and also between the Members and the Government in various matters. The Department determines *inter se* priorities between various legislative and non-legislative items of Government Business and advises the Business Advisory Committees of the two Houses about allocation and distribution of Government's quota of parliamentary

time for each item. It maintains informal contacts with leaders of the Opposition Groups and opposition members for ascertaining their views on the allocation of time, particularly for the discussion on President's Address and the General Budget, in addition to other important matters. The Department renders assistance and guidance to individual members interested in having discussion on important specific matters accommodated in the Parliamentary time-table. The Department also renders advice to State Governments and Central Ministers on matters of Parliamentary Procedure referred to it from time to time. The Department arranges Conferences of Whips of the recognised Political Parties and Groups represented in the Parliament and the State Legislatures from time to time to discuss matters concerning efficient functioning of the parliamentary machine and to promote adoption of healthy and uniform conventions and practices. The Department also provides opportunities to Members of Parliament to study and assess the problems, achievements, targets, and potentialities of various nation building activities undertaken all over the country by sponsoring visits of groups of members to national projects from time to time. The Department also assists members in undertaking studies of any special or general problems connected with public good. To promote specialised study, the Department provides notes and literature on projects and the work handled in different Ministries for facility of discussion at informal Consultative Committees.

#### SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT

During the year 1964, the *Lok Sabha* held four sessions and the *Rajya Sabha* five. The duration of each session and the number of sittings are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

#### NUMBER OF SITTINGS AND DURATION OF SESSIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT

LOK SABHA			RAJYA SABHA		
Session	Period	Sittings	No. of Session	Period	No. of sittings
7th	Feb. 10 to May 5, 1964	66	46th	Feb. 10 to March 17, 1964.	27
8th	May 27 to June 5, 1964.	6	47th	April 21 to May 8, 1964	14
9th	September 7 to October 3, 1964.	20	48th	May 27 to June 6. 1964.	7
10th	November 16 to December 24, 1964.	29	49th	September 7 to October 3, 1964.	20
			50th	November 16 to December 16 to 1964.	28
4	162 days	121	5	132 days	96



### ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

Under Article 87 of the Constitution, the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the February 10, 1964 at the commencement of the first session of the year. The Address was debated in the *Lok Sabha* from February 13 to February 19, 1964, on a motion of thanks moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhury and seconded by Smt. Subhadra Joshi and in the *Rajya Sabha* from February 13 to February 20, 1964, on a motion moved by Shri Deokinandan Narayan and seconded by Kumari Shanta Vasisht. The motions were adopted by both the Houses.

### LEGISLATIVE OUTPUT

During the year 1964, the calendar of official legislation consisted of 78 Bills of which 59 were introduced by the Government during the year and 19 carried over from the year 1963. Of these, 54 Bills were passed by the two Houses and placed on the Statute Book, one Bill was withdrawn and another, a Constitution Amendment Bill was not passed as it failed to secure the required majority vote. The year closed with 22 Bills pending in the two Houses—10 in the *Lok Sabha* and 12 in the *Rajya Sabha*. 5 Bills were referred to the Joint Committees of the two Houses, two of which were later on passed. Two Bills moved by Private Members, namely, the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1962, by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, and the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964, by Shri Raghunath Singh were also put on the Statute Book. The latter which received the assent of the President on September 30, 1964, provided an increase in the salary of Members from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per month and an increase in the daily allowance from Rs. 21/- to Rs. 31/- and also facility for intermediate journeys by air for visiting places of residence during the Sessions of Parliament.

During the year, the President promulgated the following three Ordinances which were subsequently replaced by Acts of Parliament.

- (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Ordinance, 1964.
- (2) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.
- (3) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

Both Houses of Parliament negatived a Resolution sponsored by some Private Members seeking disapproval of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

### NON-LEGISLATIVE WORK

- The legislative programme placed before the Parliament continued to be heavy. It was, however, considered very desirable to divert a considerable part of Government's quota of parliamentary time to discussions of non-

legislative items of great importance and public interest and also to reserve enough time for important financial business. The food situation, the international situation, matters pertaining to Defence, the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission and the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were some of the prominent subjects for discussion which consumed considerable time. Other matters discussed included communal disturbances in East Pakistan, the question of manufacture, consumption and prices of small cars and contamination and pollution of water supplied to the residents of the Capital and repatriation of Indians from newly independent countries of Africa. The *Lok Sabha* also discussed a motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers which was negated by an overwhelming majority.

The Ministry-wise distribution of time taken on legislative, financial and non-financial items in both Houses, is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
MINISTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME

Ministry / Deptt.	Legislative		Financial		Non-financial	
	L.S.	R.S.	L.S.	R.S.	L.S.	R.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts
1. Commerce	3-40	1-55	5-20			4-10
2. Community Development						
Cooperation	..	..	7-15	..	..	..
3. Defence	..	..	10-15	..	5-55	..
4. Education	9-10	6-50	8-10	..	7-30	6-25
5. External Affairs	1-55	5-00	11-00	..	20-35	14-55
6. Finance	50-30	34-15	40-30*	46-15*	..	1-55
7. Food & Agriculture	14-05	16-45	11-30	..	30-50	18-15
8. Health	20-35	9-35	5-35	..	2-30	..
9. Home Affairs	9-30	15-05	15-00	..	14-25	13-40
10. Industry	..	..	6-05	..	..	0-40
11. Information & Broadcasting	4-30	12-30	5-30	..	..	..
12. Irrigation & Power	..	..	7-15	..	4-10	..
13. Labour & Employment	10-25	12-35	6-40	..	..	..
14. Law	18-30	12-40	3-20	..	..	..
15. Parliamentary Affairs	..	..	..	..	0-35	8-30
16. Petroleum & Chemicals	3-55	7-20	5-00	..	..	..
17. Planning Commission	..	..	..	..	..	13-40
18. Posts & Telegraphs	..	..	5-50	..	..	..
19. Prime Minister's						
Secretariat	..	..	..	..	45-30	21-10
20. Railways	2-55	1-55	28-40@	23-00@	..	..
21. Social Security	..	..	..	..	7-50	..
22. Supply & Technical						
Development	..	..	3-30	..	..	..

	3		4		5		6	
	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts	Hrs. mts	Hrs mts	Hrs mts	Hrs mts	Hrs mts	Hrs mts
23. Steel, Mines & Heavy Engineering	..	..	7-20	..	3-35			
24. Transport	.	..	5-30	..	..			
25. Works, Housing & Rehabilitation	4-50	3-45	8-05	..	..			
<b>Total</b>	164-30	139-30	207-20	69-15	143-25	103-20		

\*This includes time taken on general discussion on Budget, Supplementary Demands for Grants-General and Kerala and Demands for Excess Grants.

@The broad distribution of total official time on the three main categories of business is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL OFFICIAL TIME

	Hour		
	L.S.		
(i) Legislative	164.30	139.30	Discussion re-
(ii) Financial @	207.20	69.15	mained inconclu-
(iii) Non-financial	143.25	103.20	ive. It lapsed

This includes time taken on general discussion on Budget, and relating to Demands for Grants, Supplementary Demands for Grants and Excess Grants. <sup>1</sup> of the member on April, 1964.

The volume of work continued to require a careful and a. use and rationing of parliamentary time for different items and . *inter se* priorities to ensure adequate opportunities for discussion of impo. aspects of State Policy and other Governmental activity as also for passing important legislations. The practice of allocation and distribution of time for individual items proved valuable in planning the order of Government Business, though at times the allocation could not be strictly adhered to.

#### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Apart from a No-Confidence Motion in the Council of Ministers, an Ajournment Motion tabled by Shri Hiren Mukherji on the failure of the Government to tackle the food situation in Kerala was admitted and discussed in the *Lok Sabha* on the November 17, 1964. The Motion was negatived with an overwhelming majority.

#### CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

During the year 1964 the Department received 2,328 notices from Members of the *Lok Sabha* calling attention of the Ministers to various matters of urgent public importance. 162 such notices were received from Members of the

*Rajya Sabha.* As a result, 106 statements in the *Lok Sabha* and 29 in the *Rajya Sabha* were made by Ministers in response to these notices.

### PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Fifty-three Bills sponsored by Private Members were introduced during the year, 38 in the *Lok Sabha* and 15 in the *Rajya Sabha*. 78 Private Members' Bills were carried over from the last year. As a result of the ballots held from time to time, the Bills indicated in Table 4 were taken up for consideration in the two Houses with the results indicated against each :

TABLE 4  
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill and Member-in-charge	Date(s) of consideration	Result
1			
		<b>LOK SABHA</b>	
	Ministry/Deptt. of Assets of Ministers	December 20, 1963	
	Shri H.V. Kamath	February 14, 1964	Negated
	— Sat Raj (Amdt.)	February 14 and 29, 1964	Withdrawn
	— Naval Prabhakar		
	— (Amendment) Bill, Amendment of Article 171	February 29, 1964	Negated
	a Sezhiyan		
1.	Commerce		
2.	Community Servants (Ban on Cooperationer retirement) Bill, 1964,	February 29 and	
3.	Defence K. G. Dubey	March 13, 1964	Withdrawn
4.	EduCommission of Inquiry (Amend-		
5.	ment) Bill by Shri D.C. Sharma	March 13, 1964	Withdrawn
6.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill		
	—A Amendment of Articles 84 and and 173—by Shri H. V.Kamath	March 13, 28 and April 10, 1964	Negated
7.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill		
	—mendment of Articles 124 and 217 — by Shri K.C. Sharma	April 10, 1964	Negated
8.	The Protection of Circus Employees Bill by Shri Ananda Nambiar	April 10 and 24, 1964	Negated
9.	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—Amendment of Sections 3 and 5—by Shri Raghunath Singh	April 24 and September 25, 1964	Passed
10.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill —Omission of Article 370— by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	September 11, 25, November 20 and December 4, 1964	Negated

1

- |  |  |                                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 11. The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—<br>Amendment of Section 2—by Shri<br>C.K. Bhattacharyya                                   | September 25, 1964                     | Withdrawn                           |
| 12. The Delhi Corneal Grafting Bill by<br>Shri Naval Prabhakar   | September 25 and<br>November, 20, 1964 | Negatived                           |
| 13. The Hindu Marriage (Admendment)<br>Bill—Amendment of section 13—<br>by Shri D.C. Sharma                                    | December 4, 1964                       | Passed                              |
| 14. The Representation of the People<br>(Amendment) Bill—Amendment of<br>Section 7—by Shri D.C. Sharma                         | December 4 and 18, 1964                | Withdrawn                           |
| 15. The Salaries and Allowances of<br>Ministers (Amendment) Bill—<br>Amendment of sections 3 and 4 etc.<br>by Shri H.V. Kamath | December 18, 1964                      | Discussion remained<br>inconclusive |

#### RAJYA SABHA

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill<br>—Amendment of Article 291—by<br>Shri Bhupesh Gupta  | September 6 and<br>December 13, 1963<br>and February 21, 1964 | Discussion re-<br>mained inconclu-<br>sive. It lapsed<br>on the retirement<br>of the member on<br>2nd April, 1964. |
| 2. The Salaries and Allowances of Mem-<br>bers of Parliament (Amendment)<br>Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha—by<br>Shri M.P. Bhargava     | May 8 and September<br>18, 1964                               | Passed   |
| 3. The Companies (Amendment) Bill<br>—Amendment of sections 293 and<br>insertion of new section 13A & 624-<br>C—by Shri A.B. Vajpayee | September 18, October 3<br>and November 27, 1964              | Negatived  |
| 4. The Indian Penal Code (Amend-<br>ment) Bill—Amendment of sec-<br>tions 292 & 293—by Diwan Chaman<br>Lall                           | November 27 and<br>December, 11, 1964                         | Discussion re-<br>mained inconclu-<br>sive   |
| 5. The Hindu Marriage (Amendment)<br>Bill, 1964—as passed by Lok Sabha,<br>by Shri M.P. Bhargava                                      | December, 11, 1964  | Passed   |

Eight Private Members' Bills lapsed in the *Rajya Sabha* as a result of the retirement of the sponsoring Members on the expiry of their term in April 1964. 6 of them were later on reintroduced in that House after the filling up of the vacancies of the retiring members. The year closed with 71 Private Members' Bills pending in the *Lok Sabha* and 26 in the *Rajya Sabha*.

## PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-four Resolutions moved by Private Members were taken up for consideration in both Houses of Parliament as given in Table 5.

TABLE 5  
PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

<i>Subject and Members-in-Charge</i>	<i>Date(s) of discussion</i>	<i>Result</i>
<b>LOK SABHA</b>		
1. Railway line from Pathankot to Raisi (Moved by Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi)	December 13, 1963, and February 21, 1964	Withdrawn
2. Revocation of Proclamation of Emergency (Moved by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri)	F February 21 and March 6, 1964	Negated
3. Land Reforms (Moved by Shri Ananda Nambiar)	March, 6, 1964	Negated
4. Nationalisation of film industry (Moved by Shri R. G. Dubey)	March 6 and 20, 1964	Withdrawn
5. Minorities in East Pakistan (Moved by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri)	March 20 & April 3, 1964	Adopted in an amended form.
6. Education of the handicapped (Moved by Smt. Savitri Devi Nigam)	April 3, 1964	Withdrawn
7. People's Procurator (Moved by Dr. L.M. Singhvi)	April 3 and 22, 1964	Withdrawn
8. Disparity in income (Moved by Shri B.P. Yadava)	April 22 and May 1, 1964	Withdrawn
9. National Policy in Education (Moved by Shri Sidheshwar Prasad)	May 1 and June 5, 1964	Withdrawn
10. Rise in prices of all essential commodities (Moved by Shri S.M. Banerjee)	June 5 and September September, 18 1964	Negated
11. Defence of India Act (Moved by Shri Biren Dutta)	September 18 and October, 3, 1964	Negated
12. Eradication of corruption from Govern- ment Departments (Moved by Seth Achal Singh)	October 3, 1964	Adopted
13. Board for the control of distribution of licences, permits, etc. (Moved by Shri P. H. Bheel)	October 3 and November 27, 1964	Negated
14. National integration (Moved by Shri T.H. Sonauane)	November 17, 1964	Debate adjourned.
15. Nuclear Weapons (Moved by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai)	November 27 and December 11, 1964	Negated
16. Abolition of contract labour, (Moved by Shri Ananda Nambiar)	December 11, 1964	Discussion re- mained inconclusive

**RAJYA SABHA**

1

3

- |  |                                     |  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Proclamation of Emergency<br>(Moved by Shri Bhupesh Gupta)                                    | February 14 and<br>March 6, 1964    | Negatived  |
| 2. Appointment of an Agircultural<br>Commission<br>(Moved by Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy)             | March 6, 1964                       | Discussion on it<br>could not be com-<br>pleted and the<br>resolution lapsed on<br>the prorogation of<br>the session |
| 3. Implementation of uccientific Policy<br>Resolution<br>(Moved by Shri D. C. Malik)             | May 1, 1964                         | -do-   |
| 4. Agricultural co-operatives<br>(Moved by Shri N. Sri Rama<br>Reddy)                            | September 11 and 25,<br>1964        | Withdrawn  |
| 5. Export of groundnut and import of<br>soyabeen oil.<br>(Moved by Shri J.H. Joshi)              | September 25, 1964                  | Discussion on it<br>could not be<br>completed and the<br>resolution lapsed on<br>the prorogation of<br>the session   |
| 6. Food situation in the country<br>(Moved by Shri Abdul Ghani)                                  | November 20 and<br>December 4, 1964 | Withdrawn  |
| 7. Legislation to limit the family to three<br>children<br>(Moved by Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy)     | December 4 and<br>18, 1964          | Withdrawn  |
| 8. Working of the Khadi and Village<br>Industries Commission<br>(Moved by Shri Chandra Shekhar ) | December 18, 1964                   | Discussion on it<br>could not be<br>completed and the<br>resolution lapsed on<br>prorogation of the<br>session       |

**INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES**

At the end of 1963, 44 Informal Consultative Committees for various Ministries, Zonal Railways and Posts and Telegraph circles were in existence. During the year 1964, some Informal Consultative Committees were abolishe-d or bifurcated and some new Committees were constituted, as a result of shuffling and bifurcation of work in certain Ministries. The Committees abolished or bifurcated concerned the Ministries of Industry, International Trade, Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineer-ing, Department of Posts and Telegraphs and Department of Supply and Technical Development. New Informal Consultative Committees were constituted for the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Steel

and Mines, Department of Communications, Department of Social Security and Ministry of Civil Aviation.

At the close of the year, the following 47 Consultative Committees were in existence with the membership indicated against each as in Table 6.

TABLE 6  
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Committee</i>	<i>Members Lok Sabha</i>	<i>Members Rajya Sabha</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Atomic Energy	12	7	19
2.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	17	9	26
3.	Department of Communications	66	24	90
4.	Ministry of Commerce	52	27	79
5.	Department of Community Development	85	36	121
6.	Department of Co-operation	38	12	50
7.	Ministry of Defence	54	37	91
8.	Ministry of Education	96	55	151
9.	Ministry of External Affairs	51	36	87
10.	Ministry of Finance	39	22	61
11.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	107	39	146
12.	Ministry of Health	33	17	50
13.	Ministry of Home Affairs	87	44	131
14.	Ministry of Industry and Supply	77	64	141
15.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	50	44	94
16.	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	82	26	108
17.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	52	18	70
18.	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	46	18	64
19.	Planning Commission	70	34	104
20.	Ministry of Rehabilitation	22	21	43
21.	Ministry of Steel and Mines	72	32	104
22.	Department of Social Security	36	18	56
23.	Ministry of Transport	74	26	100
24.	Ministry of Works and Housing	20	18	38
25.	Andhra P. & T. Circle	32	18	50
26.	Assam P.T. & T. Circle	24	9	33
27.	Bihar P. & T. Circle	45	21	66
28.	Bombay P. & T. Circle	44	26	70
29.	Central P. & T. Circle	35	20	55
30.	Delhi P. & T. Circle	64	47	111
31.	Gujarat P. & T. Circle	18	8	26
31.	Kerala P. & T. Circle	21	13	34
33.	Madras P. & T. Circle	37	22	59
34.	Mysore P. & T. Circle	39	15	54
35.	Orrisa P. & T. Circle	15	10	25
36.	Punjab P. & T. Circle	37	21	58
37.	Rajasthan P. & T. Circle	30	8	38
38.	Uttar Pradesh P. & T. Circle	52	33	85
39.	West Bengal P. & T. Circle	46	21	67
40.	Central Railway Zone	94	69	163



1	2	3	4	5
41.	Eastern Railway Zone	63	36	99
42.	Northern Railway Zone	92	53	145
43.	North-Eastern Railway Zone	60	22	82
44.	Southern Railway Zone	89	49	138
45.	South Eastern Railway Zone	54	32	86
46.	North-East Frontier Railway Zone	35	15	50
47.	Western Railway Zone	66	46	112

The Department of Parliamentary Affairs made arrangements for 145 meetings of the Consultative Committees during the year. These meetings proved to be effective forums for informal discussions and were liberally availed of by members to bring to the notice of the Ministers and the authorities their points of view on different matters of importance. The discussions at these meetings were uninhibited by the limited scope and time available to members to raise and discuss these matters on the floor of the Parliament. The meetings also provided adequate opportunities to the Government to explain to the members various aspects of Government's policies, programmes, achievements, targets and problems. The members gave intimations on about 1591 items for discussion. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs were able to obtain material and notes on 1498 items for advance circulation to the members. The material supplied formed the basis of discussions at the meetings and afforded opportunities to members to seek further clarification and information. The supply of this material and the functioning of these Committees continued to provide opportunities to members to gain specialised knowledge of the working of various Ministries and also the working of different projects.

#### NOMINATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

During the year 1964, the Department handled 356 cases of Members of the *Rajya Sabha* on the various Committees constituted by the Government. 207 Members of the *Lok Sabha*, and 111 members of the *Rajya Sabha* were appointed on various Boards, Committees, Councils, etc., constituted by the Government. The maintenance of Index Cards of Members showing their background, experience, aptitude, vocations and associations with different Government Bodies was helpful in selecting suitable persons for appointment on different Government Committees.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ALL-INDIA WHIPS' CONFERENCE

The Department pursued follow-up action on the various recommendations of the All-India Whips' Conference for establishing healthy and uniform Parliamentary Practices and Conventions and for streamlining the working of the Parliamentary machine. To educate the public on various aspects

of Parliamentary activity, the Department arranged broadcasts from Members of Parliament on All-India Radio as shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7  
BROADCASTS BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Member</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of broadcast</i>
1.	Shri Mahavir Tyagi	Functions of the Public Accounts Committee	19-4-1964
2.	Shri M.P. Bhargava	The Role of the Second Chamber	22-4-1964
3.	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	The Impact of Parliamentary Debate in arousing public conscience on matters of national importance	26-4-1964
4.	Shri M.L. Dwivedi	Sansad Men Hindi Ka Sthan (Place of Hindi in Parliament)	3-10-1964
5.	Shri A.C. Guha	The functions and achievements of the Committee on Estimates	30-11-1964
6.	Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya	Parliament and the Press	28-12-1964

The Department continued to render advice and assistance to State Governments on references made by them on issues arising out of the recommendations of the All India Whips' Conference. Arrangements were made for representatives of State Governments to study the actual working of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre. Shri D.S. Jagtap, the Deputy Minister for Legislative Affairs of Maharashtra, accompanied by Shri S.H. Belavadi, Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature, paid a five-day visit to see the actual working of the Department and to discuss matters connected with the working of the Parliament and the legislatures.

#### FOREIGN CONTACTS

Under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, a nominee from the Government of Nepal was accepted by the Department for a period of three months for training in Parliamentary Procedure.

A small exhibition of literature, handbills, wallposters and other techniques employed by the Labour and Conservative Parties of the United Kingdom in the last General Elections and some samples of the poster campaign by the Republican Party and the Democratic Party in the United States of America in the Presidential Election was arranged by the Department to give the members an idea of the techniques adopted in the two Democracies for soliciting votes and for educating the general public about Party programmes at the time of elections.

A group of members of Parliament accompanied by the Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, visited the United Kingdom on the eve of General Elections in U.K. Arrangements were made for the group

to visit offices of the Labour and Conservative Parties in London for discussion on the election techniques and programmes of the two parties and for a visit to the House of Commons. On the return journey some members visited the Legislative Institutions en route and had discussion with their officers on matters of Parliamentary Procedure.

### VISITS TO NATIONAL PROJECTS

To afford opportunities to Members of Parliament to gain specialised knowledge of the working of various national projects and undertakings the Department organised visits of groups of Members to certain projects on dates given against them:

TABLE 8  
PROJECTS VISITED BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Date of visit</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>
1.	Delhi Zoological Park, New Delhi	23-2-1964	12
2.	Telephone Exchange at Jorbagh and Trunk Exchange at Eastern Courts	7-3-1964	16
3.	New Railway Coaches	13-3-1964	52
4.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi	18-4-1964	10
5.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, West Bengal	12-4-1964	8
6.	Durgapur Steel Plant, West Bengal	13-5-1964	8
7.	Rourkela Steel Plant, Orissa	15-5-1964	8
8.	Hirakud Dam, Orissa	16-5-1964	8
9.	Bhilai Steel Plant, Madhya Pradesh	17-5-1964	8
10.	Visakhapatnam Port and Shipyard, Andhra Pradesh	18-5-1964	8
11.	Paradip Port, Orissa	20-5-1965	8
12.	Telephone Exchanges to see the Working of the Delhi Telecommunication System	19-9-1964	5
13.	Prototype Production and Training Centre at Okhla	26-9-1964	33
14.	Cambay Oil Fields	28-12-1964	15
15.	Ankleshwar Oil Fields	29-12-1964	15
16.	Koyali Refinery, Baroda	30-12-1964	14
17.	Atomic Reactors and other installations of the Atomic Energy Establishment	31-12-1964 and 1-1-1965	13
18.	Naval Dockyards, Bombay	2-1-1965	12
19.	Hindustan Antibiotics, Poona	4-1-1965	10
20.	Central Water & Power Station, Poona	5-1-1965	10
21.	Military Engineering College, Poona	5-1-1965	10
22.	National Defence Academy, Kharakvaska	6-1-1965	10

Members were supplied literature in advance at the project sites and were also provided with opportunities for free and frank discussion with the administrators and officers of the Projects on the various aspects, problems, achievements and targets of each Project.

## ASSURANCE

During the year under review, 883 assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers on the floor of the House were extracted from the proceedings 534 in the *Lok Sabha* and 349 in the *Rajya Sabha*. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs laid reports of implementation of 900 assurances on the Table of the two houses during the year. 466 out of these related to assurances given during various sessions of the previous year and the rest of assurances relating to the year under report. After the end of the Winter Session 1964 of Parliament, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs received implementation reports of 110 assurances for being laid on the Table of the two Houses during the first session of 1965.

The efforts made by the Department in expediting implementation of Assurances were noted and appreciated by the Committee on Assurances in their Report to *Lok Sabha*.

## COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT

At the close of the year 1964, the strength of various parties in the two Houses was as shown in Table 9

TABLE 9  
PARTY POSITION IN THE PARLIAMENT

Party				<i>Lok Sabha</i>	<i>Rajya Sabha</i>
✓1. Congress	..	..	..	374	178
✓2. Swatantra	..	..	..	27	13
✓3. Communist	..	..	..	16	6
✓4. Samyukta Socialist	..	..	..	16	8
✓5. Jana Sangh	..	..	..	13	4
6. Communist Group (Marxist Leninist)	..	..	..	12	1
7. Independent Parliamentary Group	..	..	..	8	—
8. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	..	..	..	8	1
9. U.P.P.G.	..	..	..	9	—
10. Republican	..	..	..	2	1
11. Muslim League	..	..	..	2	2
12. Nirdaliya Dal	..	..	..	4	—
13. Peasants and Workers	..	..	..	—	2
14. Jharkhand	..	..	..	—	1
✓15. Independents	..	..	..	15	14
16. Vacancies	..	..	..	3	4
Total ..					238

\*Excluding the Speaker

With the exception of the Congress Party, no other party was officially recognised because none conformed to the requirements of minimum membership for recognition namely, 1/10th of the total membership of the House.

# **MAJOR BENEFITS OF THE PLANS**

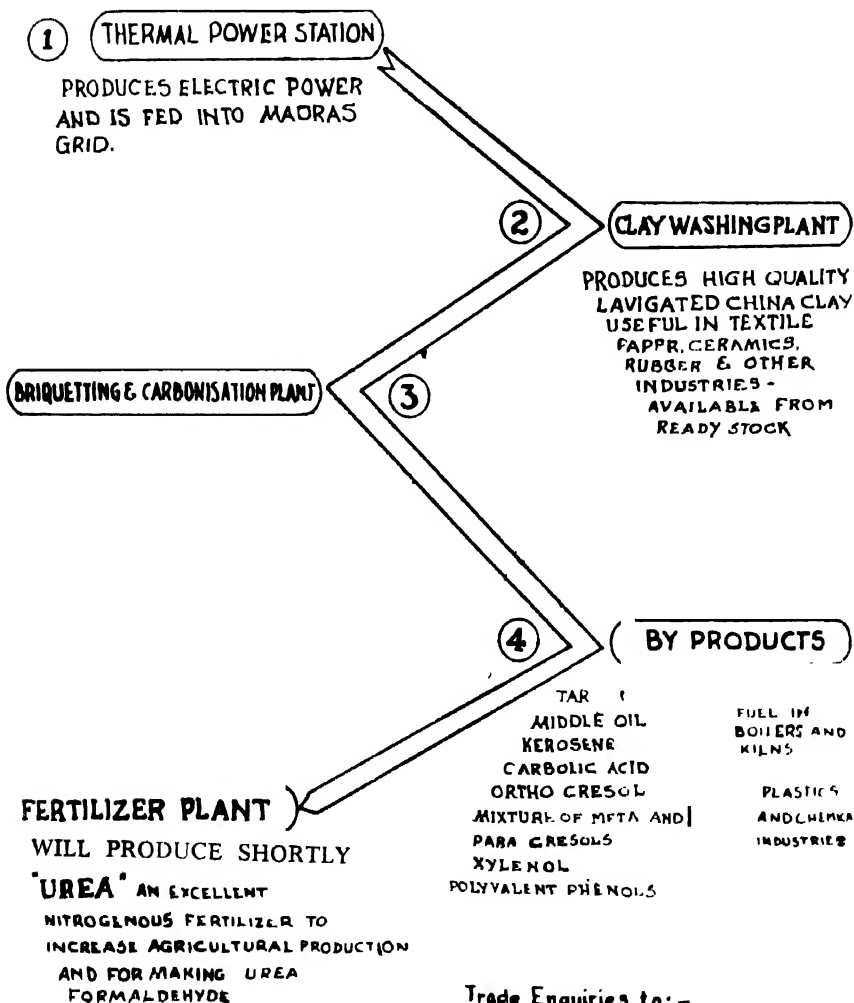
- \*Three-fold rise in industrial production**
- \*Five-fold increase in Power output (from 2 million k.w. in 1950 to 11.5 million k.w. in 1965)**
- \*Annual foodgrain production rose from 52 million tons to 89 million tons**
- \*Vast expansion of education facilities at all levels**
- \*Better Health - Longer life expectancy (49 years as compared to 32 years in 1951)**

***Plans guide Nation's  
march to Prosperity***

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## CHAPTER 18

### PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

#### PETROLEUM

##### *Oil and Natural Gas Commission*

DURING THE YEAR 1964-65, 16 geological field parties surveyed different areas of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Some work was also done in Nepal. Ten gravity magnetic and 21 seismic parties were in operation in the various parts of the country. Of the seismic parties one was an off-shore party fully manned by Indians. In addition, there was an off-shore seismic party working in the gulf of Cambay and Coromandal coast.

In all, the Commission drilled 90 wells involving a total metrage of 1,60,369, bringing the aggregate of wells (excluding wells on contract) from its inception to 304 and that of metrage to 5.53 lakhs. In addition two wells were drilled on contract basis. Deep drilling, was in progress in Ankleshwar, Kosamba, Atali, Broach, Kalol, Nawagam, Wavel, Sanand and Cambay in Gujarat; Rudrasagar, Lakwa and Teok in Assam; Janauri in Punjab; Tilhar in U.P., Purnea in Bihar; and Karaikkal in Madras, Contract drilling was undertaken at Raxaul in Bihar; Mohand in U.P. and Janauri in Punjab by the E.N.I. and in Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan by French Contractors Forasol.

Structural drilling was also continued. With the three wells drilled in the year under review, in all the Commission had drilled 23 structural wells.

Crude oil production from Gujarat oil fields has now been raised to about 3,000 tonnes a day. In addition, gas production is also being undertaken from the Gujarat fields. While oil was being supplied to the refineries of Burmah Shell and Esso at Bombay and Ahmedabad Electricity Company, gas supply was undertaken this year for the first time to the Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station.

To facilitate the supply of crude oil and gas from Gujarat oil and gas fields, gas pipe lines from Cambay to Dhuvaran were commissioned. Gas pipe lines from Ankleshwar, to Uttran and Ankleshwar to Baroda and crude oil pipe lines from Ankleshwar to Koyali Refinery near Baroda were nearing completion. The work of laying a products pipe line between Baroda and Ahmedabad was also taken in hand.

The Research and Training Institute at Dhera Dun, set up with the assistance of the U.N. Special Fund, undertook research into the problems of exploration, drilling and production of oil. Technical training was imparted

to the newly recruited technical staff and refresher courses were held for those already in employment in the Commission.

Three Technical Training Institutes, one each at Cambay, Bareilly and Sibsagar continued to impart training in various trades during the year under review.

The Commission is employing about fourteen thousand employees in various technical and non-technical categories.

### *Oil India Limited*

Oil India Limited, in which the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company Limited have equal shares, was incorporated on February 18, 1964 for the purposes of exploration and production of crude oil (including natural gas in Upper Assam and the transportation of crude oil by a pipe line to the Government owned refineries at Nunmati and Barauni. During 1964-65, Oil India Limited, supplied 1.35 million metric tonnes of crude oil to the refineries. Oil India Limited, is also carrying out exploration activities in Assam.

### *Refineries*

The first public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati) in Assam with a refining capacity of 0.75 million tonnes set up with the collaboration of Rumanian Government went into operation on January 1, 1962. Proposals to expand the refinery's capacity from 0.75 million tonnes to 1.1 million tonnes per annum are under examination.

The second public sector refinery at Barauni in Bihar is being established in collaboration with the Government of U.S.S.R. This refinery will have a capacity of 2.0 million tonnes per annum. The first stage of 1 million tonnes capacity was commissioned in July 1964. The second stage of another million tonnes including a kerosene refinery unit is likely to be commissioned by September 1965. The third stage consisting of lube oil facilities is likely to be completed by the end of 1965. The capacity of the refinery will be expanded from 2.0 million tonnes to 3.0 million tonnes per annum by the end of 1966.

The third public sector refinery is being established at Koyali, near Baroda, availing of the technical and financial assistance extended by the Government of U.S.S.R. This will process indigenous oil produced by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from the oilfields in Gujarat. The refining capacity of the refinery would be 2.0 million tonnes, to be expanded to 3.0 million tonnes by the end of 1966. The first stage of one million tonnes per annum will be ready for operation by September 1965 and the second stage of another million tonnes by the end of 1965 and the final stage upto the full 3 million tonnes capacity is expected to be in operation by the end of 1966.

In terms of the agreement signed on April 27, 1963 between the Government of India, Messrs, Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. and Messrs Duncan Brothers and Company Limited. Calcutta, a Government Public limi-



ted company viz., **Cochin Refineries Limited.**, was incorporated in the State of Kerala in September 1963 to construct and operate an oil refinery with a capacity to refine about 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil per annum. This refinery will initially process imported crude oil and its construction is likely to be completed by the end of 1965. The foreign exchange component of about Rs. 8 crores has been secured through participation in the equity capital by the Phillips Petroleum Company and long-term loans arranged through that Company from the U.S. banks. The construction of the refinery is in progress and is expected to be completed by January 1, 1966.

Three more refineries each of 2.5 million tonnes per annum have been planned for the Fourth Plan period.

In the private sector, the **Burmah-Shell**, **Esso**, **Caltex** and **Assam Oil Company**, refineries were in continuous operation during 1964. They processed about 8.02 million tonnes of crude yielding about 7.6 million tonnes of products

#### *Indian Oil Corporation Limited. (Marketing Division)*

The **Indian Oil Company Limited**, (now **Indian Oil Corporation Limited—Marketing Division**) was incorporated on January 30, 1964 with an authorised capital of Rs. 12 crores. With a view to securing coordination in policy and efficient and economic working of companies responsible for refining and distribution of petroleum products in the public sector in India, the **Indian Refineries Limited.** has been merged with the **Indian Oil Company Limited.**, with effect from September 1964 and the resultant company is known as the **Indian Oil Corporation Limited.** The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 75 crores.

In terms of the agreement entered into with the **USSR Export Organisation**, the Corporation have been importing considerable quantity of **P.O.L.** products from **USSR**. They are also importing **Axle Oil** and **Transformer Oil** from **Rumania** and lubricants and greases from the **U.K.** and **U.S.A.**

The Corporation is also handling the products of the two public sector refineries at **Nunmati** in **Assam** and at **Barauni** in **Bihar**. They will in addition handle the products of the **Koyali** and **Cochin Refineries** when production commences.

The **Indian Oil Corporation** has taken over the distribution of **Mobil Premium Industrial** and automotive lubricating oils and greases. It has also entered into an agreement with **Mobil Petroleum Company, Inc.**, **New York**, on 50:50 partnership basis and set up a Company known as **Indian Oil Blending Limited** for operating plants at **Bombay** and **Calcutta**, for blending industrial and automotive lubricating oils and greases. The **Indian Oil Blending Limited**, has been incorporated under the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 40 lakhs.

The **Indian Oil Corporation** will undertake the distribution of **LPG** available from **Barauni Refinery**. Their programme envisages setting up of filling plants at **Calcutta**, **Kanpur**, and **Delhi**. Supply of cylinders is being arranged

to facilitate marketing of LPG immediately when available ex-Barauni. Cylinder Depots are to be set up at Paharapur, Shakurbasti, Kanpur, Patna etc. Agents and distributors are also being appointed at various places.

### *Oil Price*

The Government of India set up in August 1960, the Oil Price Enquiry Committee to examine the principles and elements according to which selling prices of various petroleum products in India should be determined. The Committee submitted its Report in July 1961. Its recommendations were implemented with effect from October 4, 1961 and were to remain in force upto March 31, 1965 (subsequently extended to September 30, 1965)

The reductions in the price of petroleum products recommended by the Committee have been mopped up by levy of additional (non-recoverable) duties under the Mineral Oil (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act 1958 (No. 27 of 1958) .

The Government set up on May 12, 1964 a Working Group to recommend pricing arrangements for petroleum products to be followed after June 30, 1965,

### FERTILISERS

With the spotlight turned on the deficiencies in agricultural production, the fertiliser industry has come to occupy a crucial role in our plans for economic development.

The targets for capacity and production of nitrogenous fertilisers in the Third Plan are 1.0 and 0.8 million tonnes of nitrogen, respectively. The installed capacity at present, is 0.386 million tonnes as given in Table I.

TABLE I  
TARGETS FOR CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF FERTILISERS  
UNDER THE THIRD PLAN

<i>Name of the Factory</i>	<i>Capacity in terms of nitrogen</i>	<i>Sector</i>
1. Sindri factory	117,000	Public
2. Nangal factory	80,000	Public
3. Rourkela factory*	120,000	Public
4. FACT (Alwaye)	30,000	Public
5. Belagula factory	1,300	Public
6. Ennore factory	8,250	Private
7. Varanasi factory	10,000	Private
8. By-product from Coke Oven Plants	20,000	Public/Private
386,550		

\*Integrated with the Rourkela Steel plant

The production of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country during the year 1964 was 224, 579 tonnes of nitrogen as against a production of 219,275 tonnes in 1963.

*Public Sector*

There are, at present, two organisations in the public sector manufacturing fertilisers:

*I. Fertiliser Corporation of India:* The Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited has under it two operating units, viz., Sindri (Bihar) and Nangal (Punjab). Besides four projects are under implementation as given in Table 2

TABLE 2  
PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity in terms of nitrogen</i>
(1) Trombay Fertiliser Project (Bombay)	90,000
(2) Namrup Fertiliser Project (Assam)	45,000
(3) Gorakhpur (U. P.)	80,000
(4) Durgapur (West Bengal)	125,000

The Trombay project is likely to go into production by September 1965. The Namrup and Gorakhpur Projects are expected to go into production by March/April 1967 and the Durgapur Project by June, 1968.

*II. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye (Kerala):* The third stage expansion of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited is now under implementation. It envisages the production of 70,000 tonnes nitrogen and 33,400 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$  on completion of the scheme.

Apart from the above, a fertilizer project at Neyveli for a capacity of 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen is also under construction as an integral part of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

*Private Sector:*

A factory at Ennore (Madras), with a capacity of 8,250 tonnes of nitrogen, went into production in January 1963. Licences/approval have been granted for the setting up of the factories in the private sector as shown in Table 3,

TABLE 3  
FERTILISER FACTORIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity in tonnes of Nitrogen</i>
1. Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	80,000
2. Baroda (Gujarat)	96,000
3. Kota (Jalan )(Rajasthan)	100,000
4. Goa	160,000
5. Ennore Expansion (Madras)	8,000
6. Kota (DCM) (Rajasthan)	55,000

The construction of the Vishakapatnam Fertilisers Project is in full swing and it is expected to be completed by December 1966. Orders for the supply of plant and machinery for the Gujarat Fertiliser Project have been placed. Orders are being placed shortly for the Ennore Expansion Scheme. As regards other projects, the parties are negotiating with intending foreign collaborators. There is also a proposal to produce fertilisers as part of the complex to be established at Talcher by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited.

Approval has since been given for the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Cochin in the public sector and another at Kanpur in the private sector. Proposals for the establishment of other factories at Mangalore, Barauni and Haldia as well as the expansion of the Trombay Plant are under consideration to reach the target of 2 million tonnes of nitrogen fixed for production during the Fourth Plan period.

### CHEMICALS

#### *Drugs and Pharmaceuticals*

During the year under review, there was considerable increase in the production of antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin and chloramphenicol), Vitamin C, Vitamin B6 and Vitamin A, antihistaminic drug (bucizine), tranquiliser (hydroxyzine) and the anaesthetic drug procaine hydrochloride. Notable rise in production has also been registered in respect of anti TB (PAS) and its salts and INH, antipyretic (Aspirin) and antidiabetic (Tolbutamide) drugs and other items like nikethamide.

Synthetic production of prednisolone, an important corticosteroid hormone has been established from indigenous dioscorea roots. Production has commenced for the first time of items like hydroxocobalamin (Vitamin B12) promethazine, an antihistaminic drug, while additional capacity has been established for the production of streptomycin with the commencement of production by one unit in Gujarat State. Additional capacity has also been established for the antidiabetic drug (Tolbutamide) Vitamin B-12 and thiacezone. One unit for the production of the antidiabetic drug insulin starting from pancreas glands has been established in Maharashtra State. Another unit which has so far been manufacturing sulpha drugs based on imported intermediate has set up a basic manufacturing plant for the purpose. A new undertaking has been established very recently for the manufacture of PAS and its salts particularly its benzoyl derivate.

#### *Dyestuffs*

There was an all round increase in the production of basic dyes, naphthols, fast colour bases, vat dyes, optical bleaching agents and stabilised Azoics, azo dyes, sulphur black and organic pigments as compared to the production during 1963. The production of some of the items like solubilised vat dyes which deteriorate on long storage fluctuates with the ready market demand. On account of the shortage of foreign exchange it has not been

possible to permit the dyestuffs industry to import its full requirements of raw materials from free resources. The requirements have to be supplemented by imports against rupee payment and E.P.S. licences for cotton textiles, barter deals, etc. But for the shortage of raw materials, production could be higher.

During the year some important vat dyes like vat grey 4 G, vat olive D and vat olive green B were produced in addition to an intermediate for vat dyes, namely benzanthrone. It is estimated that with the production of this item there will be a saving of foreign exchange of Rs. 40 lakhs per year.

Production of coke oven bye-products and coal-tar distillation products, has remained at the level of last year's production. This is a bye-product industry and the production is linked up with demand of coke for metallurgical purposes and domestic consumption.

#### *Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited:*

The company incorporated in April 1961 is in an advance stage of implementation of its three plants as given in Table 4

TABLE 4  
PRODUCTS AND CAPACITIES OF UNITS OF THE INDIAN  
DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS, LIMITED

<i>Nature of the plant</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Annual capacity</i>
1. Antibiotics Project Rishikesh (U. P.)	Antibiotics	300 tonnes
2. Synthetic Drugs Project, Hyderabad, (A.P.)	Synthetic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals medicines	Main Drugs : 580 tonnes, Intermediates 4560 tonnes.
3. Surgical Instruments Madras	Principal Surgical Instruments	2.5 million pieces

The plants are being set up with Soviet Collaboration in pursuance of the Agreement, dated the May 29, 1959 between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R.

The civil works in respect of the Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras, are nearly complete and the civil works at the Antibiotics and the Synthetic Drugs Plants are in a satisfactory state of progress. The Townships at the sites are being progressively developed according to requirements.

The import of equipment from the USSR is proceeding according to schedule and over 90 per cent of it has arrived at the factory sites. Orders have also been placed for the bulk of the equipment required to be obtained in the country. The installation of plant and machinery at the Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras, is in progress. A beginning with the installation of machinery has been made at the other two projects.

The scheme for the training of key technical personnel in the USSR is under implementation in batches. The training of such personnel for the Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras, has been completed and the last batch for the Antibiotics and the Synthetic Drugs Plants has been deputed for training in the USSR.

It is expected that the Surgical Instruments Plant will be commissioned for production by July 1965; the Tool Room of the Plant has been commissioned already. The Antibiotics and the Synthetic Drugs Plants are expected to be commissioned for production by the middle of 1966; the pilot plants at these Projects are scheduled to be put into operation in July-September 1965:

*Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.*

The Company was incorporated on December 12, 1960 for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates in collaboration with a consortium of West German firms (Badische Anilin and Soda, Fabrik, Bayer, Hoechst and Udhe) on the basis of an agreement entered into with the Government of India.

The Maharashtra State Government offered a free site for the factory and have taken steps to acquire land for the township. Levelling and site preparation of the factory area are nearly complete. A Railway siding has been planned, from the proposed Panvel-Apta Line of Central Railway and the work is expected to commence shortly. Power is to be obtained from the Koyna-Bombay main transmission line and a temporary connection for construction purposes has already been commissioned and power is being drawn from it. A hostel for technical experts is nearly complete and a nucleus of temporary quarter for Engineering Staff at the site has been built. A weir across the river and about half the water supply plant have been constructed by Maharashtra Government Agency and work on the rest is in an advanced stage. Structures for a workshop, stores etc. are being constructed by the Company.

Due to difficulty in obtaining the necessary foreign exchange, particularly for import of plant and equipment from West Germany, further implementation of the project has been delayed. In the meanwhile the international prices of the proposed products declined and the pattern of demand for them in the country altered making the scheme as originally envisaged uneconomic. The Government therefore decided to revise the programme of production so as to conform to the changed needs both in quality and nature of products bearing in mind of economics of sale and the effect of manufacturing end-products on profitability. The Original Agreement with the German Consortium was terminated by mutual consent with effect from April 9, 1964.

During the year the revised programme of this Company has been examined in all details and approved by Government. The total cost of the project is now estimated at about Rs. 31 crores of which about Rs. 3 crores will be on the township. The foreign exchange component of the project is

estimated at Rs. 115 lakhs. Seventeen items of chemicals will be taken up for manufacture and possibilities explored for five others.

*Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. :*

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. is a public sector undertaking of the Government of India situated on a 200-acre site at Pimpri, nine miles from Poona. The factory came into being in 1955 as a result of the tripartite agreement between the Government of India, the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund. The initial capacity of the plant was 9 million mega units ((mmu) and with the technological development, achieved capacity of 25 mmu per year in 1957. Expansion of the plant in 1958 resulted in a production capacity of 40 mmu per year, which has further been increased to 50 mmu in 1962-63 as a result of technical developments. The production for 1964-65 was nearly 54 mmu which will go upto 84 mmu after the expansions of the plant expected to be completed during 1965-66.

The sterile finished bulk pencillin made in the factory over the past seven years is 25.20, 33.15, 40.24, 45.53, 50.17, 51.54 and 53 mmu.

The Streptomycin Plant of the company with a rated capacity of 40 tonnes per annum, established with the technical collaboration of Messrs Merck and Company, Inc., USA, went into production in March 1962. This plant is now producing Streptomycin Salts to rated capacity. Doubling the capacity to 80 tonnes per annum is expected to be completed early in the financial year 1965-66 with consequent increase in production during the year to 75 tonnes. The entire capital cost of the plant, 2.75 crores, was fully financed from surpluses earned by the company in its short span of working.

*Hamycin :*

Hamycin, the new antifungal antibiotics was discovered and the process for its manufacture patented in India by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited as early as July 1961. Hamycin and its manufacturing process has since been granted patent in United Kingdom and grant of patent is in advanced stage in the United States.

The Government of India have sanctioned a project for the expansion of Hamycin plant from 50 kgs. to 250 lks. per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs which programme is progressing satisfactorily. It is gratifying to recount that orders are being received for bulk Hamycin from America and France.

*Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride*

A pilot plant for the production of 1.5 tonnes of Broad Spectrum antibiotics of the tetracycline group, at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs is now engaged in production of Chlortetracycline based on company's own technology. This broad spectrum antibiotic was released to trade on September 25, 1964 at a

function at New Delhi. Enquiries have been received for export of Chlorotetracycline Hydro-chloride capsules to Australia.

### *Penicillin*

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited set up a new record in production in December 1964. This month witnessed the highest ever achieved production of life saving drugs. It surpassed all its previous targets achieved during any previous month since the inception of the factory. The production of penicillin first crystals was 7.13 mmu and the penicillin titre also was the highest ever.

On Republic Day a new twenty thousand gallons fermentor was commissioned which heralds in the 40 percent expansion programme of penicillin.

*Presidential Award* : The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has been awarded a presidential award for its outstanding performance during the year 1962-63. It may be recalled here that this is not the first time that such honour has been conferred on this public sector undertaking.

*Bonus* : The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited is the first public sector undertaking to implement fully the bonus commission recommendations.

### *Hindustan Insecticides Limited*

The two Units of Hindustan Insecticides at New Delhi and Alwaye at present engaged in the production of DDT for National Malaria Eradication Programme, registered substantial improvements in the various fields of production, sales, and finance during the period under review. During this period, the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings which took up for their detailed scrutiny the working of the Company expressed its satisfaction with the working of the Company.

The progress made in different fields is as under :

*Production* : 2,724 Tonnes of Technical DDT was produced during the year under review as compared with the previous year figure of 2,610 tonnes. The Delhi Unit produced 1,480 Tonnes of Tech. DDT as against 1,444 tonnes in previous year and the target of 1,844 tonnes. The production at Delhi is the second best in its twelve years of operation and a record monthly output of 147.6 tonne was reached during March 1965. At Alwaye, the production of Tech. DDT during the year under review was 1,244 Tonnes as against 1,166 tonnes in the previous year. This is inspite of 50 to 60 per cent power cut imposed during the month of February 1964., which continued upto the first week of July 1964.

*Sales* : The total sales increased from Rs. 89.65 lacs to Rs. 93.00 lacs excluding the release made on behalf of Alwaye Factory. An important new item of the sale is that of purified sulphuric acid.

The sales at Alwaye have also shown a substantial increase from Rs. 66.02 to Rs. 79.93 lacs. The off-take of Tech. DDT by the trade has improved from 279 tonnes in 1963-64 to 560 tonnes in 1964-65.



*Finance :* After meeting the debits and credits of earlier years the Company earned a total profit of Rs. 44.35 lacs for the both Units as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 35.83 lacs for the previous year.

*Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited.*

The Company is implementing the following two projects :

(i) *Sulphuric Acid Project :* Setting up of a 400 tonnes/day plant for the production of Sulphuric Acid at Sindri at an estimated cost of Rs. 201.51 lakhs.

(ii) *Mining Project .* Production of 2.4 lakh tonnes of Anjnore Pyrites per annum to cater to the needs of the Sulphuric acid plant, at an estimated cost of Rs. 439 lakhs.

The sulphuric acid plant is expected to be commissioned in the middle of 1967, and the Mining Project is expected to be in a position to supply pyrites ore to the Sulphuric Acid Plant when it is ready to go into production

*Chemical Industries*

The Chemical Industries maintained a satisfactory level of production and many registered a significant increase despite the foreign exchange shortage.

*Sulphuric Acid .* The production would have been more but for the slow progress of the user industries. Sulphuric acid is at present manufactured from elemental sulphur which is imported. Efforts are in progress to manufacture sulphuric acid based on indigenous pyrites and smelter gases.

*Soda Ash* The production of both light and heavy soda ash increased steadily during the year

*Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid and Bleaching Powder .* The production of these items recorded an upward trend during the year under review.

Tariff Protection to soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine industries was discontinued with effect from January 1, 1965.

*Industrial Alcohol :* Production of ethyl alcohol for industrial purposes during 1964 is estimated to be of the order of 151 million litres as against 116 million litres last year. The increase of 35 million litres is mainly accounted for by the commissioning of two new distilleries and expansion of an existing distillery. Demand for ethyl alcohol has already outstripped production largely due to the commissioning of the synthetic rubber factory at Bareilly. With a view to conserve the stocks of molasses and alcohol for meeting domestic demand, restrictions have been imposed on exports. Arrangements have been made for proper and equitable distribution of alcohol for industrial purposes on an all-India basis. Action has also been initiated to make available more quantities of molasses to distilleries.

Representations have been received that the prices of alcohol as prescribed under the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1961, are unremunera-

tive and should be revised. The case has been referred to the Tariff Commission for report.

*Plastics (Excluding Plastics moulded and extruded goods) :* During 1964 some of the plastic raw materials like phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder, urea-formaldehyde moulding powder and polyvinyl chloride resins /compositions registered a rise in production. In the case of polyethylene moulding powder, there was a slight fall in production mainly due to the short supply of alcohol to the indigenous industry. Some imports of polyethylene had to be made in order to bridge the gap between supply and demand. The second P.V.C. unit in the country with a capacity of 6,000 tonnes per annum was commissioned at Kota (Rajasthan) in April 1964.

*Synthetic rubber :* The only synthetic rubber (SBR type) unit in the country at Bareilly (U.P.) could not operate throughout the year as certain difficulties were experienced in the offlake of the product. Government are examining the question of restricting imports and using instead indigenous synthetic rubber.

*Petrochemicals :* In the year 1960, the Government of India set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. P. Kane to recommend schemes for petrochemicals manufacture in the country and the Committee submitted its report to the Government during 1961. Subsequently a team from the Institute Francais du Petrole headed by Dr. Henny undertook a detailed study of the subject at the instance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and submitted its report during early 1963. The Ministry of Industry and Supply set up a planning group during October, 1963 for formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan schemes for petrochemical manufacture. The Group submitted in April 1964 detailed recommendations regarding the location, size and phasing of the petrochemical industries proposed during the Fourth Plan in the light of the findings contained in the two earlier reports. A number of significant developments took place thereafter and so on November 28, 1964 the Ministry set up a Working Group to assess the latest position with special attention to the minimum targets of production to be achieved by 1970-71 for the country as a whole and to define, as far as practicable, the relative roles of private and public sectors in the field of petrochemicals. The Working Group submitted its report in January 1965.

*Gujarat complex :* As regards the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex, the schemes of manufacture recommended in the Henny Report were approved in December, 1963 and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was entrusted with their implementation by entering into collaboration with suitable foreign firms. A small division was thereupon created in the Commission and placed in charge of a senior officer specially appointed for the purpose. Offers for technical and technical-cum-financial collaboration from a number of reputed foreign firms are under scrutiny. It is expected that the Complex will be under way during 1965 and completed by the end of 1968.

A contract for the supply of equipment and technical know-how for the construction of a benzene and toluene extraction unit at Koyali has been

signed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with Messrs. SNAM of Italy. The process know-how has been arranged for separately in a contract entered into between the Commission and Messrs. Universal Oil Products Company of USA. The plant is expected to be commissioned during 1967.

**Bombay Complex :** In the meanwhile, a number of licences have been granted for the manufacture of petrochemicals like PVC, Polyethelene, Polyvinyl acetate and Propylene in the Bombay region to intending private parties. Notable among them are the following :

- (a) *Messrs Union Carbide India Limited.*, The firm has been given a licence for cracking 60,000 tonnes per year of naphtha to produce low density polyethylene propylene and benzene. The unit is expected to be commissioned by mid-1966.
- (b) *Messrs Herdillia Chemicals.* The firm has been licenced to produce phenol, acetone and phthalic anhydride. The unit will be commissioned during 1966-67.
- (c) *National Organic Chemicals Industries Limied.*—The firm has been licenced for a naphtha cracker of 2,25,000 tonnes capacity with a view to produce PVC, ethylene oxide, diacetone alcohol, methyl isobutyl ketone, benzene and other derived chemicals. The unit will be commissioned during 1967.
- (d) *Messrs Polyolefines Industries Limited.* The firm has been licenced for the production of high density polyethyelene and Ziegler Catalyst. for The unit will be commissioned during 1967.

Besides, a number of proposals have been received from private parties for the manufacture of petrochemicals. While letters of intent have been issued to a few, the remaining are under examination in the light of the requirement of petrochemicals of the country as a whole and the need for balanced development of industries in the different regions.

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## **Towards Better Agriculture**

In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, as in the rest of India, one of the major tasks of any National Government is the organisation of agriculture on a more modern and rational footing, provision to the peasants of higher standard of living and abolition of all feudal privileges which non-cultivating landlords enjoy at the expense of the tillers of the land. Soon after assuming power the National Government devoted its attention to realising these objectives.

The following are some of the main achievements in this regard during the post-independence era in J & K State.

396 Jagirs involving about Rs. 5,56,313 and 2, 347 Mukarries (fixed cash grants) involving about Rs. 1,77,921 have been abolished.

By mutual conciliation between the agriculturist debtors and non-agriculturist creditors under the auspices of the Debt Conciliation Boards set up by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, debt claims worth about Rs. 175 lakhs were scaled down to Rs. 85 lakhs. Besides, mortgaged debts of the value of Rs. 14.59 lakhs were liquidated.

Under the Big Landed Estates Abolition Act 9,000 landowners who possessed land above 182 Kanals were expropriated of their surplus land amounting to 4.5 lakh acres and transferred to the tillers in ownership without compensation.

To enable the cultivators to raise the productivity of the soil about 8,08,869 mds of chemical fertilisers were supplied to them at a rate below the cost price between 1954-64.

In all the Tehsils of the State Seed Multiplication Farms have been set up for production of improved varieties of seed. Most of the areas under cultivation of paddy and wheat have been covered under cultivation of improved varieties of seed. During 1954-64 about 70,792 mds of improved variety seeds were supplied to the farmers.

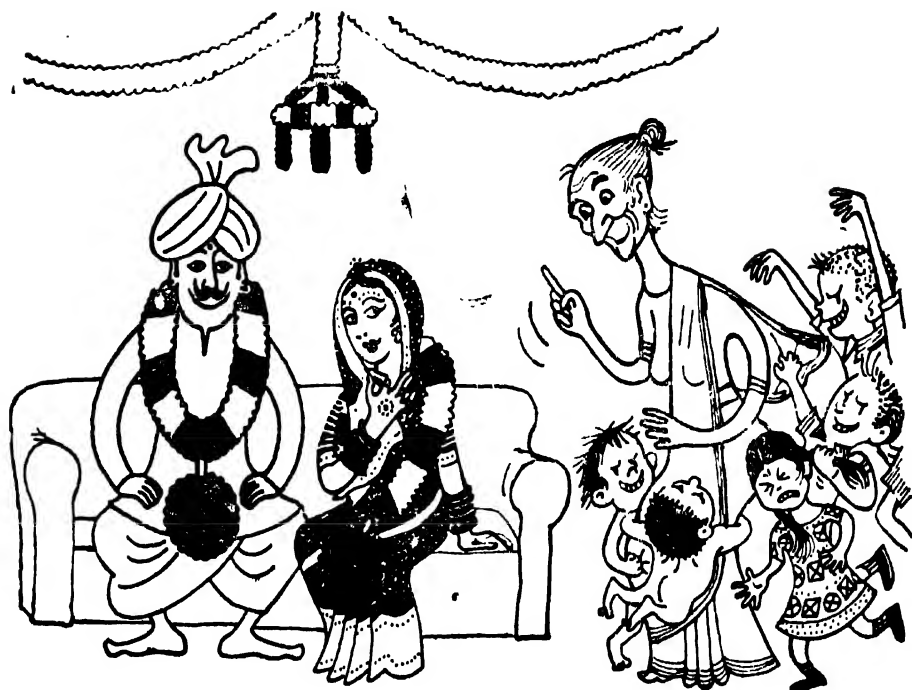
The seeds of all kinds of European type of vegetables are being produced in Kashmir for exports to other States of the country and to neighbouring South East Asian countries. During 1954-64 the State exported 19,93,843 and 25,789 mds of European type vegetable seeds to the other States of India and to Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and Iran respectively.

To combat the incidence of pests and diseases affecting plants 53,33,520 plants and trees were sprayed by the Agriculture department.

As a result of intensive development of agriculture, distribution of better seeds and fertilizers and extension of irrigation of facilities there has been an increase of 16 lakh maunds in food production during the First and the Second Plan periods.

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## CHAPTER 19

### RAILWAYS

THE YEAR 1963-64 was one of an all-round progress for the Indian Railways.

The increase in the rail transport of freight during the first two years of the Third Plan was maintained during the third year (1963-64). The rate of increase, however, slowed down in the later half of the year, so that the additional traffic lifted in the year was 13.46 million tonnes, which was below the previous year's record increase of 18.25 million tonnes and also fell short of the original anticipation of 17 million tonnes of freight traffic expected during the year. The availability of rail transport was correspondingly easy during 1963-64 as capacity had been built up to the original targets of demand in principal sectors such as coal, iron ore and other raw material for steel plants etc., steel, cement and other bulk commodities. It is noteworthy, however, that general goods traffic continued to increase significantly, and a substantial portion of the total increase of rail freight traffic is now in this category. It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan capacity would be available to lift originating traffic upto 231 million tonnes, if assessed on the basis of some time-lag in meeting peaks and surges of traffic demand encountered in the course of seasonal and other fluctuations.

The movement of goods all over the Indian Railways was free and without restriction in all directions except traffic moving east of Siliguri and via Waltair to the south. Even by these routes, the railways moved considerable additional quantities of traffic and further measures are in hand for providing a freer flow of traffic.

#### STEADY GROWTH OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC

There has been a steady and accelerated pace in the capacity of railways to carry freight traffic during the past 14 years. The figures in Table 1 illustrate the point.

TABLE 1  
FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS

	<i>Tonnes originating. (in millions)</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Tonne kilometres (in millions)</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Average length (in haul Kilometres)</i>
1950-51	93.0	100	44,117	100	470
1955-56	115.9	124.6	59,576	135.0	510
1960-61	156.2	168.0	87,680	198.7	561
1962-63	178.8	192.2	100,693	228.2	563
1963-64	192.2	208.7	106,841	242.2	555

It will be noted that the overall increase in the originating tonnage in the first 10 years was 63 millions tonnes. During the Third Plan this overall increase would be about 52 million tonnes and rail capacity is in fact being developed for 231 million tonnes by the end of March 1966, though the traffic actually materialising may be about 208 million tonnes.

Freight operation on the railways is being rationalized and streamlined. The traffic originating from specific stations or areas is as far as possible cleared in full train loads. Long distance marshalling of freight trains is being done increasingly to skip intermediate yards. Express goods trains and crack trains are being run on important sections to speed up operation. During the year 1963-64, 7.38 percent more wagons were loaded on the broad gauge and 5.7 percent on the metre gauge than in the previous years.

#### INCREASE IN VOLUME OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Just as in the case of goods traffic, passenger traffic has also shown a steady and substantial increase since the beginning of the five year plans as the figure in Table 2 will show

TABLE 2  
PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS

	<i>Passenger Originating in millions</i>	<i>Passenger kilometres in millions</i>	<i>Passenger train kilo- metres including rail car in millions</i>	<i>Electric multiple unit train kilometres (in millions)</i>
1950-51	1284	66,517	155.22	9.24
1960-61	1594	77,665	193.47	13.98
1962-63	1750	83,991	200.11	14.79
1963-64	1867	88,527	202.38	15.12

During the year 1963-64, sixty-three new trains (excluding suburban trains) involving a daily run of 6,838 train kilometres were introduced and the runs of 47 existing trains were extended, adding 1953 trains kilometres daily. In the suburban services, 25 new trains were introduced and 26 existing trains were extended.

During the year 1964-65 nearly 30,000 passenger train kilometres have been added which is more than twice the average annual increase during the last 10 years. On the broad gauge, 54 new trains and 61 new suburban trains were introduced and the run of 40 trains and 33 suburban trains extended. Among the new trains introduced from October 1, 1964 is the Taj Express, a vestibuled train with coaches specially designed for elegance and comfort which covers the distance of 195 kms. between Delhi and Agra in three hours. Arrangements exist for reserving seats on tourist buses to visit the various monuments at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri along with train tickets enabling



tourists to visit the historic city and return to Delhi comfortably in a day. On the metre gauge, 69 new trains including two suburban trains have been introduced and the run of 23 trains including one suburban train extended. Four new trains have been added on the narrow gauge. The number of third class sleeper coaches running on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge on March 31, 1965 was 440 and 270 respectively.

Measures have also been set on foot to switch over in stages to diesel and electric traction for important long distance trains. A beginning has already been made with the Howrah-Madras mail which has started running with diesel engine between Howrah and Bhadrak on trial basis since April 1965. A diesel shed is being constructed at Waltair and when these and certain other measures are completed, the entire run of this train between Howrah-Madras is expected to be put on diesel traction. Diesel locomotives will not only bring down the running time appreciably but also help in clearing extra traffic on crowded sections.

#### DIESELISATION AND ELECTRIFICATION

During the Third Plan, the railways have been intensifying their programme of electrification in the heavy traffic density areas. This has been supplemented by adoption of diesel traction on certain major routes of the railway network, more especially for haulage of heavy coal and iron-ore trains. With the energisation of 189 route kilometres during the year 1963-64, the total length of electric traction on Indian Railways reached 1,805 route kilometres. The intensification of the programme can be judged from the fact that whereas the proportion of through goods traffic hauled by electric and diesel locomotives was only 2 per cent in 1955-56, it had increased to 37 per cent by 1963-64. On the Eastern and South Eastern Railways alone, where traffic density is the heaviest, electric and diesel traction accounted for as much as 60 per cent of the total net tonne kilometres in 1963-64 as against 27 per cent in 1960-61.

#### PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION

The broad gauge which covers 48 per cent of the total route length of the Indian Government Railways bears the main brunt of coaching and freight traffic. The Assam Route and the trunk routes connecting Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras carry the heaviest traffic although they form only 14.4 per cent of the route kilometerage of the Indian Railways. Major development works are being undertaken to develop capacity on these routes. During the first three years of the Third Plan 1,537 kilometres of route length including 282 kilometres of metre gauge lines converted to broad gauge were constructed and 2,020 kilometres were doubled. Among the new lines recently opened were the Diva-Panvel section on the Central Railway; Kalkalighat-Dharamnagar section on the Assam Railway; Manamudurai-Virudhanagar section on the Southern Railway; and the Ranchi-Hatia-Bondamunda section on the South Eastern Railway. The Kottavallasa-Bailadilla line

which is being constructed to carry about 6 million tonnes of iron ore a year to Vishakhapatnam is making good progress and will be completed on schedule. Work has started on the Mangalore-Hassan line connecting the new port under construction near Mangalore-Hassan to its hinterland. For the new Bokaro steel plant, a major marshalling and exchange yard is being provided at Marapahari at a cost of Rs. 7.5 crores.

#### ROLLING STOCK AND PRODUCTION UNITS

Great strides have been made in the indigenous manufacture of different types of rolling stock. By the end of March 1964, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works had produced, in its 14 years of existence, 1,691 steam locomotives, 21 d.c. electric locomotives and 2 A.C. electric locomotives. By the end of March 1965, 29 A.C. locomotives have been produced in these works. As a part of the progressive transition from steam to diesel electric traction on railways, it has been decided to taper off gradually the production of steam locomotives from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the Fourth Plan and convert the workshop for manufacture of electric locomotives, including traction motors and ancillaries. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has also a Steel Foundry, which went into production in November 1963, and has reached about a third of its ultimate capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year. The foundry is now providing steel castings for steam locomotives, and in the near future it will start making castings for electric and diesel locomotives as well as manufacture of manganese steel track crossings.

In ten years, the Integral Coach Factory has turned out over 4,000 coach shells and furnished over 2,000 of them. During the year 1963-64, it manufactured 605 shells and furnished 352 coaches. During 1964-65 the factory's outturn was highest viz. it produced 632 shells as planned and actually furnished 666 coaches against a target of 595. The production in this factory has been diversified to cover, in addition to third class coaches, other types of coaches like luggage and brakevan, two-tier and three-tier third class sleeper coaches, first class coaches, first and third class composite coaches etc. It has also turned out A.C. electric multiple unit coaches and metre gauge passenger coaches. A metre gauge twin diesel-rail-car was also turned out from this factory during October 1964 which is now in service on the Southern Railway.

The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi are maintaining a steady progress and upto March 1965, 22 locomotives were turned out from the shop with as many as 10 locomotives having been manufactured in the shop. The indigenous content of the locomotives is steadily increasing.

The total number of wagons in use on Indian Railways as on March 31, 1964 and compared with the previous year is given in Table 3. Increasing use is now being made of high capacity wagons for the movement of basic commodities like coal, iron and other ores, lime stone etc. All types of wagons are being manufactured in India either in the private sector or in the railway workshops.

TABLE 3  
NUMBER OF WAGONS IN USE

	BG	MG	NG	Total
31.3.1964	236,702	86,796	6030	3,29,528
31.3.1963	226,688	85,172	5862	3,17,722

The progress in the drive for self-sufficiency is also reflected in the stores purchased during 1963-64 from indigenous origin or Indian manufacturers which amounted to Rs. 252 crores—an increase of Rs. 23 crores over that in 1962-63 the percentage of indigenous material to the total purchase of stores rising to 88 percent.

#### IMPROVED SERVICE

The question of increasing the speed of passenger trains has been receiving serious attention though there are inherent difficulties in the way of immediate results. It was decided to launch a pilot project on the Delhi-Agra section to raise the speed limit to 120 kilometers (75 miles per hour).

Even with the existing limitations, the running time of several important trains has been curtailed in recent months. The usual annual expenditure of Rs. 3 crores on users' amenities has been increased during the year 1964-65 to Rs. 4 crores. Amenities are being provided in the first class coaches of the corridor type including a wash-basin-cum-table in each compartment, more room between the coach floor and the bottom of lower berth to accommodate luggage, lifting shutters in the compartment windows on the corridor side, an attached room for heavy luggage (in metre gauge coaches), "Toilet engaged" signs etc. A better type of reading light is also being fitted.

The Catering Department of the Indian Railways provide services on 95 stations and on 23 pairs of trains. In addition, about 5,000 catering contractors provide catering/vending services on 2,500 stations. To maintain proper standards, regular inspections are made by department officials and occasional checks by members of the Catering Supervisory Committees and Station Catering Advisory Committees.

In the field of freight traffic also, strenuous efforts are being made towards improvement of the services. Fast freight trains have been increased in number while schemes are being introduced for container services to provide an integrated rail-road transport service which will also ensure economy in packing cost, elimination of pilferage, damage and mis-despatch. Advertised express goods services are running between important towns in the country like Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Allahabad, Delhi-Calcutta, Calcutta-Bombay, Madras-Bangalore, Madras-Calcutta etc. These services run on publicly advertised timetables on a bi-weekly or tri-weekly basis according to traffic requirements and also serve important intermediate stations on their route. This helps the customers to expect punctual arrival of their goods at their destinations at the advertised timings.

## SIGNALLING AND SAFETY DEVICES

Modern signalling and tele-communication provides an efficient means of increasing the line capacity, quickening train operation and ensuring a high degree of safety. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allotted under this head during the Third Plan. A large number of junctions and other stations viz. Dum-Dum, Kakarugachi, Madras Central, Basin bridge, Ghatkopur and others have been provided with route relay interlocking where by pressing one or two switches, an entire route can be set and the signals cleared. In addition to the Moghalsarai yard which has already been mechanised, work on mechanisation at other marshalling yards like Waltair, Bondamunda, Bhilai etc. are in progress. Centralised traffic control system is being introduced for the first time on Indian Railways on the Gorakhpur-Chapra section of the North Eastern Railway. This is expected to be brought into use shortly. Extensive modification in the signalling and tele-communication system has been carried out consequent on the introduction of 25 KV AC electrification on Eastern, South Eastern, Central, Southern and Northern Railways. Colourlight-signalling has been provided on a large number of stations and is being extended throughout the electrified area. A multi-channel directional radio V.H.F. link connecting Calcutta, Kharagpur, Tatanagar, Chakradharpur and Adra has been commissioned. A large network of tele-printer links has been established to provide inter-yard communication facilities as well as for exchange of reservation messages. Microwave directional radio multi-channel communication is being expanded. Schemes are being taken up on Southern, North Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern and South-Eastern Railways. Public address system has been provided at a large number of important stations and also at major yards for efficient intra-yard communication.

## STAFF

Table 4 indicates the increase in the number of staff together with the figures of expenditure on staff welfare measures :

TABLE 4  
NUMBER OF STAFF AND EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total no. of Staff as on 31 March</i>	<i>Cost of staff (in crores in rupees)</i>	<i>Expenditure on staff welfare (in crores of rupees)</i>
1950-51	913,553	113.82	3.11
1955-56	1024,828	148.22	5.03
1960-61	1157,018	205.24	9.68
1962-63	1211,307	233.15	11.90
1963-64	1270,194	248.45	13.57

The 4.86 percent increase in the number of staff over the previous year was due to higher workload in the carriage of increased traffic and the

maintenance of larger assets. Thanks to sustained operational and organisational measures, the strength of staff has been kept down to what is strictly necessary for increased work—allowing also for the fact that administration staff will increase to a much smaller extent than increase in output. With the co-operation of organised labour, an incentive scheme is being progressively extended in railway workshops and the increased production capacity thus made available has been utilised to manufacture additional items of equipment like cranes, wagons etc. The average earnings of workers covered by incentive scheme increased by about 25 per cent in 1963-64. Considerable attention has been given to the provision of training facilities for this large labour force. Forty basic training centres train unskilled labour into artisans. There are 49 training centres for imparting theoretical and practical training in railway operation and rules to the new recruits and for refresher course to employees. The welfare activities for the staff include relief of distress and assistance to sick employees, education of children, sports, recreation, scholarships for technical education and for vocational training, medical and health facilities, staff quarters, holiday homes, schools and subsidised hostels, mobile libraries, handicraft centres and liberal encouragement for establishment of co-operative societies.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

During the year 1963-64, the railways have further strengthened their financial position, while at the same time increasing their contribution to the General Revenues. The financial results of 1963-64 as compared to the previous year are indicated in Table 5.

TABLE 5  
FINANCIAL RESULTS

				<i>(In crores of rupees)</i>	
				1962-63	1963-64
1.	Capital-at-charge	..	..	1896.81	2159.63
2.	Total revenue receipts	..	..	576.74	632.86
3.	Total revenue expenditure	..	..	444.42	487.67
4.	Net revenue receipts	..	..	123.42	145.19
5.	Payment to general revenues	..	..		
	(a) Dividend	..	..	68.76	83.45
	(b) Payment in lieu of tax	..	..	12.50	12.50
6.	Surplus (item 4 – item 5)	..	..	42.06	49.24
7.	Operating ratio	..	..	75.78	74.70
8.	Net return on capital-at-charge	..	..	6.50	6.72

The rate on the fresh capital invested after March 31, 1964 has again increased to 5-3/4 percent. The dividend payments totalled Rs. 172.84 crores during the First Five Year Plan period, Rs. 243.24 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 215.06 crores for the first three years of the Third Plan. In addition, the railways pay Rs. 12.5 crores annually in lieu of a tax on passenger fares. The railways are also contributing out of their own resources

about one third of the cost of their development programme under the Third Five Year Plan.

### CONCLUSION

The Railways have been gearing themselves to the increasing tempo of traffic and the challenge arising from it. The way in which the movements following the onset of emergency were put through illustrated their preparedness and flexibility. During the food crisis, they have been ready to rush supplies from the ports and markets to the deficit areas. Recently, they have demonstrated their resourcefulness by rebuilding the Pamban bridge in a record time of 44 days and restoring communications between Rameswaram island and the mainland.

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## REHABILITATION

AS A RESULT of the grave disturbances following the partition of India, millions of non-Muslims were uprooted from those areas which formed part of Pakistan, and large numbers of Muslims were uprooted from areas in India. However, when conditions in India returned to normal, very large numbers of Muslims who had earlier migrated to Pakistan returned to their homeland. On the other hand, because of the continuing lack of sense of security amongst the minority community in Pakistan, non-Muslims who had migrated from that country could not return to their original homes. The presence of this large number of distressed and destitute population created a serious disequilibrium in the economic structure of the States which were affected by the influx of migrants. Millions of people crowded transit and relief camps in various parts of the country, and the Government of India, found itself face to face with the colossal problem of providing them with shelter, relief and rehabilitation. Because of the enormous numbers involved, it was imperative that the process of rehabilitation and of absorbing the migrants into the economy of the country, should be dealt with on an emergency footing and that executive, legislative and administrative action of the most immediate kind was essential. To accomplish this task the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation was set up at the Centre in September 1947, and in the States, Rehabilitation Departments were constituted to discharge corresponding functions and responsibilities.

## MIGRATION

The migration to India of large number of members of the minority communities in East Pakistan had been a disturbing feature of the political scene ever since the partition of the country. By 1956, migration to the border States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura had reached the figure of 41.17 lakhs.

*New Influx*

When violent communal disturbances broke out in East Pakistan in January 1964 and a fresh wave of migration began, the Government of India decided, on humanitarian grounds, to liberalise the conditions for the grant of migration certificates to intending migrants. The following additional categories were made eligible for the issue of migration certificates :

- (i) Girls of marriageable age, unattached women and orphans, who may have no sponsors in India, as well as girls approaching marriageable age;

- (ii) Families seriously affected due to arson, looting and killing;
- (iii) Petty traders who have lost their wherewithal as well as industrial labour, skilled or unskilled, who have been badly affected;
- (iv) Cases for Deputy High Commissioner's discretion.

The procedure for the issue of migration certificates was also liberalised as follows :

- (i) The fee of Re. 1 which was payable by postal order only was ordered to be accepted in cash, its receipt being endorsed on the form itself.
- (ii) The requirements of reporting to specified police stations in India where the migrant is expected to go, for those who have no relatives or sponsors in India, were suspended temporarily.
- (iii) The requirement of furnishing detailed documentary evidence was not insisted on, all applicants being interviewed directly.
- (iv) Instead of each migrant having to submit copies of photographs, the photograph of the Head of the Family only is now accepted.

Having regard to the difficulties which the intending migrants from East Pakistan were experiencing in obtaining migration certificates from Dacca, it was decided in February 1964 that those who migrated without documents should also be accepted for relief and rehabilitation assistance provided that they had been certified by the State Governments concerned to have come to India on or after January 1, 1964. It was further decided that those, who came on Pakistani passports and surrendered them, might also be treated as eligible for relief and rehabilitation assistance.

#### *Review of Policy*

In October 1964, the position in regard to the grant of relief and rehabilitation assistance to persons coming without migration documents was reviewed. As has been mentioned earlier, the policy regarding the issue of migration certificates was greatly liberalised and the procedure was also materially simplified. Migration certificates had been issued to over 4.27 lakhs of persons during the period from the January 1, 1964 to the middle of October 1964.

It was considered that genuine migrants seeking migration certificates were able to obtain such certificates without any difficulty. The Central Government, therefore, decided to restrict, with effect from the November 1, 1964, relief and rehabilitation benefits to those persons who come to India from East Pakistan with migration certificates. This would ensure that relief and rehabilitation assistance would be available only to the genuine and deserving migrants.

Bearing in mind the fact that some persons seeking entry into India might still find it difficult to get migration certificates, the Governments of

West Bengal, Assam and Tripura were authorised temporarily to exercise some discretion in favour of genuine migrants, and to allow relief and rehabilitation benefits, to those whose *bona fides* have been established even though they might have come without migration certificates. The policy in this regard is kept constantly under review in consultation with the Governments concerned.

The new influx of members of the minority communities from East Pakistan into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, which began in January 1964, assumed formidable proportions in the months of March, April and May 1964, the daily averages of arrivals in those months being well over 3,000. The migration reached its peak in the month of May 1964 when the daily average was over 3,800. The influx is still continuing. The figures of migration into these States up to January 31, 1965 are as follows :

---

West Bengal .. .. .	6,09,999
Assam .. .. .	1,79,606
Tripura .. .. .	1,04,532
	8,94,137

---

Of the persons, who migrated to India from East Pakistan till January 31, 1965, 2,61,899 came with migration certificates, 1,76,602 with Pakistani passports and Indian visas, while 4,55,636 persons came without any travel documents.

A striking feature of the new influx was that several thousands of Buddhists and Christians came away from East Pakistan along with the Hindus. Thus, most members of the Garo community, who entered into Assam, are Christians. Similarly, almost all the members of the Chakma community who came in large numbers in Assam as well as Tripura are Buddhists. As regards other tribes such as Hajngs, they include both Christians and Hindus. It is estimated that during the current influx about 47,900 of the new migrants are Christians and about 20,000 are Buddhists.

#### FACILITIES IN MIGRANTS' CAMPS

Migrants are provided shelter, generally in tents and/or "basha" type of hutments, in the camps. The following facilities are offered to them in these camps :

- (a) *Cash doles* : Doles are given at the rates indicated in Table I.
- (b) *Clothing* : Clothing is supplied at the rate of Rs. 16 per head in respect of persons aged 8 years or more and Rs. 8 per head in respect of those below 8 years.

TABLE I  
DOLE RATES

Size of the family	Amount of cash doles to be paid			
	1st instalment payable between 1st to 3rd of the month	2nd instalment payable between 11th to 13th of the month	3rd instalment payable between 21st to 23rd of the month	Total monthly cash doles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Family with 1 member	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
Family with 2 members	13.00	13.00	14.00	40.00
Family with 3 members	16.00	17.00	17.00	50.00
Family with 4 members	19.00	19.00	19.50	57.50
Family with 5 members	21.00	22.00	22.00	65.00
Family with more than 5 members	23.00	23.00	24.00	70.00

- (c) *Blankets* : Woollen blankets/quilts are supplied at the rate of one blanket/quilt per adult (including children of 8 years or more) subject to a maximum of three per family.
- (d) *Warm clothing* : Children up to the age of 12 years are being supplied woollen bundies at 1/3rd price in camps which are in extremely cold areas. Children of unattached women, however, are given warm clothing free of charge.
- (e) *Supply of essential articles* : Special quotas of rice and sugar are obtained through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and supplied to migrants through fair price shops.
- (f) *Cremation and Sradh grants* : Grants are given at the rate of Rs. 30 on each occasion.
- (g) *Utensils* : Utensils, bedding, lanterns and miscellaneous items are provided subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 15 per family.
- (h) *Milk* : Milk powder reconstituted in milk is given to women, children and sick and infirm persons among the migrants.
- (i) *Accommodation, Water supply, sanitation, medical care and educational facilities* : Adequate arrangements have been made in the camps to provide all these facilities to the migrants.
- (j) *Grant for recreational, social and cultural activities* : Grants have been sanctioned on this account at the rate of Re. 1 per family per year. The amount is generally spent on organising cultural functions, such as, Kali Puja, Durga Puja, holding of kirtans and bhajans, etc., and arranging games in the camps, like football, volleyball, etc.

(k) *Marriage grant* : A marriage grant of Rs. 200 is given subject to the following terms and conditions :

- (i) Consent of the legal guardian of bride and/or the bride herself is obtained in writing for the proposed marriage.
- (ii) Girls below sixteen years will not be entitled to marriage grant.
- (iii) The State Governments etc. should satisfy themselves, after making necessary enquiries about the character and financial position of the bridegroom and they should not sponsor a marriage where the groom is not in a position to maintain the bride.
- (iv) The State Governments etc. should also make it clear that the bride will cease to be the liability of the Government from the date she is married; and
- (v) The State Governments etc. should satisfy themselves that no part of the grant is used for dowry to the bridegroom's family and nothing out of it is paid to marriage brokers. The whole of the grant should be utilised for the marriage needs of the bride herself.

#### RELIEF TO MIGRANTS LIVING OUTSIDE CAMPS

Owing to limited camp accommodation in Assam the migrants who intend to go to their relatives or friends have been given the following facilities :

- (i) Payment of actual fare from the place at which they report on arrival in India to the destination where they intend to stay;
- (ii) Journey allowance at the rate of Re. 1 per head for every 24 hours or part thereof.

The migrants in Assam, who stay outside camps and who need some assistance in the initial period, were also allowed cash doles for a maximum period of 3 months at a rate not exceeding Rs. 50 per family per month. Similarly migrants in Tripura also were previously given doles, but this practice both in Assam and Tripura has now been discontinued because adequate camp accommodation has become available there.

In Manipur, cash doles not exceeding Rs. 50 per month are given as *ad hoc* relief to needy migrant families for a period not exceeding 6 months.

#### REHABILITATION AND RECLAMATION ORGANISATION

As large areas of land have to be reclaimed in Dandakaranya area as well as in various States for rehabilitation of new migrants, the Reclamation Organisation of the Dandakaranya Development Authority has been constituted into a separate Office, known as Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation under the Ministry of Rehabilitation with effect from November 1,

1964. The Organisation has at present under its control 12 fully mechanised units of tractors, each unit consisting of about 15 tractors and other ancillary equipment.

Two fully mechanised units have been sent for reclamation of land in Chanda district in Maharashtra where 33,000 acres of land is proposed to be reclaimed for the settlement of about 5,500 families. Two units have been despatched to Betul in Madhya Pradesh where about 20,000 acres of land are proposed to be reclaimed for the settlement of 3,000 families. In addition one unit of tractors has been moved to Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh and another unit is being shipped to Andaman Island for undertaking reclamation operations. The remaining units of tractors are engaged in reclamation operations in Dandakaranya.

During the current working season up to January 31, 1965, tree felling has been done in 7,573 acres of which 5,642 acres, had been fully reclaimed as indicated below:

	<i>Tree felling (acres)</i>	<i>Harrowing (acres)</i>
(i) Malkangiri (Dandakaranya) ...	6,112	5,028
(ii) Chanda (Maharashtra) ..	1,401	614
(iii) Betul (Mahdya Pradesh) ..	60	—
Total	7,573	5,642

It is expected that during the current working season the total acreage of land reclaimed would be about 25,000 acres.

The area which has to be reclaimed with heavy jungle clearance machinery including the area in Dandakaranya is estimated at 1,20,000 acres. Apart from the Betapur Catchment area, large areas of land are also expected to be available in other places in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. To cope with the reclamation in all these areas, apart from the 12 units of tractors already available with the Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation, it is necessary to have 5 additional units. Orders have been placed for importing one unit from U.S.A. Foreign exchange allocation has been received for 2 additional units. The feasibility of securing 2 more units of tractors is also being considered.

#### INDUSTRIES

The bulk of the new migrants are agriculturists. On the other hand, having regard to the offers of land so far received from different States, not more than 19,000 to 20,000 new migrant families can be settled on agriculture. Attempts are being made to locate additional areas of land for the resettle-

ment of migrants. Nevertheless, a majority of the migrant families will have to be settled in occupations other than agriculture. Strenuous efforts are, therefore, being made to formulate and implement various schemes for the rehabilitation of the migrant families in industry, including plantations and agro-industries such as poultry, dairy farming, fisheries, etc.

Fourteen schemes of small-scale industries have been sanctioned up to January 31, 1965 at a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 17.19 lakhs. The details of these schemes are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
SCHEMES SANCTIONED

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>No. of families covered</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
			<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Assam</i>			
1.	Weaving schemes in camps .. .. .	540	3,26,000
2.	Scheme for employment in Jack Board Factory at Tinsukia .. .. .	50	15,000
<i>Andhra</i>			
3.	Training-Cum-Production centre in cotton weaving in Nagarjunasagar .. .. .	50	1,43,000
<i>Orissa</i>			
<i>At Sinabeda</i>			
4.	Carpentry Unit, Saw Mill and Wood seasoning plant	09	5,65,000
5.	Light Engineering Unit .. .. .	22	95,550
6.	Tile Factory .. .. .	32	1,17,500
7.	Manufacture of Wooden Electrical Accessories .	26	61,300
8.	Bidi Manufacturing Unit . . . . .	95	37,600
<i>At Ambaguda</i>			
9.	Brick Kiln .. .. .	80	38,500
10.	Manufacture of G. I. Buckets .. .. .	19	50,500
11.	Bidi Manufacturing Unit .. .. .	48	26,700
<i>At Theruweli</i>			
12.	Carpentry Unit .. .. .	16	80,250
13.	Manufacture of G. I. Buckets .. .. .	19	50,500
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
14.	Rehabilitation of fisherman families in Kheri district	40	1,11,460
		1,146	17,18,860

#### REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, CALCUTTA

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited was set up in April 1959, by the Ministry of Rehabilitation with the object of creating employment opportunities through industries for the displaced persons from East

Pakistan. The Corporation was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (now Ministry of Industry and Supply) with effect from September 1, 1960 when the Ministry of Rehabilitation was in the winding up stage.

In view of the heavy influx from East Pakistan since January 1964, and the need to provide employment to large number of migrants in industries, the administrative control of the Corporation was re-transferred to this Ministry with effect from October 28, 1964. The Board of the Corporation has been expanded to include the representatives of the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and the Dandakaranya Administration. The Board consists of 13 Directors including the Managing Director.

The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5,00,00,000 the paid up capital is Rs. 1,50,00,000. The total amount of loans advanced by Government to the Corporation till January 31, 1965, is Rs. 111 lakhs.

The Corporation has sanctioned loans to industrialists to the extent of Rs. 1,06,07,000. It is also running 23 industrial units, most of them in West Bengal, and 2 Industrial Estates in Calcutta. The number of displaced persons employed in the industrial units run by the Corporation and by the firms to whom accommodation has been allotted in the Industrial Estates, is at present 5,280.

It has been decided to extend the activities of the Corporation to the Dandakaranya area, Andamans and to the different States to which new migrants have been sent. The Corporation, apart from taking up industrial schemes itself for the benefit of the migrants, will also render assistance to the State Governments in the fields of selection and planning of industrial and ancillary schemes and marketing of products. The Corporation also proposes to set up a spinning mill consisting of 25,000 spindles in Dandakaranya at a cost of about Rs. 2 crores to provide employment to 1,000 migrants.

The Corporation has been authorised to issue further capital to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. The total capital so far issued is Rs. 2.5 crores against the authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. A sum of Rs. 130 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1965-66 (Rs. 50 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 80 lakhs as loan).

#### EMPLOYMENT

For providing employment to the new migrants under the Government and in Public Sector Undertakings etc. the following measures have been taken:

*Reservation of Vacancies in Defence Establishment:* 50 per cent of the vacancies in the Defence Establishments in the Eastern Region and 25 per cent of the vacancies in other areas have been reserved for the new migrants. These special reservations relate only to Class III and Class IV posts and will be for a period of one year in the first instance.

*Vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings:* In response to the request of this Ministry, the Ministries concerned with the Public Sector Undertakings



have requested the Undertakings under their control to reserve vacancies for the migrants in the same manner as the Defence Establishments.

*Age Concession for Competitive Examinations:* Age concession for competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C. up to three years in excess of the normal upper age limit has been given to the new migrants.

*Age Relaxation for Entry into Government Service:* The maximum age limit for entry into Government service has been relaxed upto 45 years for new migrants.

*Fee Concessions:* Fee concessions have been granted to new migrants for submission of applications for posts advertised by the U.P.S.C. or for admission to examinations conducted by them.

#### VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

The importance of training in vocational and technical trades in the rehabilitation programme needs hardly any emphasis. The training helps the migrants to secure employment easily and also helps them to set up small industries themselves if they so desire. Vocational training is particularly useful for women in that it helps the migrant families to make an extra income by subsidiary occupations.

During the coming financial year, it is proposed to provide training in vocational and technical trades to 1,000 migrants. This number is exclusive of the migrants in Dandakaranya who will be provided training facilities under the Dandakaranya Project.

The training programme consists of:

- (i) setting up of vocational and industrial training centres in camps as well as in rehabilitation colonies;
- (ii) training of the migrants in trades in the existing training institutes in the different States; and
- (iii) training of migrants as apprentices in the industries which may be set up or sponsored for providing employment to migrants.

The migrants who are admitted in the training institutes are given a stipend of Rs. 45 per month if they have to stay away from their families and a stipend of Rs. 15 if they live with their families. If the number of trainees at any centre is sizeable, a hostel may also be put up for them.

As part of the training programme for migrants, the setting up of an Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.) at Mana near Raipur has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.40 lakhs. The institute has started functioning from the month of February 1965. The courses offered at this institute are:

- (a) Training in the following trades in accordance with the standard syllabus for I.T.I. course:

Electrician  
Fitter

Machinist  
 Mechanic (Motor)  
 Turner  
 Welder

- (b) General mechanic course for a period of 12 months in the following trades:

Basic fitting	...	...	...	...	8 months
Simple turning	...	...	...	...	1 month
Sheet metal working	...	...	...	...	1 month
Gas welding	...	...	...	...	1 month
Blacksmithy	...	...	...	...	1 month

The number of seats for the standard I.T.I. course is 144 (in two shifts) and for the general mechanic course 200 (in two shifts). Apart from the training institute at Mana, five other training schemes which will provide training facilities for 394 persons have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,250. These schemes are given in Table 3

TABLE 3  
 TRAINING SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of persons	
		Covered	Amount Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Training of migrants in camps in Assam	.. ..	200	45,000
2. Tailors Training Centre in Orissa	.. ..	10	1,650
3. Training in Industrial Cluster, U. P.	.. ..	52	12,000
4. Tailoring Centre at Mana, M. P.	.. ..	100	14,600
5. Training in knitting woollen wear, Mana, M.P.	.. ..	32	17,000
		394	90,250

It is proposed to intensify the programmes of technical and vocational training. Amongst the important training schemes under consideration are:

- a scheme for training of migrants as motor mechanics and drivers at Matia in Assam;
- a scheme for the training of new migrants in the camps in different trades; and
- setting up of training-cum-production centres in certain trades in camps in Surguja, Betul and Panna districts of Madhya Pradesh.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In April 1964, State Governments were authorised to make arrangements for the education of the children of displaced persons in the camps on the

pattern followed by them and to send detailed proposals for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for sanction. Accordingly, Primary and Middle Schools have been set up in the camps which are run by the State Governments. Sanctions so far issued for providing educational facilities in the camps amount to Rs. 14.30 lakhs and cover 45 Primary and Middle Schools. Further proposals are being processed in consultation with the State Governments.

Some of the students belonging to families in camps have also been admitted in existing High Schools and Colleges. A scheme of freeships, bookgrants and stipends is being drawn up in respect of such students.

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES

11 hospitals and dispensaries have been set up in the transit camps run by the Central Government in Madhya Pradesh. In April 1964, State Governments were requested to make arrangements for medical facilities for the new migrants in the camps run by them and they were asked to send detailed proposals to the Government of India. Sanctions issued for providing medical facilities so far amount to Rs. 14.67 lakhs and cover 38 hospitals/dispensaries. Further proposals are being processed in consultation with the State Governments.

#### DANDAKARANYA SCHEME

The Dandakaranya Project was started in 1958 with the twin objectives of resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and the integrated development of the area, with particular regard to the interests of the area's tribal population. Over a lakh of acres of land has been reclaimed and 7,288 families have been resettled in agriculture. 246 families have also been resettled in non-agricultural occupations. In 25 per cent of the area, earmarked for resettlement of tribals, 1,845 tribal families have been resettled.

So far, the emphasis has been on the agricultural settlements. Having regard to the mineral and forest resources of the area, it has been decided to undertake an integrated programme of industrial development of the Dandakaranya and adjacent areas.

When the migration of the members of the minority communities started in January 1964 on account of the communal disturbances in East Pakistan, the Dandakaranya Development Authority was entrusted with the task of establishment and running of the transit camps for the new migrants at Mana, Kurud, Nowgaon, Bhanpuri, Sabri and DBK Railway. Since a large part of the men and machinery at the disposal of the Dandakaranya Project had been deployed in this task, the progress of resettlement in the Project area was somewhat retarded. In order to enable the Dandakaranya Project Administration to concentrate on its normal activities, the responsibility for the running of transit camps for the new migrants was transferred to the Director General (Relief) from July 1, 1964.

*Movement of Families to the Project Area*

At the beginning of 1964, there were 7,603 families in the Project area, of which 733 families were in transit camps. At the end of December 1964, there were 10,452 families.

*Intensified development of the Dandakaranya Region*

It has been decided to intensify the development of the Dandakaranya and surrounding region (roughly Indravati-Sabri basins). The Finance Minister and the Minister of Rehabilitation made an aerial tour of the area. They are convinced that the area can sustain an industrial complex of considerable magnitude and can generate employment of about half a million persons in the primary, secondary and tertiary stages of industrial life and thus accelerate the rehabilitation of migrants.

In order to co-ordinate the framing of a development programme as well as to supervise its implementation, a high level Steering Committee consisting of Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments concerned has been set up with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to prepare an integrated resource development programme for the region—this should cover the period of the Fourth Plan;
- (ii) to supervise and co-ordinate the implementation of the development programme; and
- (iii) to assess and recommend immediate implementation of selected projects which may later be incorporated in the full development programme of the region.

Out of the total of over 21,600 million tons of iron ore estimated in the country, Bastar district alone accounts for about 2,000 million tons. Limestone deposits are estimated at 975 million tons, dolomite at about 35 million tons, bauxite at 0.6 million tons, manganese ore at 1.5 million tons and quartz and quartzite at 6 million tons. The recorded annual outturn of the timber, fuel and bamboo is 87,000 tons, 43,000 tons and 38 lakh units respectively. The unrecorded outturn of timber and fuel wood is estimated at 24,000 tons and 1,70,000 tons respectively. There are two main rivers, the Indravati and the Sabri, with considerable hydro-electric and irrigation potentialities. Development has to be an integrated one covering railway and road communications, hydro-electric and irrigation projects, large scale and medium industries, small scale and cottage industries and intensive development of agriculture, dairy, poultry and market gardening.

The D.K.B. Railway connecting, Bailadilla *via* Jagdalpur and Jeypore to Kottavalasa on the Calcutta-Visakhapatnam line, which has been taken up for the export of iron ore, is nearing completion. Surveys for further rail connections in the area are being started.

An expert team consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, Central Water and Power Commission and the Governments of Madhya

Pradesh and Orissa have studied the hydro-electric and irrigation potentials of the Indravati and Sabri basin and have recommended a number of projects. Detailed investigations in regard to some of these have already been made or are in progress and investigations about other Projects will now be started.

Another expert inter-departmental team is conducting a techno-economic survey of the Indravati and Sabri Basins and its report is expected to be received shortly.

Further investigations or surveys in regard to various aspects of development including the quantity and quality mineral deposits and their suitability for particular Industries, the utilisation of forest resources, the expansion of road communications, locations for townships and industrial estates, and feasibility, studies for specific industrial units will be undertaken shortly.

In the meantime, a Priority Programme of small-scale industrial units that can be established under the auspices of the Dandakaranya Project Administration is being drawn up. It is proposed to have an Industrial Township at Jagdalpur and an Industrial Estate at Ambaguda and to have a cluster of small-scale industries in the Paralkote Zone.

#### RASHTRIYA VIKAS DAL

About 3 lakh migrants, are, at present being maintained in transit/relief camps on Government doles. Among the numerous schemes for providing gainful employment to these persons is the one relating to the "Rashtriya Vikas Dal" (National Development Corps) for raising a corps amongst the able-bodied male migrants residing in transit/relief camps. The members of the Dal, after preliminary training, would be engaged in rehabilitation and development works on operations like road-building, jungle clearance, land reclamation, building townships, tank excavation etc. The Dal will thus provide disciplined workers for the execution of development projects and at the same time provide gainful employment to migrants and inculcate in them the ideal of dignity of labour. The Rashtriya Vikas Dal is commanded by a Director designated as Dalpati.

#### PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Out of 5,05,610 applications for payment of compensation and rehabilitation grant, filed up to December 31, 1964, 4,91,515 have been finally settled by payment of a total amount of Rs. 184.93 crores. In addition, Statements of Account issued in respect of 13,039 cases, involving a further liability of about Rs. 1.51 crores await utilization by the claimants as on December 31, 1964. The disposal of the remaining 1056 applications for compensation and rehabilitation grant is estimated to involve a liability of about Rs. 53 lacs.

In order to accelerate the adjustment of Statements of Account, the last date for association of claims and the Statements of Account was

extended to March 31, 1965. The question of further extension of the date will be reviewed in the light of the figures of utilization of these Statments of Account.

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## SOCIAL SECURITY

IN THE YEAR 1964-65 social welfare and social security activities of the Government have continued to expand both in extent and intensity in all the spheres concerned.

For the purpose of facility of work and approach to problems involved the various activities may be broadly classified under four heads viz :

- I. Social Security.
- II. Social Welfare.
- III. Backward Classes.
- IV. Khadi and Handicrafts.

## THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The year under review has seen further progress not only in the area of coverage and the number of people brought under insurance but also in the number of diseases and disabilities catered for. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, provides for medical care and treatment, cash allowances in sickness, maternity and employment injury and pension for dependants on death due to employment injury to the insured persons working in perennial power-using factories, employing 20 persons or more. Full medical care, short of hospitalisation, is being progressively made available also to members of the families of insured persons.

*Position at the end of 1963-64 :* By the end of March 1964, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme had been extended to about 24.50 lakhs of industrial employees in 203 centres spread over all the States (except Gujarat) and the Union Territory of Delhi. About 21.40 lakhs family (insured person) units were also covered. Thus, there were about 88.82 lakhs of beneficiaries including the insured persons. The most significant achievement in regard to coverage was the implementation of the scheme in the District of 24-Parganas in West Bengal with effect from March 29, 1964, covering about 2.56 lakhs industrial workers. Upto the end of 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 1818.35 lakhs had been sanctioned for a total bed strength of 7393 in independent hospitals or annexes to existing hospitals and for construction of dispensaries. There were already 4,440 beds available for the use of insured persons including those reserved in Government and other hospitals. At the end of the year the Corporation had eight independent Employees' State Insurance Hospitals at Bangalore (170 beds), Kanpur (112 beds) two in Bombay (642 beds and 120 TB beds), Madras (175 beds), Monghyr (30 beds), Hyderabad (150 beds) and

Kamarhatti in West Bengal (100 beds). In addition, the Corporation had twelve independent dispensaries, two at Indore, one each at Dewas, Nagda, Ujjain and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Choudwar in Orissa, Sri Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, and Beawar in Rajasthan and one in Hyderabad.

*Current Year's position :* During the period April to December, 1964, the Scheme was extended to Chittor in Andhra Pradesh, Barbil in Orissa, Bhuli in Bihar, Ahmedabad including Kathwada in Gujarat, suburbs of Coimbatore (Coimbatore Centre) and Thirunagar in Madras. The number of additional workers covered was 2,14,050—bringing the total coverage to 26.64 lakhs in 206 centres. A further significant achievement was the implementation of the Scheme at Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Medical care was also extended to about 3,18,350 more family (insured person) units at Nagapattanam and Vellore in Madras, Alleppey, Kottayam, Palghat and Punalur in Kerala, Masulipatnam, Tanuku and Chittor in Andhra Pradesh, Churk, Ghazipur and Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh, Gulbarga and Gokak in Mysore, Jiwat-pur-Nisamat and Bhuli in Bihar, Belaghata, Tollygunge and 24 Parganas in West Bengal and Barbil in Orissa. The total number of family units so far covered is 24.59 lakhs consisting of about over one crore beneficiaries including the insured persons.

An additional amount of Rs. 368.15 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of hospitals, annexes and dispensaries. This will provide 1221 additional beds. The total amount for construction of hospitals, annexes and dispensaries etc., so far sanctioned is about Rs. 2186.50 lakhs and the total number of beds to be provided is 8614. During the period, thirty-one E.S.I. dispensary buildings have been commissioned—one each at Brajrajnagar (Orissa), Pali (Rajasthan), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and 28 at Ahmedabad (Gujarat). Besides this, 564 additional beds were reserved while the reservation of 53 beds was discontinued. The total number of beds reserved so far is 4,951.

*Improvements effected :* Keeping in view the final objective of the Corporation and of State Governments to provide full medical care (including hospitalisation) to members of families also, the Corporation improved the yardstick for the indoor requirements as under :

- (i) Five General beds for every 1,000 employees' family units.
- (ii) Four T. B. beds for every 1,000 employees' family units.
- (iii) Two Maternity beds for every 1,000 employees' family units.

This would mean a total of 11 beds per 1,000 employees' family units. Previously, the yard-stick was only one General bed for every 800 employees, one T. B. bed for every 1,000 employees and one Maternity bed for every 500 women employees as full medical care was not then envisaged for families.

More items were added to the list of diseases entitling an insured person to extended sickness benefit from April 1, 1964, i.e. paraplegias and

hemiplegias, chronic congestive heart failure, immature cataract with vision 6/60 or less in the affected eye, anaemias like severe haemolytic, dyshaemopoietic and aplastic anaemia, chronic filariasis with obstructive syndrome, cirrhosis of liver with ascities, non-specific ulcerative colitis and lung abscess.

Insured Persons who were ineligible to medical care for want of requisite certificate of re-employment/continuous employment from their employers are now eligible for medical care on personal declaration to the effect that they are re-employed/in continuous employment.

Dental clinics will now be set up in Employees' State Insurance Hospitals with a bed strength of 50 or more and at Diagnostic Centres where possible.

A pilot project of health education at the sole cost of the Corporation will be tried in two centres to begin with—Delhi and Kanpur.

Under the Family Planning Programme, the Corporation has approved that each insured man or insured woman should be paid incidental expenses at the sole cost of the Corporation at the rate of Rs. 15/- for vasectomy and Rs. 25/- for ligation of the fallopian tubes, respectively, where such operations are performed in the E.S.I. hospitals or E.S.I. Diagnostic Centres or E.S.I. full fledged whole-time dispensaries. These amounts will not be affected by any cash incentive paid by the State Governments or by other public agencies.

The Third Plan programme contemplates the coverage of all industrial centres with an insurable population of 500 and more and of the families of the insured persons in all areas where the scheme is implemented. Against the original Third Plan target of total coverage of about 30 lakhs industrial workers and about over 100 lakhs of family members (including the insured persons), the Scheme has already covered 26.64 lakhs of industrial employees and about 100 lakhs of family beneficiaries (including the workers). The construction of hospitals and dispensaries, which continues to be the main hurdle in the way of further extension and smooth running of the scheme, is being speeded up vigorously. In addition to 8 independent E.S.I. hospitals and 43 dispensaries already functioning, 22 hospitals and 39 dispensaries are under construction. Plans and estimates of 16 more hospitals and 43 dispensaries have been sanctioned; several more will be planned. The total outlay on the construction of hospitals and dispensaries etc., is expected to be about Rs. 28.10 crores. More stress would be laid on the preventive aspect of medical care and suitable measures adopted for this purpose.

Apart from consolidation and extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the remaining centres, it is proposed that during the Fourth Five Year Plan hospitals care may be provided to families and the scope of the Employees' State Insurance Act should be extended to cover (i) in consultation with the State Governments, factories as defined under the Factories Act, 1948, (employing 10 or more persons and using power or 20 or more persons not using power); the inclusion of the factories without the aid of

power will, however, be only in such areas where the Scheme is implemented; and (ii) shops and commercial establishments (employing 20 or more persons) in a few selected centres, where the State Governments are in a position to make in advance adequate arrangements for full medical benefit and are willing to extend the schemes to these classes.

#### THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

Significant and substantial progress has been achieved in the working of this scheme not only as regards the rise in the rate of subscriptions but also in the expansion of the geographical coverage, the inclusion of industries and the number of persons insured under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Scheme provides for compulsory contributory provident fund for the benefit of workers on retirement or for the benefit of their nominees/heirs in case of their premature death.

The Act initially applied to only six organised industries and applies now to 96 industries/classes of establishments including certain mines, plantations, commercial establishments, etc. The Act was extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with effect from July 1, 1964. The Employees' Provident Funds Act was extended to the following industries and classes of establishments after the Department of Social Security came into existence :

- (1) Attorneys as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961);
- (2) Chartered or Registered Accountants, as defined in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949);
- (3) Cost and Works Accountants within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959);
- (4) Engineers and engineering contractors, not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry;
- (5) Architects;
- (6) Medical practioners and medical specialists;
- (7) Milk and milk products;
- (8) Non-ferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots;
- (9) Travel agencies; and
- (10) Forwarding agencies.

The number of factories and establishments covered under the Act as on September 30, 1964 was as follows :

Unexempted	Exempted	Total
25,660	1,785	27,445

#### *Membership*

All employees in the covered establishments drawing basic wages and dearness allowance retaining allowance (if any), and cash value of food concession ( if any ) not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for

membership of the Employees' Provident Fund provided they have completed one year's continued service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less.

The number of subscribers in exempted and unexempted establishments as on September 30, 1964 was as under:

Exempted	Unexempted	Total
14,74,949	25,36,026	40,10,975

### *Contributions*

The compulsory rate of contributions is 6-1/4 per cent of basic wages, dearness allowance, retaining allowance (if any) and cash value of food concession (if any).

The rate of contribution has been raised to 8 per cent in 30 industries and the enhanced rate has been applied in the establishments employing 50 or more persons in these industries. The question of raising the rate of provident fund similarly in certain other industries is under consideration. Under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, the members and employers are allowed to contribute at a higher rate, if they so desire.

The total amount of provident fund contributions collected, refunded and invested in Central Government securities, as on September 30, 1964, were as in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROVIDENT FUND COLLECTED,  
REFUNDED AND INVESTED  
(Figures in Crores of Rupees)

<i>Provident Fund Contributions</i>	<i>Exempted</i>	<i>Unexempted</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Collected	320.54	251.87	572.41
(ii) Refunded to outgoing members	117.51	54.85	172.36
(iii) Invested	207.49	195.68	403.17

### *Special Reserve Fund*

A Special Reserve Fund was created in September 1960 for paying the provident fund accumulations to outgoing members or their nominees/heirs where the employers have failed to deposit the whole or a part of the provident fund contributions in the Employees' Provident Fund and which were deducted from the wages of the members. The amount lying in the Reserve and Forfeiture Account of the Employees' Provident Fund is being utilized for this purpose. A total sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has already been transferred to the Special Reserve Fund from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account and out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 43.04 lakhs was paid to the members up to the end of October 1964.

### *Death Relief Fund*

A Death Relief Fund has also been set up with effect from January 1, 1964 for affording financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of deceased members, so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominees/heirs of every deceased member. The amount lying in the Reserve and Forfeiture Account of the Employees' Provident Fund is being utilized for this purpose also. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been transferred to the Death Relief Fund from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account and out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs was paid to the nominees/heirs of the members upto the end of October 1964.

### *Administrative Improvements*

The following important amendments have been made in the Scheme after the Department of Social Security came into existence :

The Commissioner has been authorised to make the final payment of provident fund dues to the individual members before the expiry of six months in certain cases.

Members who are getting medical treatment under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme but not the cash benefit under that Scheme, have also been made eligible for the grant of advance from provident fund for illness.

### THE COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

*Applicability* : Further significant progress as regards both the area of coverage and the number of persons covered has been registered in the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, which applies to all coal mines in India, except Jammu & Kashmir and was originally introduced only in the coal mines of West Bengal and Bihar with effect from May 12, 1947. The Scheme was extended to the State of Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Maharashtra and Nagaland by stages.

Separate Schemes were prepared for Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and were applied to the coal mines in these States from October 1, 1955.

*Coverage* : All the coal mines in the States in which the various Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes apply and organisations ancillary to those coal mines are covered under the Schemes irrespective of the number of persons employed in each colliery.

During the period from April 1, 1964, to November 30, 1964, three new collieries/ancillary organisations were covered under the scheme raising the total number of covered collieries/organisations to 1,259.

*Membership* : The actual number of subscribers to the Fund during the year 1963-64 was 4,18,791. During the period from April 1964, to November 1964, 43,273 persons were enrolled as new members of the Fund.

*Contributions* : The amounts collected as compulsory and voluntary

contributions to the Fund during the period from April 1964 to November 1964, are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND

<i>Contribution</i>	<i>Amount realised upto 31-3-1964</i>	<i>Amount realised during 1-4-1964 to 30-11-1964</i>	<i>Total realisation upto 30-11-1964</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compulsory contribution	38,98,68,670	4,92,75,306	43,91,43,976
Voluntary contribution	1,19,986	79,832	2,29,818
	39,00,18,656	4,93,55,138	43,93,73,794

On November 30, 1964, 1,953 members were making voluntary contribution to the Fund as compared to 1,932 members making such voluntary contribution on March 31, 1964.

*Investments* The monies received in the Fund and not required for immediate refund to the outgoing members are invested in Central Government Securities. The total *face value* of the investments of the Fund made during the period from April to November 1964 is shown below :

(i) As on March 31, 1964	Rs.	39,92,19,400.00 P
(ii) During the period from April 1, 1964 to November 30, 1964	Rs.	6,65,54,400.00 P
Total investments as on November 30, 1964	Rs.	46,57,73,800.00 P

*Refund* . The number of claims settled and the amount refunded during the period from April 1, 1964 to November 30, 1964 are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS SETTLED AND AMOUNT REFUNDED

	<i>No. of claims settled</i>	<i>Amount refunded</i>
		Rs.
Upto March 31, 1964	2,24,556	5,92,20,759
During the period from April 1, 1964 to November 30, 1964	26,111	1,34,88,078
Upto November 30, 1964	2,50,670	7,27,19,137

*Non-Recoverable Advances* : The Scheme provides for non-recoverable advances to the members for the purpose of purchasing shares of Consumers' Co-operative Societies and for house building. The number of

members benefited by these provisions and the amount of advances allowed to them upto the November 30, 1964, are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4  
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND AMOUNT ADVANCED

<i>Type of advance</i>	<i>No. of persons paid advance upto 30-11-64</i>	<i>Amount of advance paid upto 30-11-64</i>
Advance for purchasing shares of Consumers' Co-operatives	1,419	Rs. 28,380
Advance for house building		Rs. 4,620
TOTAL	1,424	Rs. 33,000

*Important Changes in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes :* The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes have been amended in May 1964, so as to authorise the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner to relax this waiting period in special cases of hardship subject to the rules framed by the Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund for the purpose.

The cost of administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes is met out of a separate levy of administrative charge from the employers at the rate of 2 : 4 per cent of total compulsory contribution.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

In the Third Five Year Plan, greater attention has been paid to the programmes of Child Welfare. Participation of the voluntary welfare organisations has been welcomed and ensured in implementing these schemes. Other important measures in the field of social work include streamlining the schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board, strengthening the training programmes of social work and encouraging the voluntary organisations in various welfare activities. The social welfare programmes have been allotted a sum of Rs. 3,100 lakhs which includes Rs. 300 lakhs specially meant for the schemes of child welfare. Some of the important schemes are given below.

*Survey and Research Programme :* This is a Central Scheme which envisages the grant of financial assistance to voluntary organisations/non-University schools of social work for undertaking surveys, and research projects in the field of social welfare and help the schools of Social Work to enforce minimum standards in them. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been earmarked under this scheme for the year 1964-65.

*Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme :* This is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the State Governments. Central Assistance is given on 50:50 basis on the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments and Union Territories, subject to maximum limit prescribed by the Plan Working Group on Social Welfare. A sum of



Rs. 7.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred as central assistance towards the scheme during the current financial year.

### CHILD WELFARE

*Integrated services for child welfare demonstration projects:* This is a centrally sponsored scheme, with 100 per cent assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories who are to implement it in selected Community Development Blocks where some development has already taken place. This scheme is intended to ensure the total well being of the child population of the age group 0 to 16 in a given area. The aggregate expenditure on each project is between Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the entire period of its implementation i.e. 4-5 years.

So far 18 projects have been sanctioned, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura.

The expenditure to be sanctioned during the year 1964-65 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

*Bal Sevika Training Centres:* A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the training of Bal Sevikas during the Third Five Year Plan to establish 20 Training Centres—one in each State and major Union territory. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during the period under report for running eight Bal Sevika Training Centres in Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Madras, Kerala, Mysore and two in Maharashtra and also for starting six new centres one each in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Assam and Orissa.

*Pre-Vocational Centres:* These centres are intended to impart prevocational training to children in the age-group 11 to 14 who for reasons of economic necessities or lack of aptitude have discontinued their studies after primary stage. It is proposed to establish 65 centres in various States/Territories (not more than 5 centres in each State) on an experimental basis during the Third Five Year Plan. These Centres are to be located in rural and semi-urban areas, and are to be attached to the selected High/Higher Secondary/Multipurpose schools or other schools whose Headmasters/Principals are persons of high calibre and have capacity for supervision and management.

The total expenditure on the implementation of the scheme during the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 67.95 lakhs. Out of this the expenditure to be borne by the Government of India is Rs. 37.84 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 30.11 lakhs is to be contributed by the UNICEF.

Five Regional Training Centres at Ludhiana, Narendrapur (Calcutta), Bombay, Secunderabad and Madras were established in February 1964. In addition to these Centres, 17 Pre-Vocational Training Centres have also been established with effect from July 1964 in Maharashtra, Gujarat. Madhya

Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mysore Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Pondicherry and Bihar. Another batch of 16 Pre-Vocational Training Centres is likely to be started from January 1965. As such against the target of 40 centres, up to January 1965, only 33 centres will be started during 1964-65. It is likely that the remaining Centres will be started next year.

#### CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board completed 11 years of its existence in August 1964. A brief account of its main activities during the year is given below.

*Welfare Extension Projects:* Two hundred and seventy-one (271) projects with 2,308 centres are functioning in Community Development Blocks, out of which 165 projects have already entered Stage II after completion of five years. In addition to this, eight projects of original pattern with 40 centres were allowed to continue to function in backward and hilly areas as there were no suitable local voluntary organisations to take over these projects. Upto the end of December 1964, an amount of Rs. 24.66 lakhs was released to the State Boards for the 279 projects. The programme will be continued during 1965-66.

*Mahila Mandals:* Upto December 1964, grants totalling Rs. 37.30 lakhs have been sanctioned to 611 Mahila Mandals/Voluntary Institutions for conducting activities at 1,534 centres of the original pattern projects. These Mahila Mandals/Voluntary Institutions were also given financial assistance for repairs of jeeps and buildings placed at their disposal for supervising the welfare activities. It is proposed to continue to give assistance to these institutions according to the existing pattern during 1965-66.

*Grants (by the Ministry of Health) for Family Planning Centres:* The Ministry of Health issued instructions to the State Governments in September 1963, that financial assistance upto Rs. 10,000 will be available to the Project Implementing Committees and Mahila Mandals/Voluntary Organisations for setting up family planning centres, sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 3.87 lakhs for setting up 43 Family Planning Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

*Welfare Extension Projects (Urban):* Sixty-five projects continued their activities upto December 1964. Grants amounting to Rs. 2.37 lakhs were released to these projects.

*Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women:* One hundred and three new courses involving an expenditure of Rs. 26.14 lakhs were sanctioned during the year. Grants totalling Rs. 7.50 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the State Boards for release to institutions sanctioned these courses. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 17.27 lakhs were released upto the end of December 1964, for 139 courses continued from the previous years.

*Scheme of Training of Multipurpose Women Workers in Tribal Areas:* The scheme sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1960 continued

to operate in Gujarat and Bihar during the year. Grants totalling Rs. 1.16 lakhs were sanctioned to the Training Centres at Dohai (Gujarat) and Dumka (Bihar). Both the centres are running their second batches of trainees. The scheme will be continued during 1965-66.

**Socio-Economic Units:** Of the 58 units sanctioned upto the end of March 1964, 33 units have been set up. During the year under review 26 more voluntary welfare institutions were sanctioned grants totalling 6.44 lakhs for setting up production units of various categories. Proposals for setting up 45 production units, 9 handloom units and 14 handicrafts units are at various stages of finalisation.

It is proposed to sanction grants for setting up about 80 more units under the socio-economic programme, during 1965-66, attached to voluntary institutions to be selected in consultation with the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

**Industrial Cooperative Societies under the Urban Family Welfare Programme:** The Co-operative Societies at Hyderabad and Vijayawada continued to provide work to about 400 needy women in the production of safety matches. Another Society at Nagpur, manufacturing educational toys and montessori equipment, continued to provide work to other needy women.

**Night Shelters:** During the year 26 Night Shelters have been functioning. Upto the end of December 1964, grants to 19 Shelters have been renewed and proposal with regard to seven are under consideration. Total grant released amounts to Rs. 0.34 lakhs. The Board has decided that the programme may be continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan and its implementation entrusted to suitable voluntary institutions instead of Bharat Sewak Samaj only.

**Holiday Homes:** The scheme of Holiday Homes continued to be very popular. 183 batches of 50 children each have been benefited from grants totalling Rs. 5.37 lakhs made through the State Social Welfare Boards.

**Demonstration Projects of Integrated Child Welfare Services:** Grants amounting to Rs. 10.27 lakhs were sanctioned to eleven projects, upto December 1964, for starting *balwadis*. Three hundred and ten new *balwadis* have been organised in these projects. Sixty more *balwadis* are expected to be sanctioned during the remaining period of the year.

**Training of Child Welfare Workers:** Five short-term and four long-term courses of training of balsevikas were sanctioned during the year. Upto the end of December, 1964 grants involving an amount of Rs. 0.28 lakhs for short-term training course and Rs. 3.61 lakh long-term training were sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 1.21 lakhs was released.

**Production of Pictorial Literature:** In view of the great dearth of pictorial literature for pre-school children, the Board has decided to publish illustrated books for use in pre-schools. An all-India survey of literature already available in the country is being made. It is proposed to select suitable books and manuscripts and print them at a large-scale for use in the *balwadis*.

**Pre-Schools in Urban Areas:** Based on the recommendations of the

Child Care Committee, the Central Board prepared schemes for organising the following types of pre-schools:

- (a) Integrated pre-schools project (urban neighbourhood);
- (b) Balwadis/creches at construction sites of large public works;
- (c) Pre-school projects for children in need of special care; and
- (d) Pre-school projects in children's hospitals.

Upto December 1964, six projects were sanctioned under this scheme and grants amounting to Rs. 55,200 have been sanctioned.

*Border Areas Programmes:* The Welfare Extension Projects started in NEFA, Kalpa, Leh and Lahaul continued to function during the period under review. Besides, one more project in NEFA, three Welfare Extension Projects in the district of Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Uttar Khand in Uttar Pradesh and 20 centres in Kutch and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat were started. Eight new Jeeps were purchased and supplied for use in these projects.

A Gram Sevika training scheme was organised at Baramullah Hospital, Leh, for the workers of the Welfare Extension Project in Jammu and Kashmir. Training for 8 Dais is being organised in Pasighat General Hospital in NEFA.

Building grants to the tune of Rs. 22,800 have been sanctioned to three WEP centres in NEFA.

*Scheme of Assistance for Evaluation and Studies of Welfare Programmes and Project:* The main purpose of the scheme is to obtain up-to-date information about the changing needs in the field of social welfare, to evaluate the effectiveness or otherwise of social welfare programmes being developed in the country and through action-research and pilot projects to initiate new programmes. Grants upto Rs. 10,000 for each project will be given to schools of Social Welfare, University Departments of Social Welfare, research institutions and voluntary agencies primarily engaged in research.

*Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India:* The Project 'Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India' taken up by the Board at the instance and with the assistance of the Planning Commission continued to make satisfactory progress. The manuscript of the Encyclopaedia is likely to be presented to the Commission by the end of March 1965.

Preliminary arrangements for printing and production of the Encyclopaedia have been made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of and at the request of the Planning Commission. It is expected that the full set of the publication would be available during 1965-66.

*Exhibition:* The Board participated in the exhibition held at Durgapur in January 1965.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

There are now 45 Homes/Infirmaries for displaced persons from Pakistan in different States with a population of about 45,000 inmates, 5 Homes having been closed during the course of the last one year. Besides, there are about 1,000 displaced children who are being maintained in 32 children's

institutions in West Bengal and 3000 other displaced persons who are being paid cash doles outside Homes/Infirmaries.

The inmates of Homes and Infirmaries who are entirely dependent on Government for their maintenance get cash doles for food, free accommodation, clothing, lighting, water supply and sanitary arrangements, medical facilities, education for children and facilities for training in different crafts. The total expenditure on their account comes to about Rs. 25 per head per month on an average. Arrangements exist for a thorough screening of the population in Homes and Infirmaries in collaboration with the State Governments concerned from time to time with a view to weeding out the ineligible and dispersing those who become rehabilitable with necessary rehabilitation assistance.

*Rehabilitation assistance to inmates of Homes/Infirmaries and outside doles:* A sizeable number of displaced families from East Pakistan lodged in Homes and Infirmaries or receiving cash doles outside becomes rehabilitated every year due to one or more of the male members of the families attaining maturity or some members having completed training in some trade or craft. They are given financial assistance through the State Governments in the form of loans for house building and business purposes or outright grants for purchase of raw materials and equipment for trade etc.

*Financial provision:* The financial provision proposed for these schemes is given in Table 5.

TABLE 4  
FINANCIAL PROVISIONS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

	<i>Provision for</i> 1964-65 ( <i>Revised</i> )	<i>Provision for</i> 1965-66
Homes/Infirmaries and outside doles for displaced persons from East and West Pakistan	1,13,00,000	1,13,00,000
Loans for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Homes/Infirmaries etc.	26,65,000	38,20,000

#### SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION DIRECTORATE

The main activities of the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate during the year are:

##### *Training-cum-production Centres*

There is a network of 18 such Centres in Delhi and New Delhi for vocational training and economic relief of women and girls. Facilities are provided for training in Tailoring, Embroidery, Soap making, Hosiery, Weaving and Teaching in these crafts. The number of trainees during the year was 968. The wage-earners employed in various crafts numbered 1,358 and an amount of Rs. 6,11,800 was paid to them by way of wages during

the year. The quantum of production work during the year registered an increase of over 50 per cent over that of the preceding year. The production wing of the Centres continued to run on a self-sufficiency basis.

#### *Refugees Handicrafts Shop*

The Refugees Handicrafts Shop located in Connaught place, New Delhi serves as an outlet for the products of the training-cum-production Centres. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,610.60 p.

#### *Kashitirba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi*

It is a Home for the maintenance and care of displaced unattached women and their children. The number of inmates during the year was 300 on an averages.

#### *Payment of Cash Doles*

The Directorate continued to pay monthly cash doles to about 200 destitute displaced persons in Delhi who have not been lodged in any Institutions.

In addition the Directorate also continued to attend to work relating to the 'grant of financial assistance to displaced students' and 'Recovery remission of educational loans granted to displaced students' in Delhi territory.

The following budget provision has been made for the various activities of the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate:

Revised	Estimate	1964-65	Rs. 14,31,400
Budget	Estimate	1965-66	Rs. 16,47,400

### REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

#### *National Centre for the Blind*

During the 15 years the Government of India have set up a number of institutions for the blind at Dehra Dun which taken together are known as National Centre for the Blind. The object of the National Centre is to provide comprehensive and integrated services for the blind.

**Model School for Blind Children:** This residential school for blind children was opened in January 1959. It has at present 68 children (57 boys and 11 girls) on its roll. The school is upto 9th class, every year next higher class will be added till it becomes a full fledged higher secondary school. It generally follows the syllabus prescribed by the normal schools in the State. Boarding, lodging, clothing, etc. are provided free to the students.

**Training Centre for the Adult Blind:** The Centre has accommodation for 150 who are provided free training, boarding, lodging, clothing, medical, barber and dhobi services, etc. In addition each trainee is paid a sum of

Rs. 6 per month as pocket money. Over a thousand blind men have passed out of this centre including persons from Africa, Nepal, and Tibet. The Centre also has a Women's Section which was inaugurated on September 30, 1957. This section has accommodation for 35 trainees who are also trained in trades suitable for women. A Light Engineering Section has been fully established under the supervision of an I.L.O. expert. Three batches, including two during this year, of blind trainees have completed their training in light engineering.

### *Sheltered Workshop*

This was established in June 1954 and at present it employs five trained weavers and five chaircaners who are paid piece work wages. During the year the caners undertook caning work to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 and the various weavers produced woollen goods like blankets, tweeds and shawls worth about Rs. 50,000. The workers are provided invisible subsidy by the Government by way of free furnished accommodation, electricity, a radio, cooking facilities and medical aid. During the coming year it is proposed to expand the workshop by introducing engineering occupations in it.



### MANUFACTURE OF BRAILLE APPLIANCES

This workshop manufactures simple appliances needed for the education of the blind. During the year about Rs. 40,000 worth of braille appliances were supplied to the CARE and about Rs. 4,000 worth of appliances were exported to countries in Africa and Asia.

### CENTRAL BRAILLE PRESS

This is the only major Braille printing press in India to produce Braille literature in Indian languages and has so far produced 190 titles and 55,000 volumes in Hindi, English, Oriya, Sanskrit, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, and Telegu. These include 20 titles and 5,000 volumes produced during the year under review. The press also brings out a quarterly journal in Hindi entitled "Alok".

### NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

The Library started functioning in March, 1963. The library has at present over 8,000 volumes on its shelves and over 450 members from all parts of the country. UNICEF has provided more than 2,000 volumes worth 7,000 dollars during the year. The library issues on an average about 1,000 volumes to its members each year. About a dozen volunteers assisted the library by transcribing books for it.

### *Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad*

The training centre for the adult deaf was established in October 1962 with 30 trainees on roll for training in the following three trades :

- (a) Sheet Metal
- (b) Wiremanship
- (c) Fitting

The first batch of 30 trainees completed course in October 1964. Three more trades viz. carpentry, tailoring and welding have been introduced this year and the number of trainees has been increased to 60. Two or three additional trades are proposed to be introduced during the next year and raise the number of trainees to about 90.

#### *School for Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi*

This school started functioning in the premises of the Kasturba Niketan with effect from November 18, 1964. Provision has been made to train 50 students but the number is likely to be increased to 100. The present strength of students on roll is 30. Out of which 22 are residential.

#### *Training of Teachers of the Handicapped*

The centre at Bombay which was the first to start the training of teachers of the handicapped has this year started its second session. The Centre at Delhi has also started the second session in November. Another training centre at Calcutta started functioning from January, 1965. Setting up of a similar centre in the South is under active consideration.

#### *Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped*

For the placement of trained blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons in the public and private sector nine special employment exchanges have been set up in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh and Kanpur. Two more employment exchanges in Rajasthan and Kerala are likely to be set up during this year. Up till now these exchanges have placed nearly 1,500 persons in jobs. Efforts are being made to set up Special Employment Exchanges so that there is one Exchange in each State by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

#### *Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for the Handicapped*

For developmental activities of the organization for the handicapped grants are given up to 75 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on approved schemes, subject to certain prescribed ceilings.

#### *Scholarships for the Handicapped*

During 1963-64, 172 blind, 117 deaf, and 328 orthopaedically handicapped students were awarded scholarships for their education/training in various trades. The total amount spent on this account comes to Rs. 5.82 lakhs. It is proposed to continue the scholarship scheme in 1965-66.



## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

*The Third Plan*

The Third Plan outlay for the special programme for the welfare of Backward Classes is Rs. 114 crores. The Backward Classes Plan comprises a central sector programme of high priority schemes relating to disabilities requiring intensive countrywide measures over a considerable time, and a state sector programme of pre-matric education, economic uplift, health, housing, etc. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on the Central Sector Schemes, while for State Sector Schemes assistance to the extent of 75 per cent is given for scheme of pre-matric education, and 50 per cent for other schemes.

The Central Sector Schemes for the Scheduled Tribes include (1) Tribal Development Blocks, (2) Co-operation, (4) Tribal Research and Training (4) Tribal Girls' Hostels, and (5) Post-matric Scholarships.

For Scheduled Castes, the Central Sector Schemes are : (1) improvement of the working conditions of persons engaged in unclean occupations, including eradication of the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads; (2) subsidy for housing of sweepers and scavengers and provision of house sites for Scheduled Castes who are engaged in unclean occupations or are landless labourers; (3) Hostels for Harijan Girls; and (4) Post-matric scholarships.

*Fourth Plan*

A working group was set up for the formulation of schemes for the Fourth Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes. This working group has submitted an interim report. The outlay for the programme for the Fourth Plan has since been tentatively fixed at Rs. 205 crores for the five year period, as compared to Rs. 114 crores during the Third Plan.

*Untouchability*

It has been decided to set up a Committee to go into the question of untouchability and suggest ways and means for ensuring that this practice is eradicated with the least possible delay. In addition the Committee will also consider the steps to be taken to raise the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes. Another Committee is also being set up to examine the question of customary rights in scavenging and the legal and other measures necessary to abolish these rights.

## KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

During the year under review, the Khadi Commission continued its activities towards the planning, organization and implementing programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries mainly through the agency of State Boards, Registered Institutions, Cooperative Societies, etc. The important features of the Commission's activities during the year are as under :

- (a) With effect from the April 1, 1964 the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, discontinued the rebate at 20 per cent on retail sale of cotton Khadi and in its place introduced a new scheme known as 'Free Weaving Subsidy'. Under the scheme the subsidy is admissible to the extent of weaving charges on ordinary cloth. The scheme has been approved on an experimental basis for a period of two years in the first instance. Under the new scheme a spinner who produces cotton and spins himself will get cloth almost free. A person who does not produce cotton but spins himself will get cloth approximately at the price of cotton.
- (b) The Commission extended its activities to border areas and to such areas where there is a preponderance of people belonging to weaker sections. Steps were taken to coordinate the developmental activities of the various organizations in the field and special patterns of assistance were also framed in order to meet adequately their problems.
- (c) The Commission decided to widen its circle of consultation in respect of technological improvements and the process of manufacturing implements. Textile Engineers of repute in the country have been consulted about the new models of carding machines, *ambar charkhas* and handlooms and it has been decided to produce them on a standardised basis. An order for the manufacture of 12,000 *Ambar Charkhas* of the latest model has accordingly been placed on the Textools Limited., Coimbatore.

### *Khadi*

The disbursement for promotion of Khadi during the first ten months of the year amounted to Rs. 14.26 crores. During the 12 months period ending March 1964, Khadi worth Rs. 22.15 crores (718.96 lakhs sq. metres) had been produced. The total sale of Khadi (retail sales and supplies to Government against accepted tenders) during the same period amounted to Rs. 22.46 crores.

During the period under review, 73,067 *Ambar Charkhas* were renovated and 1,92,912 Charkhas were reported to be working (upto October 31, 1964).

### *Village Industries*

The disbursement for village industries during the first ten months of the year amounted to Rs. 3.91 crores. Besides, Rs. 3.07 lakhs and Rs. 4.12 lakhs were disbursed for the Intensive Area Scheme and Gramodyog Sales Depots respectively. The figures for the production and sales of various village industries are not yet available. However, according to the reports so far available the production and sales during 1963-64 were of the order of Rs. 27.96 and 22.78 crores, respectively.

### *Employment*

During the year 1963-64, the traditional and Ambar Khadi provided employment to about 2,34,900 (full time) and 16,25,000 (part time) persons while the village industries created employment opportunities to about 4,62,873 (full time) 2,58,787 (part time) persons and 11,490 casual workers.

### *Training*

During the year under review, the emphasis continued to be on consolidation and reorganization of the various programmes. A sizeable increase from 229 in 1963-64 to 326 in 1964-65 in the number of Extension Officers (Industrie) was the principal feature of the period. This was the result of resuming training in all the 5 Mahavidyalayas during the year. All the 11 regional Vidyalyayas which were functioning in the previous years were continued. They trained 281 Khadi Gramodyog Karyakartas. Under the salesmanship training scheme, 88 candidates were admitted for training during the same period, while 42 staff members completed training under the staff training course. Under the Ambar Charkha programme, 4,412 spinners were trained.

## HANDICRAFTS

During the period under review, the All-India Handicrafts Board made further efforts in various directions for the development of handicrafts industries. The Board continued to maintain close and active contact with the State Governments with a view to rendering them advice, technical assistance and other facilities for accelerating and improving the programme of development of handicrafts.

### *Planning and Research*

During the period under review field studies in respect of 17 surveys were completed and on the basis of this, 14 survey reports were brought out. The data of an All-India wage survey of handicrafts industries at 114 centres conducted with a view to studying the comparative wage rates in different crafts were processed and tabulated.

### *Design Development*

The four Regional Design Development Centres produced 719 designs in wood, ivory, sheet metal and casting, stone, horn and shell and table mat etc. The percentage of commercial acceptance of designs developed by the centre was as high as 68 per cent. A few mobile exhibitions of samples developed by the Centres were organised at several craft centres which aroused interest among the marketing agencies and emporia.

### *Pilot Centres*

During the period under review, 12 such centres were functioning. Production and sales in the Pilot Development Centres amounted to Rs.

Rs. 89,816 and Rs. 92,893 respectively. 133 candidates completed their training and another 75 are being trained. The Centres conduct research work. During the period under review, research was conducted on : (a) "Sawdust Gottuvadyam", (b) Jackwood Guitar, (c) Vichitra Veena, (d) manufacture of paper from waste pine fibre and (e) palm stem fibre for painted chicks. Besides, 14 original creative functioning designs in pottery were completed.

### *Export Promotion*

The total exports of handicrafts during January-September, 1964 amounted to Rs. 1949.99 lakhs, which works out to Rs. 217 lakhs per month as compared to Rs. 208.99 lakhs per month for the corresponding period in 1963. Important items of exports were precious and semi-precious stones, woollen carpets, rugs and druggets, art metalware and hand-printed textiles. Malaysia, U.K., U.S.A., Hongkong, Canada, Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Kuwait and West Germany were the main buyers of Indian Handicrafts.

### *Training Programmes*

During the period under review, 137 persons have been trained in Co-operatives. A training centre in the production of 14 carat gold jewellery has been set up at Bangalore. A training course in Management of Emporia and Salesmanship commenced from November 1964 in which trainees from Nepal, Ceylon and U.A.R. received training. The Crafts Museum was enriched by the acquisition of 320 new exhibits and the total collection now exceeds 13,000 rare objects of Indian and Foreign craftsmanship.

### *General*

Intensive efforts were made to get the Central Financing Agency schemes introduced in various States. So far, the scheme has been introduced in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Pondicherry.

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## STEEL AND MINES

IN 1951, India produced 1.5 million tonnes of saleable pig iron and 0.9 million tonnes of finished steel. Imports stood at about 177,000 tonnes. This production was from the then existing three steel plants, viz., the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur; the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur; and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. Since then, however, India has taken rapid strides towards increasing the production of this key commodity, and at present we have in commission three Public Sector Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur besides the two private sector plants of Tata Iron and Steel Company, and the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Negotiations have also been completed for the establishment of a Fourth Public Sector Plant at Bokaro which is expected to go into production in 1970-71.

As a result of this increase we produced during the year 1964, finished steel to the extent of 4,341,506 tonnes and saleable pig iron- 1,125,349 tonnes. However, even this increased capacity was not considered sufficient for the ever growing demand of the country and with the increasing tempo of industrialisation it became clear to the Planners that steel being the very base of a strong economy, it was inevitable to effect a large expansion of this key industry in the country.

The Planners, therefore, gave steel an important place in the Five Year Plan. The task set before the country, at present is to expand the steel industry to produce, at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, as much as 16.5 M. tonnes of steel ingots to give 14 to 14.5 m. tonnes of finished steel and 4 M. tonnes of foundry grade pig iron. Besides, it is also aimed to produce 0.5 million tonnes of rolled tool, alloy and Special Steels.

A brief description showing the present capacity of the different steel plants, and also the expansion proposed to be made in their production is given below.

## ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

The Rourkela Steel Plant is an integrated iron and steel works with a capacity of one million tonnes of ingot steel per annum. The total cost of the project including the steel plant proper, township and other ancillaries amount to Rs. 2,331.97 million inclusive of a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1,384.91 million.

The production achieved during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and likely to be attained during 1964-65 is given in Table 1 :

T A B L E  
STEEL PRODUCTION AT ROURKELA  
(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pig Iron</i>	<i>Steel Ingot</i>	<i>Finished Steel</i>
1961-62	433,895	353,600	213,760
1962-63	731,900	701,700	489,900
1963-64	826,656	800,059	566,318
1964-65 (estimated)	988,000	1,000,000	720,000

The Plant is currently being expanded to a capacity of 1.8 million tonnes of ingot steel per year. The expansion envisages the development of the existing in-built capacity provided in the million tonne plant and also the setting up of new units. The Project Report for the expansion of the Plant was prepared by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited who are also Technical Consultants for the expansion programme. The cost of the expansion programme is estimated at Rs. 1,372 million inclusive of a foreign exchange component of Rs. 624 million. A major portion of the foreign exchange cost will be met from the West German Credit of DM 400 million. The expansion is likely to be completed by 1966-67. The plant is being increasingly run and maintained by Indian personnel. Preliminary studies regarding the further expansion of this Plant during the Fourth Plan show that it can be expanded from 1.8 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes per annum.

#### BHILAI STEEL PLANT

The Bhilai Steel Plant is an integrated iron and steel works with a capacity of one million tonnes of ingot steel per annum. The total cost of the project including the steel plant proper, the township and other ancillaries is about Rs. 2,023 millions with a foreign exchange element of about Rs. 979.8 million.

The production achieved during 1961-62 1962-63 and 1963-64 and likely to be attained during 1964-65 is given in Table 2 :

TABLE 2  
STEEL PRODUCTION AT BHILAI

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pig Iron</i>	<i>Steel Ingots</i>	<i>Finished Steel</i>
1961-62	1,013,585	788,741	353,929
1962-63	1,182,122	1,059,808	655,155
1963-64	1,296,665	1,142,742	657,780
1964-65 (estimated)	1,317,012	1,144,950	659,510



The Bhilai Steel Plant has been employing Russian technicians for operation, maintenance, training of Indian personnel and for work on the expansion programme. The number of foreign personnel is being progressively reduced as the Indian counterparts are able to take over responsibilities. This Plant is also being expanded to produce more steel and the product-mix for the one million tonne stage and after expansion to the 2.5 million tonnes stage is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
PRODUCT-MIX BHILAI STEEL PLANT  
(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Product</i>					<i>Present Production</i>	<i>Production after expansion</i>
1					2	3
Rails	..	..	..	..	110,000	500,000
Heavy Structural Sections	..	..	..	..	284,000	250,000
Sleeper Bar and Crossing Sleepers	..	..	..	..	90,000	—
Merchant Sections	..	..	..	..	136,000	500,000
Wire Rods	..	..	..	..	—	300,000
Billets	..	..	..	..	150,000	400,000
Total	..	..	..	..	770,000	1,950,000
Pig Iron for Sale	..	..	..	..	300,000	300,000

The expansion programme is progressing satisfactorily. The cost of expansion is estimated at Rs. 1,772 million with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 680 million. The expression of the plant beyond the 2.5 million tonnes to approximately 3.5/4 million tonnes of steel ingots within the Fourth Year Five Plan is under consideration. As there has been an acute shortage of Pig Iron in the country at present, it has been decided to instal, as the first stage of expansion, the iron making facilities during the Third Plan itself. The following units will comprise this expansion scheme:

- (i) The installation of the Sixth Blast Furnace of 1719 M<sup>3</sup> capacity per day.
- (ii) Seventh Coke Oven Battery and Fourth Sinter Plant together with the the required services and ancillary facilities.

#### DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

The Durgapur Steel Plant has at present a capacity of one million ingot tonnes of steel per annum and 360,000 tonnes of pig iron for sale/foundry use. The total cost of the project including the steel plant proper, township and other ancillaries amounts to about Rs. 2,052 million with a foreign exchange element of about Rs. 990 million.

The production achieved during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and likely to be attained during 1964-65 is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4  
STEEL PRODUCTION AT DURGAPUR  
(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pig Iron</i>	<i>Steel Ingots</i>	<i>Finished Steel</i>
1961-62	728,024	462,500	371,723
1962-63	1,056,300	731,000	489,710
1963-64	1,301,584	972,386	721,415
1964-65	1,338,000	1,000,000	802,000

The plant is being expanded from 1 million to 1.6 million tonnes of ingot steel per annum during the Third Plan. The cost of expansion is estimated at Rs. 690 million and the estimates are at present under examination by Hindustan Steel Limited. The foreign exchange cost of expansion is to be met out of the credit of £ 22 million advanced by the United Kingdom Government. The expansion programme is progressing satisfactorily and is expected to be completed by about the end of 1966.

#### MYSORE IRON AND STEEL LIMITED

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works which has a capacity of 45,000 ingot tonnes of steel per annum, is currently being expanded to 100,000 tonnes per annum. The Plant is being converted into Alloy and Special Steel Project with a capacity of 105,000 ingot tonnes of alloy steel per annum which will be rolled into 770,000 tonnes of finished products. A technical collaboration agreement has been concluded with Messrs Bohler of Austria. This Plant produces about 85,000-90,000 tonnes of pig iron per annum which is sufficient to meet the current requirement of steel making and of the captive foundry. It is proposed to expand their pig iron capacity by 100,000-120,000 tonnes per annum by setting up of 400 tonne or alternatively two 200-tonne electric pig iron furnaces. Messrs. Demag of West Germany are to supply the main equipment and ancillaries.

#### BOKARO STEEL PLANT

In May 1964, the Government of USSR agreed to finance the first stage of the integrated Bokaro Steel Plant. Negotiations were held with the USSR Government about the scope of such assistance and our keenness to complete the project on a priority basis was emphasised. The USSR Government appreciated our anxiety to complete the Project with the utmost expedition, and a team of Soviet specialists headed by the Director of 'Gipromez'

came to India in August 1964 for an on-the-spot study of the project, and further technical discussions with the Indian authorities. The team left for USSR after signing the project assignment with Bokaro Steel Limited on October 13, 1964. The project assignment is the basis on which the Soviet design organisation 'Gipromez' will prepare the detailed project report.

An Indo-Soviet Agreement was signed on January 25, 1965 between the Government of India and the Government of USSR for cooperation in the construction of an integrated iron and steel works at Bokaro. The Agreement provides for the construction of a modern steel works at Bokaro, with a capacity of 1.5 to 2 million tonnes with provision for expansion to 4 million tonnes.

The Government of USSR is giving a credit upto 190 million rouble (about Rs. 100.5 crores) for the purpose of meeting the foreign exchange cost of the Plant. The Agreement also stipulates that the Soviet Organisations are to supply such equipment as is not available in India during the period 1966-1969. The commission of the plant early in 1970 will contribute in a significant manner towards meeting the capacity target of 16.5 million tonnes set for the steel industry in the Fourth Plan period.

#### PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

The Fourth Plan development programme for iron and steel is being formulated. The capacity targets for 1970-71, are 16.5 million tonnes of steel ingots with a production target of 14 to 14.5 million tonnes; 4 million tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and 0.5 million tonnes of rolled tool, alloy and special steels.

To achieve the capacity for steel, it has been decided to expand the existing steelworks both in the public and private sectors to the extent feasible. It is considered that from a total capacity of 8.9 million tonnes in the Third Plan period, they may be expanded to a total capacity of 13.5 million tonnes in the Fourth Plan period. To meet the balance of the requirements it is proposed to set up at least one new steelworks in addition to Bokaro. Depending on the availability of resources, one of the new steelworks may be constructed only upto pig iron stage, and thus serve as a base for further development in steel in the Fifth Plan period.

In the development programme for steel, efforts would be made to meet the requirements of plants and equipments from indigenous sources to the maximum extent possible.

#### MINES AND METALS

The Department of Mines and Metals came into existence with effect from the November 21, 1963 under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (now Ministry of Steel and Mines). This Department has been allotted the work pertaining to the Coal and Mines Divisions of the erstwhile

Ministry of Mines and Fuel as also the subject of Metals dealt with previously by the Ministry of Industry. The work relating to Non-ferrous Metals Control Order has also been transferred to this Department with effect from the July 1, 1964 from the Directorate General of Technical Development.

### COAL

CONTROL OVER production, distribution, movement and prices of coal was continued during the year 1964. The control over the distribution of soft coke and coals of Grade II and below (except from Assam Coalfields) was, however, relaxed from July 1964.

*Overall Production :* The total production of coal (excluding lignite) in the year 1963-64 was 65.13 million tonnes as against 63.45 million tonnes during the preceding year. The production during 1964-65 is expected to be of the order of 62.6 million tonnes. The production during the calendar year 1964 was 62.42 million tonnes.

*Transport Position :* The transport position showed considerable improvement during the year and demand from all important consumers were met. The daily average loading in West Bengal and Bihar fields during 1964, was 5331 wagons per day as compared to 5625 wagons in the year 1963. In the outlying fields, the daily average loading was 1345 wagons a day as against 1411 wagons in the year 1963.

*Despatches :* The total despatches of coal (excluding lignite) by rail were 50.1 million tonnes during 1964 as against 53.2 million tonnes moved during 1963. In addition thereto, 6.56 million tonnes of coal were despatched by means other than rail during 1964 as against 5.8 million tonnes during 1963.

The fall in production and despatches during the current year has been due to a slackening in the demand for coal. Certain consumers have switched over to sources of energy other than coal. Examples are dieselisation by the railways and installation of oil burning equipment in certain cement factories. Moreover, in the case of steel plants consumption of coking coal per unit of output has declined.

*Exports :* Exports during 1964 were about 1.2 million tonnes as against 1.1 million tonnes during 1963.

### NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Production during the year 1963-64, was 9.01 million tonnes. Production during the year 1964-65, is 8.25 million tonnes. The Corporation have reviewed their production programme in relation to coal demand and they expect to produce, during the year 1965-66, a quantity of 11.8 million tonnes.

New projects which were taken up for development during the Third plan and where coal production also commenced, though not on a commercial scale, were the following :

## A. COKING COAL

*Bihar* : Chalkari

## B. NON-COKING COAL

*Bihar* : Argada  
*Orissa* : Nandira  
*Madhya Pradesh* : 1. Duman Hills  
                           2. Sonawani  
                           3. Bisrampur  
                           4. Jamuna  
                           5. Bijuri  
                           6. Manikpur  
                           7. Banki  
                           8. Surakachhar  
                           9. Patherkhera  
                           10. Katkona.

However, because of the slackening of the demand for coal, production has been suspended in Bijuri, Katkona and Nandira. For the same reason development of the following three projects, work on which had been started, has been deferred :

Bhaskarpara (M.P.)  
 Jamuna (M.P.—Excavation Section)  
 Singrauli I (M.P.)

Other new mines under development at present are the following :

*Coking coal* : Sudamdih Bihar  
                           Monidih Bihar

*Non-coking coal* : Umrer—Maharashtra, Silewara (Kamptee)  
                           —Maharashtra.

*Coal Washeries* : The only washery operating during the year was the Kargil Washery. The output of washed coal from this Plant during 1964-65 was 11,97,078 tonnes.

The progress made by the Corporation in regard to setting up of new washeries during the year under report is given below :

- (i) *Kargil Expansion* : Civil work and fabrication of steel structuring are progressing. All machinery required for the purpose has already been shipped. Indigenous equipment is being procured. The expansion programme is expected to be completed before the end of 1965.
- (ii) *Kathara Washery* : Work on the Kathara Washery which is being set up with Russian collaboration is progressing satisfactorily. The washery is expected to be commissioned in July 1966 as scheduled.

- (iii) *Gidi Washery* : This washery is being set up with Polish collaboration. Considerable progress has been made and the washery is expected to be commissioned in May 1966 according to schedule.
- (iv) *Sawang Washery* : The Sawang Washery Project has been approved by Government. Work on this project is expected to start shortly.

*Training* : The five Mining Training Schools of the Corporation continued to function satisfactorily during the year under report. The Corporation has decided to make over two of the existing Mining Training Schools at Bhurkunda and Kurasia to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment to be run as Mine Mechanisation Training Institute. The annual expenditure for running these two Institutes will be borne by the Government of India.

During the year 1964, 39 Fitters, 36 Sirdars and 21 Assistant Surveyors passed out from the Mining Training School of the National Coal Development Corporation and all of them have been suitably absorbed in the collieries of the Corporation.

*Civil Construction and Water Supply* : During the year under review, the Coal Handling Plants at Korea and Sayal 'D' were completed. Construction of Coal Handling plants is in progress at Banki, Surakachhar, Gidi 'C' Bachra, Bisrampur, South Balanda and another at Sayal 'D'.

Construction of a sand gathering plant and a 7-1/2 mile metre gauge railway line progressed satisfactorily at Banki and Surakachhar Mines in Korba coalfields of Madhya Pradesh.

Permanent water supply schemes were completed at Korea and Kathara Collieries. Two large and comprehensive water supply schemes, one for Kargali-Bokaro area, and the other for the Karanpura Group of mines, are nearing completion. In addition, permanent water supply schemes are under execution for Bisrampur, Korba, Banki and Surakachhar, Umrer and for Kathara Washery.

*Medical Facilities* : The Corporation established five additional hospitals raising the total number to 33, in addition to 20 sectional dispensaries reported last year. The total number of beds in the various hospitals of the Corporation is 383.

The Medical Department of the Corporation consists of 74 qualified doctors (including lady doctors) and 300 ancillary staff.

X-ray plants have been installed at Talcher (Orissa), Kurasia (M.P.) and Bhurkunda, Ranchi, and Giridih (Bihar).

*Miners' Quarters* : 500 Miners' quarters and 200 cheap houses have been completed up to December 1964 thereby raising the total to 16,279 in case of miners' quarters and 1175 for cheap houses. In addition a total of 4,137 quarters for employees have been constructed in the collieries since the inception of the Corporation. More miners' quarters are currently under construction.

*Welfare :* Besides the statutory welfare measures, the Corporation has provided other amenities in the nature of Primary and Middle Schools, Club, and Institutes, educational-cum-recreational facilities, Consumers' Co-operative Stores and Co-operative Credit Societies. In order to take the children of the employees to schools, arrangements for conveyance have been made at nominal charges. The Clubs the Institutes and the Co-operative Societies were granted financial assistance from the Corporation's funds. The Corporation also provided financial assistance to some of the High Schools running in the Colliery areas, such as Kargil-Bokaro, Giridih and Bhurkunda. Joint Management Councils were constituted in nine of the Corporation's Collieries and other establishments, viz., Argada, Sayal, Bachra, Talcher, Deullbera, Gidi 'A', Kathara, Sudamdih and Barkakana Workshop. Arrangement also exists to provide funds to the Joint Management Councils for utilisation in minor capital works such as drainage, sanitation and other welfare measures.

*Re-organisation and De-centralisation of the National Coal Development Corporation :* The number of areas has been reduced from seven to five. Nagpur area was abolished and Giridih Area has been downgraded and put in charge of a Deputy Chief Mining Engineer designated as Additional Area General Manager.

#### *Foreign Collaboration*

(a) *Polish Collaboration :* Work of sinking shafts for the deep mines at Sudamdih and Monidih in Central Jharia progressed satisfactorily. Preliminary data for considering the feasibility of two more mines in the same region at Kapuria and Talgoria were forwarded to the Polish Collaboration. Feasibility report in respect of Kapuria has been received and the one in respect of Talgoria is expected to be received shortly. Preliminary steps, such as collection of necessary bore-hole data in respect of the remaining mines to be developed with Polish Collaboration are being taken.

(b) *U. K. Collaboration :* Out of the three mines for coking coal in Bokaro coalfields in Bihar, project report for the first mine "Asnapani" was received from the National Coal Board of U.K. in May 1964. It was discussed between the National Coal Board and the National Coal Development Corporation experts at Ranchi. This project is expected to give 0.75 million tonnes of coking coal per year. Broad agreement was reached on matters relating to management, training of Indian personnel in U.K. and housing of British experts at site. Subject of approval of the Project by the Government, the work on the mine is expected to commence by about October, 1965.

The project report for the second mine is under preparation. Geological data for the third mine are expected to be furnished by National Coal Development Corporation to National Coal Board shortly.

(c) *French Collaboration :* Preparatory action to start the experiment on development of thick seams at Gidi in Karanpura coalfields by the

"caving" method is in progress. Major part of the equipment to be imported from France has been received at site.

(d) *Russian Collaboration* : In accordance with an Agreement executed in December 1957 between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. two underground mines at Banki and Surakachar, an open cast mine at Manikpur and a Central Workshop are to be constructed in Korba area of Madhya Pradesh. The work at these projects is expected to be completed in 1966.

*Machinery and Equipment* : The total value of plant and machinery ordered by the Corporation upto the end of November 1964 was Rs. 45.97 crores. Out of this, equipment worth Rs. 41.25 crores has been received.

*Stores* : In addition to the Central Stores at Barakakana which continues to function as a main store holding depot of the Corporation for spare parts and consumable stores, Regional Stores at Korba, Bistrampur, Kargil and Bhurkunda are being set up.

#### SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY

THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY was allotted a target of 5.74 million tonnes by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. As a result of the assessment of demand made recently, it now transpires that the production from the above group of collieries as in the year 1965-66 may be about 4 million tonnes.

During the year 1963-64, the Company produced 3.47 million tonnes as against 3.23 million tonnes in the year 1962-63.

In order to achieve the production target, six new mines went into commercial production. More mines are under development.

*Sales* : Sales during the year under review amounted to Rs. 936 lakhs approximately as against Rs. 860 lakhs of the corresponding period in the previous year representing an increase of 8.9 per cent.

*Financial Results* : The net profit (subject to taxation) was Rs. 75.50 lakhs after charging depreciation and interest on fixed loans. The return on capital employed (share capital, Reserve and long-term loans) was 8.77 per cent.

#### AMALGAMATION OF COLLIERIES

The Committee set up by the Government in August 1958 to promote amalgamation of collieries and adjustment of boundaries continued examination of the proposals for amalgamation of collieries during the year. The total number of proposals approved so far by the Committee is 54. Actual amalgamation has taken place in 35 cases.

#### INCENTIVE TO COAL INDUSTRY

With a view to providing incentive to the Coal Industry for making investment in coal, the import duty on certain items of equipment and machinery was reduced from October 17, 1964.



## COAL BOARD

The Coal Board is a statutory body set up under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. The important functions of the Coal Board are the promotion of measures for safety in coal mines and conservation of coal resources.

The expenditure of the Board is met out of a fund known as the Coal Mines Safety and Conservation Fund created from the receipt of excise duty levied on all despatches of coal and coke. The present rates of this excise duty are:

	Rs. per ton
(a) on all coals and soft coke . . . . .	1.68
(b) on hard coke . . . . .	2.52

*Stowing* : Extending assistance to collieries for stowing continues to be the main responsibility of the Board in pursuance of its statutory function to promote conservation and safety in coal mines. Cost on stowing operations undertaken by the collieries is reimbursed in full subject to a ceiling. The payment made during the year 1963-64 as compared with the previous year are as follows :

	PAYMENTS	
	1963-64	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Stowing for conservation	99,70,265	1,59,10,038
Stowing for safety	90,44,618	51,90,190
	<hr/> 2,90,14,883	<hr/> 2,11,00,228

*Assistance in hard cases* : The scheme for the grant of special assistance to collieries handicapped by various adverse factors which was brought into force from September 1, 1960, as a result of the recommendations made by the Coal Price Revision Committee, continued to be in operation. At present, six adverse factors, namely, gassiness, depth of shaft, inclination of seams, thinness of seams, high pumping cost and high transport cost from pithead to rail head have been prescribed as qualifying for assistance and the rate of assistance for each factor has been specified. The scheme is applicable to coking coals of Grade A to H and non-coking coals of selected grades and Grade I, except in regard to the element on 'high transportation cost' for which all grades of coal are eligible. Further, the scheme has been extended to Grade II and III coals won from thin seams in the Madhya Pradesh State. The total amount of assistance during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 160 lakhs as against Rs. 132 lakhs paid during, 1962-63.

*Central Ropeway Scheme* : The Coal Board has taken up the installation of five aerial ropeways in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields for the purpose of transportation of sand from rivers Damodar and Adjoy to selected coal mines with a view to augmenting the output of coal, as also to ensuring conservation of high grade coking and non-coking coals. With the commis-

sioning of these ropeways, it is expected that the output of coking coal and superior grades of non-coking coal will increase by about 5.00 million tonnes per annum.

The first ropeway, known as area D ropeway, in Jharia coalfield has made considerable progress and is expected to be commissioned by the end of July 1965.

Contract for installation of three other ropeways in Jambad-Kajora area was awarded in December 1962. The Civil Engineering Work on installation has been taken up and fabrication has begun. The ropeways are scheduled to be completed by about March 1966.

The Loan Agreement for financing the fifth ropeway, known as 'F' ropeway was concluded between the Government of India and the Agency for International Development authorities on October 21, 1963. Agreement for the installation of this ropeway was signed between the Coal Board and the Inter-State Equipment Corporation of U.S.A. on February 28, 1964. Designing work is in progress. This ropeway is scheduled to be completed by about October 1966.

*Grading and sampling :* Grading and sampling of coal is one of the important functions of the Coal Board. The recommendations of the Technical Committee of Experts set up to report on the revised procedure of sampling and grading have been accepted in respect of sampling. Coal Board is taking the necessary steps to implement the decision. The recommendations with regard to grading which contemplate that coal should be graded on the basis of calorific value, are under consideration.

*Protective Works :* These works are undertaken by the Board for the prevention of the spread of fire in a mine or inundation of mines with water for from an area adjacent to it, or for the prevention of the outbreak of fire or flooding. Broadly such protective works fall into two main categories : (1) those which are carried out by collieries themselves for which assistance is paid by the Board ; and (2) those which are undertaken directly by the Board for execution under its own supervision. The works which are undertaken by the Board are :

- (a) Blanketing with incombustible material.
- (b) Filling up of subsidences.
- (c) Cutting of isolation trenches.
- (d) Construction of dams.
- (e) Artificial barriers.

The expenditure incurred by the Board on these works during 1963-64 was Rs. 20,49,337 as against Rs. 15,67,982 during 1962-63.

#### FOURTH PLAN

During the year, the Fourth Plan requirements for coal were assessed in consultation with the sponsoring authorities. According to the Fourth

Plan Memorandum approved by the National Development Council, 125 million tonnes of coal will be needed by 1970-71. The Coal Programme in all its aspects is, however, still under the consideration of the Government.

### LIGNITE

THE INTEGRATED Neyveli Lignite Project, which, was originally sanctioned as a Second Plan Scheme, envisaged the mining of 3.56 million tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows :

- 1.52 million tonnes .. 250MW of thermal power in a thermal power station with 5 units of 50 MW each.
- 0.52 million tonnes .. 1,54,000 tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilizers in the form of Urea.
- 1.52 million tonnes .. 3,86,000 tonnes of carbonised lignite briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

Apart from this, a Clay Washing scheme for the production of 6,000 tonnes per annum of washed white clay from out of the clay, which is being removed as a part of the overburden during earthmoving operations, had also been sanctioned.

The Integrated Project recorded further progress during the year 1964-65. The position in respect of the various constituent schemes of the Integrated Project is indicated in the following paragraphs.

*Mining Scheme :* Earthmoving operations were continued in the first mine cut with the help of the conventional as well as specialised mining machinery, consisting of four Bucket Wheel Excavators, three Spreaders and requisite Belt Conveyors. The lignite seam was exposed in August 1961 and up to November 23, 1964, about 2.6 million tonnes of lignite had been mined. At present, mining of lignite is restricted to the requirements of the 250 MW power station only, as the other two component schemes, viz., the Fertilizer and the Briquetting and Carbonisation schemes, have not commenced operation. Lignite is expected to be mined at the target rate of 3.56 million tonnes early in 1966, when these two lignite-consuming schemes also commence full production.

Under the Third Plan expansion programme, the output of lignite is to be increased to 5.5 million tonnes of lignite to facilitate expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station from 250 MW to 400 MW. It is proposed to further increase the mine output to 6.3 million tonnes, during the Fourth Plan period with a view to further expand the thermal station to 600 MW.

*Thermal Power Station :* The first four units of the Power Station were commissioned in June, 1962, January 1963, July 1963 and October, 1963 respectively. The fifth unit was commissioned on April 29, 1964 since when the entire 250 MW power station is in operation.

As part of the Third Plan expansion programme, the capacity of the Power Station will be increased from 250 MW to 400 MW, by the addition of one more 50 MW and one 100 MW units. Contracts for the supply of equipment for this expansion were concluded between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the Soviet organisation, Messrs. Technopromexport, Moscow, in March 1964. Civil works relating to this expansion are in progress. A major portion of the equipment for the sixth Unit has been received and erection was commenced in October 1964. The Unit is expected to be commissioned during the second quarter of 1965.

As already stated, it is proposed to increase the capacity of the Power Station from 400 to 600 MW during the Fourth Plan.

*Fertilizer Scheme :* Erection work is in progress. The Plant is expected to go in to full production by February, 1966.

*Briquetting and Carbonization Scheme :* The Plant is scheduled to commence full production by end of 1965 or beginning of 1966, after test and trial runs.

*Clay Washing Scheme :* The Plant is in regular operation since December 1961. Up to November 23, 1964 a quantity of 7,702 tonnes of washed clay had been produced. The Neyveli washed clay is being sold to industries engaged in the manufacture of sanitary and porcelain wares.

*Training Schemes :* Short-term and full-term course for training of Artisan Apprentices, in accordance with the scheme prescribed under the Apprentices Act, 1961, is in progress. Under another scheme, introduced during the year, the Corporation recruit first class and high second class degree holders in Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Instrument Engineering and also first class Diploma holders in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, give them necessary training for a prescribed period and, on successful completion of the training, give them suitable appointments if vacancies exist. There is another scheme for imparting training in Instrument Mechanics' trade to employees of the Corporation, outside office hours.

*Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation :* The Corporation have been implementing this scheme for rehabilitation of persons displaced by acquisition of land. So far, 1,652 house sites have been allotted in the three rehabilitation colonies set up.

*Township :* The number of quarters completed up to the end of September 1964 was 8,560 representing the total number of residential buildings required for the Second Plan Schemes of the Integrated Project. Construction of about 650 quarters required for the expansion schemes is in progress.

*Amenities to workers :* The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Employees' Co-operative Stores continued to cater satisfactorily to the household requirements of the project staff. Its activities include running of Industrial and Staff Canteens, Petrol Pump-cum-Service Station, Firewood and Kerosene Depots, Flour Mills, Textile shops, a Pharmacy, a Dairy Farm and a Cinema House. Night classes to coach employees of the Corporation for the S.S.L.C.

and Matriculation Examination and also for the Hindi Examinations conducted by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha were continued. The Neyveli Library had at the end of the year 1963-64, 10,502 volumes in English, Tamil, Hindi, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. About 1,600 more books were acquired during 1964-65 (up to end of November, 1964). There are two Reading Rooms in the township.

*Education :* During the year 1964-65, two new Elementary Schools with Standards I to V were opened. This brings the total number of schools run by the Corporation to 13, as detailed below :

High School .. .. .	2 (One for Boys and one for Girls).
Middle school .. .. .	1
Integrated Elementary Schools with Standards I to VIII	4
Elementary Schools with Standards I to V .. .. .	6
	<hr/> 13

The strength of the pupils studying in the Project schools has increased from 4,630 to 6,268 during the year.

Besides, two Nursery schools and an Elementary School run by the Neyveli Ladies' Club with grant-in-aid from the Corporation are also functioning.

#### MINES AND MINERALS

*Production of important minerals :* The production of some of the important minerals during the year compared with the previous two years is given in Table 5.

TABLE 5  
PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT MINERALS

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1962-63	1963-64	April 1963 to April 1964 to	
				February 1964	February 1965
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)
Iron ore ..	'000 tonnes	19,730	20,315	16,962	17,037
Manganese ore ..	'000 tonnes	1,835	1,235	1,074	1,181
Copper ore ..	'000 tonnes	494	472	434	438
Lead concentrates ..	Tonnes	7,358	5,165	4,713	5,736
Zinc Concentrates ..	Tonnes	11,031	9,900	9,047	10,011
Gold ..	Kilograms	4,837	4,336	3,930	4,230

The production of all the above minerals increased during the period April 1964 to February 1965 as compared to the production in the corresponding period of 1963-64.

### NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The progress of the various projects under the Corporation as at the end of December 1964 was as follows :

#### (a) Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

The construction of this project was completed in 1963 and the trial runs started on August 6, 1963. Production on a limited scale commenced in April 1964 to supply 3.5 lakh tons of iron ore for export to Japan.

#### (b) Panna Diamond Mining Project

The first auction of the diamonds recovered from Panna area by the Corporation during prospecting operations was held in March 1964; in all 1,397 diamonds weighing 813.15 carats were sold fetching a total sum of Rs. 3.63 lakhs. The second auction of diamonds numbering 3,386 and weighing 1,299.49 carats was held from January 25, to February 9, 1965 and fetched a price of Rs. 4.41 lakhs.

### MANGANESE ORE (INDIA) LIMITED, NAGPUR

The work of the Company proceeded satisfactorily during the year and there was a substantial increase in production, shipment and local sales as compared with the previous year. The comparative figures for the year 1963 and 1964 are given below :

	1963	1964
Production ..	1,85,643	3,15,211 tonnes
Shipment ..	84,946	1,63,239 tonnes
Local sales ..	62,619	95,878 tonnes

### INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

The Indian Bureau of Mines continued its activities in the field of mineral exploration, inspection of mines, ore beneficiation and analytical investigation as also compilation and publication of mineral statistics and correlated publications. It also rendered technical advice on various problems of mines, minerals and mineral based industries to Government and private agencies.

### MINES CONTROL AND CONSERVATION OF MINERALS

During the period under review, 1,349 mines were inspected in both the Northern and Southern Regions with a view to ensuring proper and scientific development of the mines and mineral deposits, conservation of minerals by avoiding wastage, utilisation of improved methods of mining etc.

### GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Regional geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 and smaller scales was carried out over an area of 18353 sq. km. in all the States of the country. Besides,

traverse mapping, reconnaissance survey and underground mapping were also carried out. Large-scale mapping of 3149.62 sq. km. was carried out in various mineralised belts of the country. A total of 39478 m. were drilled in connection with the investigation of coal, iron ore, limestone, lead-zinc, copper and other minerals.

#### INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The XXII Session of the International Geological Congress was held between December 14-22, 1964 and more than 2,000 members attended the Session. 380 papers were read at the Sectional Meetings. The burden of organising the Congress was borne by the Organising Committee constituted by the Government and the Geological Survey of India.

#### PROGRESS IN THE USE OF HINDI

Under the scheme of Hindi Teaching organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, 370 staff members of the Geological Survey of India attended the classes at Central Headquarters including Eastern Regional office during the year. Out of them 39 persons have passed Pragma Examination and 61 Praveen Examination.

The Department received 125 communications in Hindi out of which 6 were replied to in Hindi. Most of these communications were leave applications received from the Geological Survey of India staff which did not call for any reply.

#### METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES—NON-FERROUS METALS

##### *Aluminium*

Aluminium is the only non-ferrous metal, for the production of which, adequate ore reserves are available in the country. Present annual demand for the metal is estimated at about 1,00,000 tonnes which will increase to 1,16,000 tonnes and 2,40,000 tonnes by the end of the Third and Fourth Plans respectively. Present installed capacity for aluminium is 53,000 tonnes per annum and actual production during 1964 is estimated at about 56,000 tonnes per annum. A further capacity of about 25,000 tonnes and 35,000 tonnes respectively are expected to be added during 1965 and 1966 respectively. Implementation of further proposals from the private sector already approved would account for further capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum. In addition the Government are also taking steps for the implementation of a new aluminium smelter in the Koyna area of Maharashtra with an initial capacity of 25,000 tonnes to be expanded to 50,000 tonnes and a 1,20,000 tonnes alumina/30,000 tonnes aluminium metal plant in the Korba area in Madhya Pradesh, in the public sector. The Koyna Aluminium project is based on the bauxite deposits at Udgeri and Dhangarwadi in the Kolhapur area of Maharashtra State and electric power from the Koyna Hydel Project. Messrs. Verenigte Aluminium Werke of West Germany have agreed to offer

necessary technical assistance for this project. They have been asked to submit a realistic economic assessment for the project and detailed proposals/terms for assistance for the project. The Korba Aluminium Project is based on the bauxite deposits of the Phutka Pahar and Amarkantak areas in Madhya Pradesh and electric power from the Korba Thermal Station (M.P.). It has been decided to take Hungarian assistance, financial and technical, for the project upto the alumina stage (*i.e.*, for bauxite mining and alumina extraction from bauxite). A contract has been signed with Messrs CHEMO-KOMPLEX of Hungary for preparation of a detailed project report for the Korba Alumina Plant, which will be available in June 1966. The Hungarians have, however, agreed to supply an interim report by October 1965 which will give an economic assessment of the project and other essential information to help in arriving at decisions without waiting for the final report. The National Industrial Development Corporation have been nominated as the Indian agents to collaborate with the Hungarians for the preparation of the project report. Proposals for setting up smelter and fabrication facilities at Korba are separately under consideration.

### *Copper*

The Indian Copper Corporation have been licensed to replace their old smelter of 7,500 tonnes capacity at Ghatsila by a new smelter of 16,500 tonnes capacity with facilities for the production of sulphuric acid. This smelter is expected to go into production by the middle of the Fourth Plan.

As almost all requirements of copper are imported, proposals for joint ventures in establishing copper smelters in India based on imported ores have been invited from some prominent copper producing companies abroad and their replies are awaited.

### *Zinc*

The Metal Corporation of India's zinc smelter (18,000 tonnes capacity) at Udaipur is under construction. The Cominco Binani Zinc Smelter (Alwaye, Kerala) with an initial capacity of 12,000 tonnes to be expanded later to 20,000 tonnes based on imported ores will go into production by the end of 1966.

Production of manufacturers and semi-manufactures of Non-ferrous Metals was satisfactory within the limited foreign exchange facilities available for import of raw materials and the sharp increase in the international prices of non-ferrous metals. In view of the policy of substitution of aluminium in place of copper in the conductor and other industries, production of copper wire rods and copper-brass sheets/circles, has been somewhat reduced.

About 62,651 M.T. of copper valued at Rs. 21,95,30,000 and about 62,914 M.T. of Zinc worth Rs. 9,35,12,000 were imported into the country during the year 1964 and the import and distribution of the entire quantity of imported copper, as also the major portion of imported zinc meant for the



scheduled industries, were regulated by the Controller of Non-ferrous Metals in the manner described above.

A statement showing industry-wise production figures is given in Table 6.

TABLE 6  
INDUSTRYWISE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS  
AND PRODUCTS IN 1964-65



Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Accounting unit	No. of units	Installed capacity	Estimated Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)
<i>(a) Virgin Metal</i>					
1.	Aluminium .. ..	Tonnes	4	53,000	54,294
2.	Antimony .. ..	Tonnes	1	1,000	846
3.	Copper .. ..	Tonnes		7,500	670
4.	Lead .. ..	Tonnes	1	6,000	3,160
<i>(b) Semi-manufactures</i>					
5.	Aluminium Foils ..	Tonnes	1	3,000	2,550
6.	Aluminium Rods, Section Extruded ..	Tonnes	1	3,756	3,818
7.	Aluminium Sheet/Circles	Tonnes	11	21,600	21,845
8.	Aluminium wire Rods for A.C.S.R. .. ..	Tonnes	6	29,400	21,630
9.	Brass/Copper Pipes and Tubes .. ..	Tonnes	3	4,920	3,771
10.	Brass/Copper Rods, Section Bars etc. (Extruded) including Arsenical Copper Rods	Tonnes	4	5,616	4,704
11.	Brass/Copper Sheets and Circles .. ..	Tonnes	2	48,000	23,010
12.	Brass/Copper Wire for non-electrical purposes	Tonnes	5	2,000	Not avail- able
13.	Electrolytic Copper wire Rods .. ..	Tonnes	3	30,000	20,970
14.	Lead Pipe and Tubes ..	Tonnes	2	2,000	665
15.	Lead Sheets ..	Tonnes	3	3,000	760
16.	Zinc Sheet /Strips ..	Tonnes	1	4,800	4,526
<i>(c) Non-ferrous Alloys</i>					
17.	Non-ferrous Alloys such as Antifriction Bearing Metals, Ball Metals, Bronze, Gun Metals, Solder, etc.	Tonnes	15	69,000	33,000

\*Based on actuals for the first 9 months and estimated production for October, 1964 to March 1965 in case of virgin metals and estimated production for October, November and December 1964 for Semi-manufacturers and Non-ferrous Alloys.

When you dial a call the Automatic telephone exchange comes to your help. The Automatic telephone exchange is a mechanical brain that replaces the manual telephone operator. It has three main functions (1) to find out whether the number you dial is engaged (2) to connect you to the number if the line is free and (3)

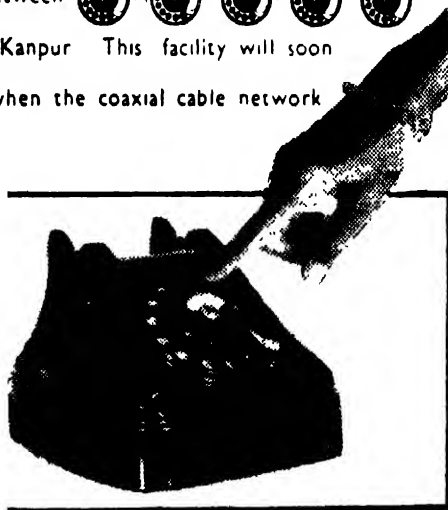
to inform the dialled party that a telephone call is waiting for him 

The Automatic telephone exchange does these three jobs very efficiently. In fact a thousand times better than a manual operator. The 100,000 telephones in Calcutta and the 85,000 telephones in Bombay are completely operated by Automatic telephone exchanges.

The automatic dialling  system manufactured by ITI is now being used on trunk lines as well. Single and multi link operator dialling systems have been installed in most major exchanges. Direct subscriber trunk dialling systems are also functioning between 

Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow and Kanpur. This facility will soon be available on most trunk lines when the coaxial cable network is completed.

**What happens  
when you  
dial a call?**



**T H E**  
**MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.**

*Head Office :*

**Sree Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Road,  
Bangalore-2**

*Factory and Distillery :*

**MANDYA (Mysore State)**

*Manufacturers of*

**PURE WHITE CRYSTAL SUGAR**

*Other Products include :*

**Delicious Golden Syrup and a wide  
range of Alcohols—Absolute, Rectified,  
Denatured and Potable.**



*with the compliments of*  
WELLMAN  
INCANDESCENT  
INDIA  
LTD.

*Complete services in industrial  
head treatment and  
mechanical handling equipment*

## TRANSPORT

There has been a considerable expansion of road transport during the three Five Year Plan periods. The number of goods vehicles rose from about 82,000 in 1950-51, to about 2,24,000 in 1963-64. The number of stage carriages increased from 34,411 in 1950-51 to about 69,000 in 1963-64. It is estimated that, by the end of the Third Plan period, the number of goods vehicles will rise to 2,55,000 and that of buses to 80,000. The total number of vehicles on the road is likely to exceed 10,00,000 by the end of 1965-66.

*Expansion of Public Sector in the Field of Transport*

In the First Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for road transport services in the public sector. This was in addition to the provision in the Railway Plan for contribution to the (State) Road Transport Corporations. About 3,000 vehicles were added to the fleet of the public sector undertakings during the plan period. In the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 11 crores was made for road transport, besides a sum of Rs. 10 crores in the Railway Plan. About 5,000 vehicles were added to the fleet of the State Transport Undertakings. In the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 26 crores has been made for road transport services in the public sector besides a sum of Rs. 10 crores in the Railway Plan. The entire provision is intended for the addition of 7,000 to 8,000 vehicles. In the Fourth Plan period, a provision of Rs. 80 crores has been suggested for expansion of passenger transport road services in the public sector, encouraging the formation of transport cooperatives and the expansion of the activities of the public sector undertakings of the Central Government for operating goods transport services on long distance inter-state routes.

*Central Road Transport Organization*

The Central Road Transport Organization, which was set up for maintaining essential supplies in the north-eastern region, following the Chinese aggression, has been able to consolidate its position during the year under report. The organisation, which began its operation with six requisitioned vehicles, now has about 100 vehicles in its fleet. These vehicles are being operated mostly between Siliguri and Gauhati. The organisation was converted into a Company on March 6, 1964 to provide flexibility in day-to-day operational matters.

*Study Group on Viable Units*

The Government of India have appointed a Study Group, consisting of officials and non-officials, to examine all aspects of formation of viable

units of road transport operators and recommend measures for encouraging the formation of such units.

### *Commission on Motor Vehicles Taxation*

It has also been decided to appoint a Commission to make a comprehensive examination of the question of taxation on motor vehicles. Among other things, the Commission will survey the existing administrative machinery at different levels and the procedures connected with the levy and collection of taxes on motor vehicles and examine how far they assist in the smooth movement of vehicles, recommend a reasonable level of taxation on motor vehicles, which will ensure the provision and development of economic, rapid and efficient road transport services throughout the country and suggest procedural, legal and constitutional changes that may be necessary in this connection.

### *Study Group on Financing*

At the last meeting of the Transport Development Council held in July 1964, it was recommended that a Study Group, consisting of officials and non-officials, should be set up to make a comprehensive examination of the question of financial assistance to road transport operators. The study Group will also undertake a study of all aspects of hire-purchase finance relating to motor vehicles. The Government of India have decided to set up this Study Group.

### *Conference of Traffic Officials*

A conference of traffic and transport officials, traffic engineers and town planners, was organised by the Government of India at Bombay in April 1965. The conference, which was the first of its kind in India, made a number of important recommendations for meeting the traffic problems in the country. The traffic problems of metropolitan cities, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras were also discussed. These recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments for implementation.

### *Study Group on Transport Cooperatives*

The Study Group on Transport Cooperatives, appointed by the Government of India in 1962, has recommended a substantial provision for the setting up of transport cooperative societies during the Fourth Plan period. The societies organised in the different States on the basis of the Group's recommendations will be entitled to financial assistance from Government.

### *Transport Legislation*

The rapid development of road transport in the past few years has necessitated an amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Some amendments to the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 are also necessary to remove certain difficulties experienced in the setting up and smooth working of the

Corporation under the Act. The amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act will include important changes in the provisions relating to compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks, so as to provide greater relief to third parties aggrieved by motor accidents. Most of these amendments have been suggested by the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1962. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) will be introduced in Parliament shortly.

### ROADS

Roads in India are classified under five categories, viz., National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, other District Roads and Village Roads. Under the Constitution, the Government of India are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways in the country. All roads other than National Highways in States are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

#### *Progress upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan*

Looking back over the years since independence the record of road development in India is one of consistent progress. Table 1 indicates the position since India achieved independence up to the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan :

TABLE I  
ROAD DEVELOPMENT

	1947	1951	1956	1961
Surfaced Roads	90,630	97,567	1,13,725	1,46,513
Unsurfaced Roads	1,50,602	1,50,945	1,95,931	2,94,113
	2,41,232	2,48,512	3,09,656	4,40,626

In monetary terms, expenditure of a little over Rs. 500 crores was incurred on road development upto the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

#### *Progress during the Third Five Year Plan*

The Third Five-Year Plan envisaged an addition of 25,000 miles of surfaced roads to the road network of the country. It is estimated that upto the end of March 31, 1965, nearly, 22,000 miles of surfaced roads were added to the road system of the country, and in addition about 75,000 miles of unsurfaced roads were constructed. In financial terms, a total sum of about Rs. 454 crores is expected to be spent on road development during the Third Five-Year Plan period as against an outlay of Rs. 324.59 crores envisaged at the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan. This marks an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the provision of Rs. 324.59 crores made in the current plan in the beginning.

#### *Fourth Five-Year Plan*

Preparations for the formulation of proposals for the development of roads during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period have also been going on apace. According to the present indications, a total sum of Rs. 750 crores is likely to be made available for roads under both the Central and State Sectors of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This is nearly 1-1/2 times the expenditure incurred on roads during the first two Five-Year Plans put together. In relation to the Third Five-Year Plan it marks an increase of more than 60 per cent. Apart from other things, the Fourth Five-Year Plan proposes to give special attention to rural roads and metropolitan roads and the intention is that specific provision should be made for these roads in that Plan.

#### *Central Government's Role*

As indicated above, the Government of India is directly responsible for roads declared as National Highways in the country. Roads aggregating 14,925 miles are included in the existing National Highway System of the country. When the Government of India took over in 1947 the financial responsibility for roads classified as National Highways, nearly 2,000 miles of missing road links and 215 missing major bridges on National Highways were required to be constructed and over 10,000 miles of low grade sections needed upgrading. Expenditure aggregating to Rs. 77 crores had been incurred on the development of National Highways upto the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (March 31, 1961). A total expenditure of Rs. 137.30 crores is envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan. In physical terms, nearly 1,700 miles of missing road links and 120 major bridges have been constructed so far and over 9,000 miles of existing low grade sections improved.

Apart from National Highways which are a Central subject, the Government of India have also been assisting the State Governments in their road development activities by giving them grants-in-aid for selected road projects of inter-State or economic importance. Among the important road works aided by the Government of India, mention may be made of the West Coast Road connecting Maharashtra with Kerala along the West Coast, and the Passi-Badarpur road in Assam which is intended to connect Agartala, the capital of Tripura, with the rest of India.

Among the steps taken by the Government of India in developing the road system of the country, a special mention also needs to be made of the action taken by them in strengthening the road network of the country for national defence. These measures include a programme for the improvement of nearly 1,000 miles of arterial roads in the eastern region of the country and 2,000 miles in the western region of the country comprising Rajasthan and Gujarat.

#### **BORDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

The initial programme of the Border Roads Development Board, which was formed in March 1960, involved construction of 2,500 miles of new roads



and improvement of 1,500 miles of existing roads. As a result of further commitments accepted by the Board, the mileages have increased to approximately 5,400 miles and 2,460 miles respectively. This includes an immediate target of construction of 3,389 miles of new roads and improvement of 2,405 miles of existing roads. The responsibility for maintenance of the roads constructed has also been taken over for the time being by the Border Roads Development Board.

About 1,900 miles of new roads with width varying from 8 to 20 feet have been cut and about 1,700 miles of existing roads have been improved. About 890 miles of telephone lines have been installed.

### THE SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

#### *Constitution*

The Shipping Corporation of India Limited. (Registered Office in Bombay; Branches at Calcutta and Mombasa) is an autonomous body working under the administrative superintendence of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport. The general management of the Corporation is entrusted to the Managing Director who works under the control and supervision of the Board of Directors. All the Directors of the Corporation are appointed by the President of India who also appoints the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Company.

#### *Share Capital*

As on June 30, 1965 the authorized capital of the Company was Rs. 35 crores, out of which Rs. 23.35 crores has been issued and paid-up. The entire share capital is held in the name of the President of India and his nominees.

#### *Fleet*

As on June 30, 1965 the fleet of the Corporation consisted of 31 vessels (26 cargo wessels, 2 passenger-cum-cargo vessels and 3 tankers) representing a GRT of 2,53,233 and a DWT of 3,59,668. One Motor Tanker of 45,250 DWT, under final stage of construction at the Hitachi Shiypard in Japan, will be delivered to the Corporation in July 1965.

#### *Expansion of Fleet*

The vessels mentioned in Table 2 are under construction for the Corporation at the Shipyards in India and abroad.

In addition to the above mentioned expansion programme, the Corporation has prepared plans for ordering the undermentioned tonnage.

- (a) Two Passenger-cum-Cargo vessles for replacing t.s.s. "State of Bombay" and t.s.s. "State of Madras" in 1967.
- (b) Four dry cargo vessels for overseas trading to be purchased in good secondhand condition from foreign countries.

TABLE 2  
VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

<i>Shipyard</i>	<i>No of vessels</i>	<i>Type of vessels</i>	<i>Total GRT</i>
Hindustan Shipyard (India)	11	Cargo Liner Vessels	99,000
Komuny, Gdynia (Poland)	4	Cargo Liner Vessels	32,000
Rijeka Shipyard (Yugoslavia)	3	Coastal Coal Carriers	27,000
Rijeka Shipyard (Yugoslavia)	3	Bulk Carriers	69,000
	21		2,27,000

### *Services*

The trading activity of the Corporation consists of transport of goods and passengers by sea. For this purpose the Corporation maintains and operates a fleet of vessels owned by it and it also charters vessels from time to time. The Corporation is operating the undermentioned services.

#### *Cargo Liner Services :*

- (1) East Coast of India/Australia Services
- (2) East Coast of India/Japan Service
- (3) West Coast of India/Far East—Japan Service
- (4) India/Black Sea service
- (5) India-Pakistan/U.K.—Continent Service, including Poland.
- (6) India/U.S.A. Service
- (7) India/U.A.R. Service

#### *Passenger-cum-Cargo Services :*

- (1) Bombay/East Africa Service
- (2) Madras/Singapore Service

#### *Other Services:*

- (1) Overseas and Coastal Tanker Services (under charter).
- (2) Coastal Cargo Services
- (3) Passenger-cum-Cargo Services to Andamans and Nicobar Islands. (vessels of the Home Ministry, Government of India.)
- (4) Refrigerated Banana Carrier Service to Persian Gulf ports. (vessels of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society Limited.)

As would be observed from the above, the Corporation is, *inter alia* operating liner services on all the important Cargo Liner routes connected with the foreign sea-borne trade of India.

### *Starting of New Services*

(A) *New Cargo Services* : The Corporation is also contemplating the starting of some new cargo services such as the following :

- (a) West Coast India/Australia Service
- (b) Bombay/Persian Gulf Passenger-cum-cargo Service
- (c) Calcutta/Persian Gulf Cargo Service by smaller vessels of 2000/3000 deadweight
- (d) Calcutta/Colombo Cargo Service
- (e) Burma/India Cargo Service
- (f) Tuticorin/Colombo Passenger Service

After the Corporation has taken a decision to start the above-mentioned services, the required tonnage needed for these services will be procured.

(B) *Coastal Cargo Services on the Indian Coast* : At present the Corporation is essentially an overseas liner cargo company. In future, however, the Corporation will be catering to the coastal trade of India on a regular basis. For this purpose, the Corporation has ordered in Yugoslavia the building of three coastal coal carriers which will be delivered to the Corporation in 1966 after which the Corporation shall participate in the coastal trade of India on a regular basis. The principal commodity which would be moved on the coast would be coal from the Calcutta port.

(C) *Overseas tanker trade* : The Corporation has entered the overseas tanker trade with its tanker, M.T. "Desh Bandhu" in 1964. This vessel has been chartered to Messrs Caltex and is plying between Persian Gulf and Visakhapatnam for importing crude oil from Persian Gulf. In July 1965, the Corporation would receive delivery of its super tanker of 45250 DWT from Japan. It has been already time chartered to Messrs B P Tanker Company Limited, London, for overseas trading.

(D) *Bulk carrier trade* : The Corporation has prepared plans to enter the bulk carrier trade in a big way. A contract has already been concluded with the Rijeka Shipyard of Yugoslavia for the building of three bulk carriers of 35,000 DWT each and the Government of India's approval with regard to this contract is awaited. Ultimately, the Corporation would acquire some more bulk carriers also.

### *Working Results*

During the financial year 1963-64, the vessels of the Corporation, both owned and chartered, carried 13,27,076 tons of cargo and 49,819 passengers resulting in operating earnings of Rs. 13.00 crores including charter hire. The net profit for the year 1963-64 was Rs. 140 lakhs after providing for depreciation etc. This works out to a "net profit return" of 5.96 per cent on the paid-up capital of Rs. 23.45 crores. The working results for the financial year 1964-65 are also satisfactory, leading to a net profit exceeding Rs. 1.25 crores.

## HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD, VISAKHAPATNAM

*A Landmark*

During the year under review, with the completion and delivery of V.C. 153 (Jalakala) V. C. 136 (I. N. S. Darshak) and V. C. 154 (State of Madhya Pradesh), Hindustan Shipyard has delivered so far, to Indian ship owners, 39 ships aggregating to a total of about 3,00,000 deadweight tons. The successful commissioning of I.N.S. "Darshak"—a vessel fully airconditioned, equipped with latest machinery and built specially for carrying out hydrographic survey of the Indian Ocean—on the December 28, 1964—is a landmark not only in the annals of Hindustan Shipyard but the Indian Navy.

Keel for one ship, V.C. 160 was laid, and another, V. C. 156, "State of West Bengal" was launched. Two ships V. C. 155 and V. C. 156 are in an advanced stage of construction at the fitting-out Jetty.

*Productivity and Production*

Organization of group discussions and seminars, educating workers through Workers' Education Centres, award of prizes to authors of suggestions under the "Suggestion scheme", deputation of officers for training in industrial management, work study etc., are a few of the measures implemented for increasing productivity and production. Besides, there has been marked improvement in factors like value of production, labour, manhours spent in processing materials, etc. Significant progress has been made in organisational and administrative setup, advance planning and procurement of materials and in inculcation of cost consciousness, etc.. A work study practitioners' course was held for selected officers for a period of about nine weeks. The cordial management-employee relations continue to be a welcome feature in increasing productivity and production.

## THE MOGUL LINE LIMITED

The Mogul Line Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, has in its possession four ships which are mainly engaged in carrying Haj pilgrims between Bombay and Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), during the Haj pilgrim season. During the non-pilgrim season, these vessels usually carry cargo and passengers from Bombay to Aden and Red Sea ports.

During the year ending December 31, 1964 the Company's vessels carried 15,816 pilgrims, 2,627 passengers and 33,876 d.w. tons of cargo. As desired by the Government of India, three of the Company's vessels were employed on the Rangoon-East coast of India passenger service from July to December 1964. These vessels carried out 29 voyages repatriating a total of 42,518 Indian Nationals. This service will continue in 1965 also. During the year, one of the vessels s.s. "ISLAMI" was chartered for bringing delegates to the 38th International Eucharistic Congress from Cochin.

This vessel was also used as a floating hostel for the delegates during the session of the Congress.

The Company earned a profit of Rs. 50.56 lakhs after providing for depreciation and taxation in the said year. Dividend at 7-1/2 per cent per annum subject to deduction of tax was declared at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on June 14, 1965.

As a first step towards expansion and diversification, the Company has placed an order for the construction of 13,200 d.w. tons Collier in a Yugoslavian Shipyard. The vessel is due to be delivered by mid-1966. Steps have also been taken to construct a new modern pilgrim ship to replace one of the old vessels of the Company, s.s. "ISLAMI". Action is also being taken to acquire a tanker for operation on the coast.

It has also been decided that the Company should have a building of their own and necessary action is being taken to acquire a suitable plot of land for the construction of a building.

#### INDIAN SHIPPING

Indian Shipping continued to make steady progress during the year under review. The tonnage at the end of June 1965 stood at a little over 14 lakhs GRT. Indian shipping has thus surpassed not only the original target of 11 lakhs GRT but also the revised target of 13 lakhs GRT. In addition, about 6 lakhs GRT are finally in order. Taking this into account India has just reached the target of two million GRT which was laid down as early as 1947 but which had been eluding us all these years for one reason or the other. Most of the ships now on order will be delivered in about two years from now and it is hoped that by that time our operative tonnage itself will rise to two million GRT in spite of the considerable scrapping that is due to take place particularly in the coastal sector.

A Central Advisory Council for ship building and ship repairing was set up by Government in March 1964 with the Minister of Transport as the President and the representatives of Shipping, Shipbuilding and ship-repairing interests as well as of the Ministries concerned as members. The Council which is to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to ship building and ship repairing industries held its first meeting in February 1965. The Council made several recommendations such as grant of high priority for the development of ancillary industries, the import of necessary raw materials and equipment from abroad, setting up of a Central Ship Design Centre, etc.

The Planning Group on Shipbuilding set up by the Planning Commission to draw up a programme for the development of shipbuilding capacity in the Fourth Plan period submitted its report during the year.

The National Shipping Board, was reconstituted in June 1965 with Shri Raghunath Singh, M.P., as the Chairman for a second term of two years.

The Second National Maritime Day was celebrated on the April 5, 1965. The celebrations were marked by gay and colourful functions at

principal ports and in New Delhi in which the ship owners, seafarers, port authorities and other interests concerned actively participated. The function in New Delhi was held on April 4, 1965 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House and was graced by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. These functions were held with a view to focus the attention of the public to the importance of merchant shipping in the economy of the country and the important role which Indian seamen were playing in this connection. The significant feature of the celebrations was the issue of a commemorative stamp of 15 P. bearing the picture of the ship 'Jala Usha', the first modern sea-going ship built in India.

During the year under review, facilities for training of merchant Navy personnel were suitably augmented to cope with the growing demands of Indian Shipping.

A proposal for starting a three year correspondence Course in the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay for Deck Apprentices, on the lines of the course existing in U.K., is under the consideration of Government. A final decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

It is proposed to set up a Merchant Navy Training Academy at Goa. An expert Committee, constituted for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the Academy, has since suggested a site. Necessary action is now being taken by the Goa Administration for acquiring the site.

#### MERCHANT NAVY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS

A brief review of the working of the Merchant Navy Training Establishments is given below.

##### *T. S. 'Dufferin', Bombay*

During the year under review, 78 Cadets (75 Indian and 3 Ceylonese) passed out of the T.S. Dufferin in June 1964. No difficulty was experienced in placing all these Cadets, as the number of apprenticeship vacancies available on Indian Ships was more than the Dufferin output. As usual, the Shipping Companies were permitted to engage direct entry Deck Apprentices also to fill the vacancies for which Dufferin boys were not available.

The annual intake of T.S. 'Dufferin' is at present 80, of which 7 seats are earmarked for candidates of Foreign Nationalities. Since the inception of the ship in December 1927, 2030 cadets have been given training.

##### *Directorate of Marine Engineering Training*

During the year under review 93 Cadets passed out of the D.M.E.T. in July 1964, and all of them were employed by the Indian Shipping Companies soon after they passed out. The demand for an increased number of Junior Engineers, however, continued to persist. As usual, the Shipping Companies were also permitted to engage Junior Engineers directly from outside, wherever necessary. It has since been decided to increase the intake of D.M.E.T. from 100 to 115 boys in 1965.

*Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay*

From the inception of the College in October 1948 to the end of 1964, 7703 Cadets were trained in the College in various courses connected with Navigation and Marine Engineering. The College is expected shortly to shift to its new building at Sewri, Bombay.

In the Life Boat Training School now functioning under the control of the Nautical and Engineering College, as many as 1,985 seamen availed of the training facilities during the year under review.

*Ratings Training Establishments*

The three Ratings Training Establishments viz. Bhadra at Calcutta, Mekhala at Visakhapatnam and Nau Lakshi at Navalakhi, continued to provide training facilities for persons seeking employment as deck and engine ratings in the Merchant Navy. A scheme for training of Bhardary cooks has also been introduced on T.S. Bhadra from the year 1964. 16,613 ratings have been trained in the three Ratings Training Establishments upto the end of June 1965.

## SEAMENS EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The seamen's employment offices which were set up at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta in June 1954, and March 1955, respectively continued to function satisfactorily. The number of seamen registered with these offices at Bombay and Calcutta was 32,414 and 15,899 respectively at the end of April, 1965. As against this the number of jobs available on ships taking Indian crew, was 20,074 at Bombay and 8230 at Calcutta on the same date.

## SHIPPING OFFICES

After the seamen are selected for employment they are formally signed on in the presence of the Shipping Master on the Articles of Agreement as required under the MS Act, 1958. There are two regular Shipping Offices functioning at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta. At other ports, the statutory duties of Shipping Master are being carried out in ex-officio capacity either by the Principal Officers, Ship Surveyors of the Mercantile Marine Department or by the State Port Officers.

## WELFARE MEASURES FOR SEAFARERS

During the year under review, two meetings of the National Welfare Board for seafarers were held on January 11, 1964 and December 23, 1964.

With a view to formulating a comprehensive social security Scheme for seafarers, the Board constituted a Tripartite Committee representing the shipowners, seafarers and Government. At the fourth meeting of the Board held on December 23, 1964, the report of the above-mentioned Tripartite Committee regarding social security scheme for seamen was accepted. The Scheme comprises : (a) compulsory Provident Fund scheme effective from June 1, 1964; and (b) gratuity scheme effective from June 1,

1964 both for seamen borne on the company roster as well as the general roster. The two schemes together are expected to benefit about 50,000 seamen and the financial burden on the employers is estimated to be about Rs. 70 lakhs which may rise to about Rs. 80 lakhs from April 1, 1968 when the rate of contribution to the present fund will be raised to 8 per cent from 6 per cent of the wages.

The Board also decided that the Director General of Shipping should set up a small committee representing seafarers, shipowners and other interests to survey the existing amenities and recommend suitable projects with the relative priorities to be assigned to them for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. This Committee would also examine the proposals for provision of hostels, hospitals etc. already under consideration.

#### CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED UNDER THE M. S. ACT.

During the year 291 Master and Mates (Foreign-going) and (Home Trade), 162 Engineers, and 38 sea-going Engine Drivers (upto September 1964) obtained certificates of competency for different grades. In addition 678 persons passed the Sight Test examination.

#### *The Second Asian Maritime Conference*

The Second Asian Maritime Conference of the I.L.O. was held in Tokyo in April 1965. The meeting was attended by delegations consisting of representatives of shipowners, seafarers and Governments of 15 countries including India. The Indian delegation consisting of 7 members was headed by Dr. Nagendra Singh, Director General of Shipping, and Secretary, Ministry of Transport. The Conference discussed and adopted Resolutions concerning matters pertaining to conditions of service and welfare of Asian seafarers such as wages, hours of work and manning, vocational training, etc. The Conference also reviewed Asian Maritime Legislation and the extent to which Asian countries were applying I. L. O. maritime Conventions and recommendations.

#### SAILING VESSELS ORGANISATION

During the year under review, sailing vessels lifted 16,94,977 tons of cargo consisting of 14,47,708 tons on the coast and 2,47,269 tons in the near trades. There are to date 3,292 sea-going sailing vessels on the Central Registers. The total cargo carrying capacity of these vessels, of which 102 are mechanised, is about 2,25,000 D.W. Tons. A scheme for grant of loans at a concessional rate of interest of 3 percent per annum for mechanisation and construction of mechanised sailing vessels has been sanctioned. The loans are proposed to be granted through the State Government.

#### THE FREIGHT INVESTIGATION BUREAU

The Freight Investigation Bureau continued to keep a constant watch on ocean freight rates in India's overseas trades and has rendered useful.



assistance to the trade in securing adjustments in freight rates in the interests of export promotion and in securing adequate and timely shipping space for the movement of cargo in the coast and in the overseas trades. During the year ended March 31, 1965, adjustments in freight rates have been obtained in as many as 532 cases in respect of various commodities in different sectors of India's overseas trades.

#### SHIPPING COORDINATION COMMITTEE AND THE CHARTERING ORGANIZATION

Over the past few years, all the shipping activities in respect of Government cargo including States Governments and all Public Sector Projects and Undertakings have been channelised through the Shipping Coordination Committee in the Ministry of Transport, along with its Chartering Organisation, whose function is not only to make the most effective use of all available Indian tonnage but also to carry Government cargoes at the most economical rates. With a view to ensuring control in Indian shipping hands, the policy has been of "buying on an f.o.b. basis and selling on a c.i.f. basis."

#### *Cargo Handled*

The main items of bulk cargoes comprise foodgrains, fertilizers, steel, sugar and ores. During the calendar year 1964 the quantity of cargoes handled by the Shipping Coordination Committee and its Chartering Organization amounted to a total of 29,95,488 tonnes as against 8,61,176 tonnes handled during 1963. By virtue of the huge quantities of cargoes handled by the Committee, both general as well as bulk, the Committee has been in a better bargaining position *vis-a-vis* shipowners all over the world and has thus been able to secure several crores of savings in foreign exchange by way of better freight rates.

#### *Adriatic Service*

In view of the increasing traffic between Yugoslav ports and India the three Indian liner companies, viz. Scindia Steam Navigation Company, India Steamship Company, and the Shipping Corporation of India, along with the Yugoslav line, Jugolinija. Rijeka, are providing a regular service from Adriatic ports to ports in India. From April 1964 onwards the three Indian Lines have started providing one sailing a month and the Yugoslav line two sailings per month.

#### *P. L.-480 Foodgrains Shipments*

The work of chartering non-US Flag vessels for the shipment of P.L.-480 foodgrains, which was hitherto being done by the High Commission of India, London, through a small group of ship-brokers in London, known as the Baltic Exchange Chartering Committee, was transferred to the Central Chartering Committee in November 1964. This not only facilitated better Coordination but also ensured wider coverage since the Central Chartering

Committee in Delhi are now operating through a panel of brokers representing those not only in London but also in New York and Tokyo. Shipments of P.L.-480 foodgrains have been made since November 1964 on a most competitive and satisfactory basis and the arrangements are working well.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

The Department of Lighthouses and Lightships is self-supporting; its revenues being derived by the levy of lighthouses on shipping under the provisions of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927. The current rate of light-dues is 50 p. per ton on steamships and 6p. per ton on sailing vessels.

The Third Five-Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 6 crores for the development and improvement of lighthouses and other aids to navigation on the Indian Coast. A sum of Rs. 384 lakhs has already been spent during the first four years of the Plan period, and it is expected that the expenditure during the year 1965-66 will amount to Rs. 90 lakhs.

During the year 1964-65, the following major works have been completed :

- (i) Installation of electronic equipment for the Dacca Chain on the East Coast
- (ii) Commissioning into service of a new Radar at Saugar Island (West Bengal)
- (iii) Exhibition of new lights at Chachhi and Jakhau (Gujarat); Rajapur Bay and Rajapuri Point (Maharashtra)
- (iv) Commissioning of Decca Navigator Chain on the West Coast of India.
- (v) Installation of new optical equipment at Jakhau and Ratnagiri
- (vi) Installation of Radio Beacons at Saugor Islands (West Bengal), and Vengurla Rocks (Maharashtra)
- (vii) Fog Signal Baffle at Veraval
- (viii) Fog Signal Baffle at Savai Bet
- (ix) New lighthouse towers at Savai Bet, Veraval and Tapti
- (x) Foundations for the lighthouse tower at Sir Hugh Rose Island (Andaman and Nicobar).

The other important works in progress are construction of lighthouses at Piram Island, Diu Head (Gujarat State); Vengurla Point (Maharashtra); Chandrabhaga and Gopalpur (Orissa State); Dariapur, Cape Comorin, Nagapatnam (Madras); Narsapur (Andhra Pradesh); Car Nicobar and Land Fall (Andaman and Nicobar); Androth Island (L.M. and A. Island), and installation of new optical and fog signal equipment at Mithivirdi

The Meteorological Department's weather-ship "NOMAD" was successfully laid by the Lighthouse Tender M. V. 'Sagardeep' about 350 miles off Madras in the Bay of Bengal, where the depth of water is about 2 miles.

The Lighthouse Workshops at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Jamnagar continue to attend to the defects and repair works at the various light-stations. Besides carrying out the usual maintenance work, the workshop at Madras is engaged in the manufacture of flashers and lanterns required for the night navigation in Sikha and Visakhapatnam ports. At present, lanterns and flashers required for the provision of navigational aids in Brahmaputra River and Sunderbans region are being manufactured in the Workshop at Madras. This has resulted in considerable saving of foreign exchange.

With the special types of equipment which is being introduced to provide better navigation facilities to mariners, the lighthouse personnel are required to have a good knowledge of the modern, complicated equipment. A departmental Training Centre has, therefore, been established at Calcutta where intensive course of studies and practical training in the maintenance and operation of the navigational aids are imparted to the lighthouse personnel. Two courses of training have been held during this year.

In order to undertake the schemes for the improvement of lights on the Mysore and Goa Coasts a new lighthouse district has been formed with headquarters at Panjim. The scheme for the improvement of existing lighthouses and establishment of new lights at the ports of Karwar, Bhatkal, Malpe, Honavar, Belekeri and Coondapur etc. on the Mysore Coast is in progress.

#### INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The first phase of the riverine port at Pandu involving foreshore work, two transit sheds and earth work has almost been completed.

It has also been decided to develop a riverine port at Jogigopa on the river Brahmaputra in Assam.

A Directorate of Inland Water Transport has been set up in the Ministry of Transport to advise the Central and State Governments on matters concerning Inland Water Transport in the country.

A French Advisory Team was invited to advise on new methods for improving rivers for navigation by utilising secondary currents created by bottom or surface panels. The Team inspected the rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra and recommended experimental bottom panelling methods on the river Brahmaputra. Experiments on bottom panelling are being conducted on the river Brahmaputra.

The Government of India have acquired controlling interest in the equity capital of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited which operates river services between Calcutta and Assam on the Brahmaputra.

#### PORTS

During the year 1963-64, the total traffic handled by the major ports was 46.17 million tonnes as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
TRAFFIC HANDLED BY MAJOR PORTS

					(In million tonnes)		
					Imports	Exports	Total
Calcutta					6.03	4.91	10.94
Bombay					11.89	5.46	17.35
Madras					2.59	1.58	4.17
Visakhapatnam					1.85	1.67	3.52
Cochin					2.03	0.42	2.45
Kandla					1.49	0.29	1.78
Mormugao					0.12	5.84	5.96
Total	..	..	..	..	26.00	20.17	46.17

### *Calcutta*

The Calcutta Port Commissioners continue to carry out large-scale dredging of the bars to maintain the navigable depths. The Port at present possesses five large suction dredgers of hopper capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes and one small suction dredger. A large special suction dredger designed mainly to dredge the estuarine bars will be delivered shortly and it will augment the dredging fleet.

Considerable progress has been made in the planning of the facilities to be provided on the new dock system at Haldia. Land acquisition is in progress. Work on the rail link between Panchkina and Haldia is in progress. The detailed planning and designs of the stations in this link have been completed. The detailed estimate for the construction of the railway line is under preparation. The existing road between Panchkina and Haldia, which is to be used for the transport of construction materials is being suitably strengthened and widened by the West Bengal Government.

An application was made to the World Bank in December 1963, for a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Haldia Project. The World Bank is having the proposal under consideration. They have indicated certain studies to be conducted before considering the loan application. These studies are in progress and the data are being collected.

Contract for the construction of an Oil Jetty at Haldia estimated to cost about Rs. 140 lakhs has been awarded.

### *Bombay*

A contract for the main civil engineering works relating to the two major schemes, viz., the Dock Expansion and the Ballard Pier Extension were awarded in January 1965. The contract value is for about Rs. 11 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.15 crores. The schemes are expected to be completed in all respects by April 1968.

### *Madras*

The new Jawahar dock was commissioned in November 1964. A mecha-

nical plant is proposed to be installed in this Dock for handling iron ore. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3.60 crores of which about Rs. 1.55 crores will be in foreign currency. The technical specifications have been finalised and draft tender papers are ready. Tenders will be invited after the estimates have been sanctioned.

### *Cochin*

A contract has been awarded for the construction of an open berth in Ernakulam channel for handling coal. The estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 84 lakhs.

Works costing about Rs. 30 lakhs have been sanctioned for accommodating tankers bringing crude oil for the new Refinery.

### *Visakhapatnam*

Work on the two ore berths is nearing completion. Work on the cargo berths is in progress. A mechanical on loading plant for handling iron ore is being erected now at the two ore berths. The plant is expected to be commissioned in July 1965.

The revised design for the new-road-cum-rail bridge connecting the Port with the Oil Refinery are being finalised and the tenders will be called for shortly. A separate berth for a fertilizer factory is proposed to be constructed at the Port. Preliminary investigations are under way.

### *Kandla*

Work on the fishing jetty is nearing completion. Laying of the third Oil pipeline is in progress. An order for the shore and floating pipelines required for dredging in front of the new fifth berth has been placed.

### *Mormugao*

A Project Report for the development of the Port has been received from a firm of Consulting Engineers and is under study. A new dredger was delivered in March 1965.

### *Mangalore and Tuticorin*

Work relating to the development of Mangalore and Tuticorin as major ports is making satisfactory progress. Revised Project Reports have been drawn up. The detailed layout for these two Projects have been finalised. According to the revised Project Reports, the cost of Mangalore and Tuticorin Harbour Projects are estimated to be Rs. 26.97 crores and Rs. 24.30 crores. Expenditure has already been incurred on certain preliminary works such as acquisition of land, construction of staff quarters, office building, supply of water and electricity, hydrographic surveys, model tests etc. both in respect of Mangalore and Tuticorin Harbour Projects.

### *Paradeep*

The work relating to the construction of Paradeep Port Project has been

taken over by the Central Government from the Orissa State Government with effect from June 1, 1965.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

In order to intensify tourist promotion efforts, two new Tourist Offices, one in Chicago and one in Tokyo started functioning during the year 1964. Thus, at present Tourist Offices are functioning at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Aurangabad, C6chin, Jaipur and Varanasi in India, and in New York, San Francisco, Toronto, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Melbourne, Chicago, Tokyo abroad. The offices in India besides furnishing information to tourists and rendering special assistance, help in exercising some measure of control over various segments of the Travel Trade, with a view to ensuring that the foreign tourists get various services at reasonable cost. The overseas Tourist Offices are direct links between the main tourist offices in India and the travelling public and the travel trade in the countries in which they operate. Their duties also include publicity and public relations, tourist promotion, etc.

The number of tourists who visited India during the year 1964 was 1,56,673 as against 1,40,821 in 1963, showing an increase of 11.3 per cent.

*Hotel Accommodation:* Seven new hotels with a bed capacity of 1,050 was set up during the year. Four out of these hotels are at Delhi, one each at Calcutta, Madras and Ernakulam. The largest of these which consists of 343 rooms/580 beds has been constructed in Delhi with foreign collaboration and is the first of its kind in India. At out of the way tourist centres, where there are no hotels or any other suitable accommodation, the Department has put up Tourist Bungalows/Restaurants for the benefit of foreign and Indian tourists who visit these places during the year. At present 22 such establishments are functioning at various tourist centres.

*Tourist Guides:* To meet the increasing demand for trained Tourist Guides, training courses were organised at Delhi and Bombay. These courses have turned out 55 Guides.

In regard to the entertainment, a Sound and Light show was started in March 1965. This is the first of its kind in Asia and has cost the Government approximately Rs. 5.50 lakhs. The overall producers are Messrs. Harold Limited of London, and the electrical installations have been supplied and fitted by Messrs. Philips Company.

As in the past, India was host to a large number of International Conferences, e.g., Eucharistic Conference, International Geological Conference, International Standard Organisation Conference and the National Chambers of Commerce Conference. Department of Tourism assisted the host organisations in making necessary arrangements for the participants. The most important of these was Eucharistic Congress which has attended by over 8,000 foreign delegates. About 1,000 representatives of the Press of which 548 were foreigners gave a world-wide coverage to this Congress in the Newspapers, Magazines, Radio and Television Programmes and documentary films.

As a part of the policy of tourist promotion, Government decided in 1964 to set up two Corporations in the Public Sector, one for provision of hotels and the other for provision of road transport and entertainment for tourists, shops for sale of imported articles and for production and sale of tourist publicity material. Accordingly, two Corporations, namely, the India Tourism Corporation and the India Tourism Hotel Corporation were set up during the year. In addition, an Undertaking called the India Tourist Transport Undertaking which would be a subsidiary of the India Tourism Corporation was also set up. India Tourism Hotel Corporation would undertake to build hotels at places of tourist interest. It is tentatively proposed that the Corporation should build over 2,000 rooms during the next three years at Bombay, Calcutta, Aurangabad, Delhi, Madras, Madurai, Jim Corbett Park, Bhubaneswar, Agra, Hyderabad, Manali and Varanasi. The India Tourism Corporation will deal with the following commercial activities:

- (a) Setting up of shops in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and certain other cities where imported articles, such as photographic goods, cosmetics, cigarettes, etc. will be sold to foreign tourists against payments in foreign exchange.
- (b) Setting up of Duty Free Shops at the air-ports of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.
- (c) Provision of entertainment for tourists, such as, Son-et-Limiere shows etc.
- (d) Production and sale of tourist publicity material i.e., tourist literature, photograph films, transparencies, picture-postcards, maps, etc.
- (e) Provision of road transport facilities.

India Tourism Transport Undertaking would run tourist taxis in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and certain other cities such as Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi, etc.

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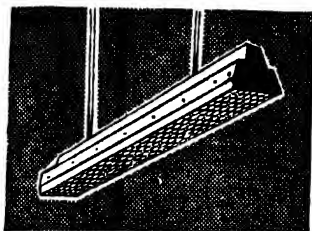
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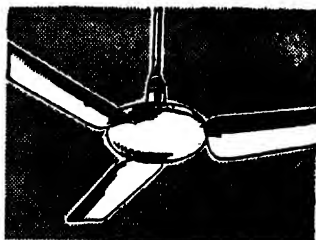
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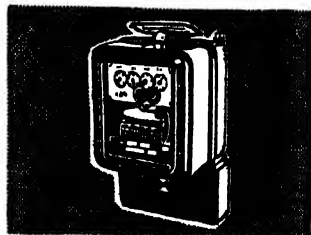


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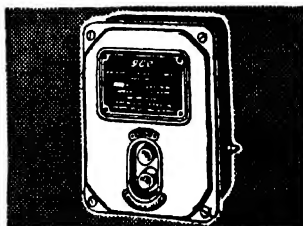
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## CHAPTER 24

### WORKS AND HOUSING

#### CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS

THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT constructed during the year a variety of buildings to meet the requirements of the Central Government—offices, residences, schools, colleges, hospitals, radio stations, airports, terminal buildings at air-ports., roads and bridges. . Works deserving special mention are the air-field at Hindan near Ghazaiabad and the Sonauli-Pokhara Road in Nepal. Before World War II, the Department's annual expenditure on works hardly exceeded Rs. 2 crores. After Independence, there was naturally a considerable increase and the average workload upto 1960 was about Rs. 18 crores a year. Since then, the workload has increased still further, and the workload (excluding Defence Works) of the current year increased to Rs. 37.50 crores as compared to the previous years' expenditure of Rs. 36.50 crores.

The shortage of office and residential accommodation in Delhi and other cities is a legacy of the last war. The demand for both types of accommodation has been continually increasing since then because of extensive developmental activities connected with the Five Year Plans. As a result, the shortage has become still more acute since construction has not kept pace with the growing demand. To overcome the shortages, extensive construction of office as well as residential accommodation has been taken up. In Delhi, 5.80 lakhs sq. ft. of accommodation was completed in 1964-65. In addition, construction of 1.62 lakh sq. ft. is scheduled to start in 1965-66. Plans are under preparation for construction of more buildings to make good the shortages.

At Bombay, a multistoreyed office building with a carpet area of 1.15 lakh sq. ft. has been completed. A multistoreyed office building with a carpet area of 1.71 lakh sq. ft. is under construction at Madras, which will accommodate all the Central Govt. Offices in Madras. An Office Building with a carpet area of 1.42 lakhs sq. ft. is under construction at Calcutta; a second building with a carpet area of about 1.60 lakh sq. ft. is proposed to be taken up in 1965-66. Three office blocks with a total carpet area of 0.90 lakhs sq. ft. are expected to be ready at Faridabad in 1965. Three more office blocks with a carpet area of 0.90 lakh sq. ft. are likely to be taken up for construction at Faridabad in 1965-66.

As against a total demand of 1,34,402 residential units in the general pool at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur and Simla, there is a shortage of 96,260 units. The bulk of this shortage viz., 66,167 units is in the Capital.

In Delhi, about 3,000 quarters of various types have been or are likely to be completed in the current year, and work is in progress on about 4,500 more houses. Plans are in hand for the construction of another 4,000. Work is in progress on 1,400 houses at Faridabad and another 1,094 quarters are likely to be taken up for construction in 1965-66.

Besides the above, quite a few quarters have been completed or are in progress at other place as well. At Bombay, 40 quarters have been completed and work is in progress on construction of another 1620. 464 more are being planned. At Nagpur, 28 are under construction, 138 more have been sanctioned and 562 are in the planning stage. 42 quarters are under construction at Madras and 270 are in the planning stage. At Calcutta, 364 quarters are being built in the general pool; construction of 498 quarters is also in hand at Singhi Park for the staff of the Central Board of Revenue and the Income Tax Department.

A Hostel with 100 suites is under construction at Delhi for officers of the Ministry of External Affairs out of which 80 suites have already been completed and occupied. Another Hostel, with 144 suites is also under construction at Delhi for the Members of Parliament. Out of these 144 84 have since been completed. An Auditorium with a seating capacity of 750 persons which is under construction and a Club building already completed, are a part of this Hostel.

In the Capital, a hotel (Ranjit Hotel) with 240 beds is under construction, and another (Hotel Akbar) providing 300 beds has also been sanctioned. It is also proposed to convert the Lodhi Hostel into a Hotel. Proposals for construction of two more hotels in the Capital are under consideration.

For the maintenance and development of *Shanti Vana*, the *Samadhi* of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, a Committee has been set up with Shrimati Indira Gandhi as Chairman and the Minister of Works and Housing as one of the nine members. The area is to be developed in two phases as part of the general development of this and neighbouring areas according to the Master Plan of Delhi. The first phase envisages leveling of the land around the *Samadhi*, and provision of approach roads, paths, lighting and horticultural works. Most of these works have been completed. In Phase II, the entire stretch from Rajghat to the Yamuna Bridge is to be developed into a wooded area. Estimates, as per approval layout, are under preparation.

Other important works completed during the year are given in T 1

TABLE I  
WORKS COMPLETED AND THEIR COST

S. No.	Name of work	in lakhs of rupees
1.	Prestressed concrete bridges on Dhar-Udahampur Road over the rivers :	
(i)	Ujh .....	20.86
(ii)	Tawai .....	24.73

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of rupees</i>
2.	Prestressed concrete bridges on Pathnakot - Jammu Road over the rivers :.	
(i)	Ravi .....	27.52
(ii)	Ujh .....	20.10
(iii)	Basantar .....	10.98
3.	Development of 161.6 acres of land to the east of Ring Road and north of Naraina village for residential colony in New Delhi ..	88.58
4.	Development of 153 acres of land for residential colony at Jhilmilai Thiharpur in Delhi .. .. .	63.05
5.	Development of 129.45 acres of land to the north of Naraina village and south-east of the railway line to Rewari for an Industrial Colony (Phase I) .. .. .	51.95
6.	Acquisition and development of land along the railway line to Rewari to the south-west of the Ring Road, New Delhi, for an Industrial Colony (Phase II).	105.49
7.	Construction of prefabricated office building in Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi (Phase II) for the Delhi Administration .. ..	20.00
8.	Schools at different places in Delhi .. .. .	20.00
9.	Shell-type foodgrains godown at West Patel Nagar, New Delhi	62.60
10.	Foodgrains godown at Siliguri. . . . .	43.80
11.	Foodgrains godown in Lucknow (Phases I and II) .. ..	27.44
12.	Foodgrains godown at Nagpur .. .. .	43.86
13.	Foodgrains godown at Borivilli, Bombay (Phase II) .. ..	69.64
14.	Income Tax Office building at Madras .. .. .	29.58
15.	Incomtex Tex Officers' flats at Bombay .. .. .	21.12
16.	176 staff quarters for the Security Paper Mill at Hoshiangabad ..	20.28
17.	Workshop, Pilot Plant, Sotres etc., for the Indian Bureau of Mines at Nagpur .. .. .	23.84
18.	804 two-roomed double-storeyed tenements for industrial workers in the the Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi .. ..	21.24
19.	350-bed Annexe to the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi	16.11

Other important works in progress or likely to be taken up sooner are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
WORKS IN PROGRESS AND THEIR COST

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of rupees</i>
1.	New Government of India Press at New Delhi .. .. .	120.00
2.	Bridge over the river Jamuna behind Humayun's Tomb .. ..	85.00
3.	Renovation and conversion of electric supply from D.C. into A.C. in the Central Sectt. building, New Delhi .. .. .	46.91
4.	Development of 300 acres of land east of Kailash, New Delhi for a residential colony (Phase I) .. .. .	100.35
5.	Development of 246.55 acres of land near Wazirpur Village, Delhi for a residential colony (Phase I) .. .. .	162.36

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of rupees</i>
6.	Acquisition and development of 131 acres of land at Jhilmilia, Tahirpur, Delhi, for residential purposes (Phase I) .. ..	45.53
7.	Development of 77.2. acres of land in Masjid Moth, New Delhi, for residential purposes .. ..	35.92
8.	Development of land around Friend's Colony on Mathura Road, New Delhi, for residential purposes .. ..	22.47
9.	Acquisition and development of 144.80 acres of land near Vazirpur Village, Delhi, for a residential colony (Phase II) .. ..	86.59
10.	Acquisition and development of land for labour tenements on the east of Lawrence Road, Delhi .. ..	116.05
11.	Acquisition and development of 575 acres of land for an industrial scheme near Okhla Marshalling Yard, Delhi (Phase I) .. ..	237.67
12.	Development of 332 acres of land near Okhla Marshalling Yard, Delhi for an Industrial Colony (Phase II) .. ..	190.37
13.	Development of 183 acres of land near Wazirpur village, Delhi for an industrial colony. .. ..	110.27
14.	Acquisition and development of 325.75 acres of land to the South of the Engineering College, New Delhi for special industries and institutional use .. ..	136.37
15.	Development of 123.50 acres of land in Delhi for industrial purposes between G.T. Karnal Road and the railway line to Karnal .. ..	69.17
16.	Construction of Administrative and Anatomy Blocks at Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi .. ..	42.33
17.	17 schools at different places in Delhi .. ..	102.00
18.	Regrading and widening of the Najafgarh Nallah, Delhi (Phase II)—Construction of bridges .. ..	47.00
19.	Building for the National Institute of Education, Delhi .. ..	32.80
20.	Multi-storeyed office building on Parliament Street, New Delhi .. ..	44.75
21.	Foodgrains godown (flat storage) at Manmad .. ..	82.37
22.	Foodgrains godown (flat storage) at Kanpur .. ..	100.02
23.	Foodgrains godown at Gauhati (Phase II) .. ..	20.82
24.	Foodgrains godown (flat storage) at Borivilli, Bombay .. ..	112.87
25.	Studio-cum-office building for A.I.R. Bombay .. ..	29.16
26.	Central Labour Institute, Bombay	
	(i) Main building .. ..	22.72
	(ii) 76 residential quarters .. ..	22.13
27.	Building for the National and Engineering College, Bombay .. ..	28.91
28.	Residential accommodation at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay .. ..	24.09
29.	Buildings for the Medical College and Hospital, Pondicherry .. ..	288.00
30.	Multi-storeyed building for the Central Board of Revenue in the compound of Bamboo Villa, Calcutta .. ..	72.04
31.	Residential quarters at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta .. ..	27.04
32.	Building for the Central National Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India at the Indian Botanical Gardens, Sibpur, Howrah .. ..	33.09
33.	256 residential quarters for the staff of the Accountant General, Orissa, at Bhubaneswar .. ..	39.85
34.	208 residential quarters for the staff of the Accountant General, Assam at Shillong .. ..	38.00
35.	Building for the N.E.F.A. Secretariat Shillong .. ..	20.00

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of rupees</i>
36.	Building for the Central Training Institute at :-	
(i)	Hyderabad .. .. .	57.02
(ii)	Madras .. .. .	39.54
37.	Building for the Customs House at Madras .. .. .	50.30
38.	Laboratory Block for the Customs House Madras .. .. .	20.50
39.	Main mill building and ancillaries for the Security Paper Mills at Hoshangabad .. .. .	114.00

### *Decoration of public buildings*

The Committee to select artists for decorating Government buildings continued under the chairmanship of Shri Dharam Vira, Cabinet Secretary. This Committee selected artists and approved designs of murals, sculptures etc., in a number of buildings, including the Supreme Court, multistoreyed office buildings in Delhi, India House in Paris and the Indian Embassy building in Ankara.

### *Rajghat Samadhi*

Construction of Phase I of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial was completed in 1963-64 at a cost of about Rs. 34 lakhs. Phase II is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 53 lakhs and is likely to be completed by 1965-66.

## DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

### *General*

The Ministry of Works and Housing is responsible for the care and custody of all the properties of the Government of India, excluding the properties of the Defence Services, the Railways, the Department of Atomic Energy and such other buildings as have been permanently made over to other Ministries. The Directorate of Estates is responsible for the administration and management of the bulk of these properties i.e. allotment of office and residential accommodation, collection of rents etc.

### *Office Accommodation*

Permanent office accommodation available for Central Government offices in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur and Simla was about 43.35 lakhs sq. ft. at the end of 1964. In addition office accommodation to the extent of 40.29 lakhs sq. ft. had been made available in temporary huts and leased/requisitioned buildings. Even then, there was a shortage of 13.62 lakhs sq. ft. To meet this shortage all possible efforts have been made to construct permanent office accommodation, and it has been possible to add about 4 lakhs sq. ft. during the first six months of this year.

*Residential Accommodation*

There is a general pool of residential accommodation in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, Simla and Faridabad comprising of about 42,000 units. Of these more than 1,300 units have been reserved for allotment to Defence Services personnel in Delhi and Simla. In addition about 700 units have been placed in a separate pool of accommodation reserved for the Members of Parliament.

The number of residential units is far short of the requirements of the large number of employees of the Government of India; overall percentage of satisfaction in the year 1964 was less than 33.

The Ministry of Works and Housing have been making an all out effort to construct additional residential units especially for the employees belonging to lower income categories. During the last six months alone more than 1,000 residential units have been added to the general pool for housing employees drawing Rs. 250 p.m. or less.

*Allotment Rules*

Efforts have been made from time to time to simplify the Rules governing the allotment of residences to Central Government employees. The latest review of the Allotment Rules took place in May 1963 and after that some more amendments have been made in the light of experience gained from the working of the various Rules so as to see that the operation thereof causes the least inconvenience to the employees concerned. Some of the important decisions taken during the last two years are given below :

(a) Regular allottees are permitted to share accommodation with other eligible Government servants or their families, without the necessity of obtaining prior permission from the Government of India.

In addition, the allottees, while themselves proceeding on leave to out-station can keep as a caretaker another Government servant eligible to pooled accommodation on a temporary basis during the period of leave.

Teachers of recognised schools in Delhi can also share accommodation with the allottees.

(b) A common list has been prepared in respect of all officers who desire a change of accommodation from one of the far off localities to more convenient localities. Accommodation which now becomes available in popular localities is first offered to the allottees in that list and only such of the resultant vacancies as cannot also be allotted on that list go to eligible Government servants to whom fresh allotment of that type (i.e., the type in which the houses have been classified) is made.

(c) Allottees can retain their residences even when they are sent out for training at stations other than the station at which they are posted. In the case of deputationists also, their families are allowed to retain the residences upto six months.

(d) Allottees, while on medical leave (other than on T.B. leave) could retain their allotted residences for a period not exceeding eight months.



Now they can retain the residences allotted to them for the entire period of medical leave, irrespective of the nature of the disease.

### *Markets*

At the end of 1964, there were seventeen shopping centres in Delhi, which had been put under the control of the Directorate of Estates. These markets had about 2,600 shops, flats, stall etc., and have been a great help to the Government employees living in various colonies set up by the Government of India for their benefit.

### *Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952*

In order to meet the overall shortage of office and residential accommodation it has been necessary to requisition some accommodation under the above mentioned Act. Such requisitioning is resorted only where it is impracticable to secure the necessary accommodation by negotiations with the owners or occupants of the buildings concerned. Moreover, efforts are being made to derequisition buildings as early as possible. It is hoped that as more and more buildings are being constructed by the Government, the necessity for requisitioning will decrease.

## HOUSING

### *Magnitude of the Problem*

An analysis of the data collected in the 1961 Census reveals that position in respect of the number of households (families), the number of houses in existence and the relative shortage of housing in the urban and rural areas is as given in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
HOUSING SHORTAGE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS  
(figures in lakhs)

		<i>Number of household</i>	<i>Number of existing houses</i>	<i>Number of pucca houses</i>	<i>Shortage housing in 1961 (Col. 1- Col. 3)</i>
		1	2	3	4
Urban AREAS	..	156	141	663	93
Rural AREAS	..	689	651	122	567
		845	792	185	660

The shortage is worked out on the assumption that each household or family should have a separate dwelling unit.

It is expected that during the Third Plan period, about 42 lakhs of new houses, 15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas, would be constructed in the Public and Private sectors taken together. During the same period, the number of households is, however, expected to increase by about 105 lakhs i.e. 30 lakhs in the urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas, thus contributing to a further deficit of 63 lakhs (105-42) of houses. Again, about 18 lakhs of houses are likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether, the *total shortage of houses by the beginning of the Fourth Plan (i.e. 1966) will be of the order of 741 lakhs as follows:*

Urban AREAS:	114 lakhs.
Rural AREAS:	627 lakhs.
	741 lakhs.

#### *Outlay and Utilisation of Funds in the Third Plan*

An investment of the order of about Rs. 1,565 crores is expected on Housing, during the Third Plan period, in the Private and Public sectors as show in Table 4.

TABLE 4

#### INVESTMENT IN HOUSING UNDER THE THIRD PLAN

(i) Private Sector (housing and other construction)	..	..	..	Rs. 1,125 crores
(ii) Public Sector:				
(a) Housing programmes of Ministries of Railways, Communications, Transport etc	..	..	..	Rs. 240 crores
(b) Housing programmes of the Ministry of Works and Housing (including general pool accommodation for Central Government employees)	..	..	..	Rs. 200 crores
Total	..	..	..	Rs. 1,565 crores

The above outlay will account for the construction of 42 lakhs of houses mentioned above. Out of the above, a sum of Rs. 182 crores—Rs. 122 crores from Plan funds and Rs. 60 crores from L.I.C. funds—has been earmarked for the following social housing scheme, which are in operation :

- (i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme
- (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme
- (iii) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme
- (vi) Slum Clearance and Improvement
- (v) Village Housing Projects Scheme
- (vi) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme
- (vii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and
- (viii) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees

Out of Rs. 122 crores of plan funds, about Rs. 80 crores form part of the State Plans, Rs. 20 crores are in the Plans of the Union Territories and Rs. 22 crores are in the Central Sector for financing the Slum Clearance Scheme (for which the Central Government, provides 75 per cent financial assistance), Dock Labour Housing, Experimental Housing and Collection of Housing Statistics etc. The State Governments have, however, not been allocating adequate funds for Housing due to the low priority given by them to housing schemes, as compared to projects like Power, Irrigation, Agriculture etc. This has retarded the progress not only in the State Sector but also in the Central Sector, because the bulk of the provision in the latter sector is for the Slum Clearance Scheme, which cannot be spent unless the State Governments provide their 25 per cent share in their Annual Plans. Consequently, the total utilisation of funds during the Third period is expected to be about Rs. 92 crores only against the provision of Rs. 122 crores.

The utilisation of funds provided by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for housing schemes has, however, been very satisfactory. Out of Rs. 60 crores earmarked by the Corporation for Housing in the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 45 crores has been allocated and drawn by the State Governments during the first four years and the balance of Rs. 15 crores would also be disbursed to them during the current financial year. The State Governments have all along been pressing for allocation of more LIC funds to them. This is due to the fact that these funds are given to the State Governments over and above their Annual Plan ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission.

#### *Fourth Plan in Perspective*

It has been recognised that there is an urgent need for progressively increasing the investment in Housing. However, having regard to the limitations of the overall economy of the country, the Fourth Plan is likely to provide for an outlay of Rs. 460 crores for Housing, with a possible target of 57 lakhs of houses—20 lakhs in urban areas and 37 lakhs in rural areas as shown in Table 5

TABLE 5  
OUTLAYS ON HOUSING UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN

(i) Private Sector	..	..	..	Rs. 1,450 crores
(ii) Public Sector				
(a) Housing programmes of the Ministries of Railways, Communications, Transport etc	..	..	..	Rs. 400 crores
(b) Housing programmes of the Ministry of Works and Housing (including general pool accommodation for Central Government employees)	..	..	..	Rs. 810 crores
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	<b>Rs. 2,460 crores</b>

From out of the total outlay indicated in Table 5 a sum of about Rs. 530 crores is proposed to be earmarked for the social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing—i.e. about three times the provision made in the Third Plan for these schemes. To make up this sum, funds to the extent of Rs. 280 crores are likely to be drawn from institutional sources such as the L.I.C., and the Employees Provident Fund Accumulations and the balance may be provided from Government sources.

In the formulation of the Fourth Plan, apart from the provision of relatively larger funds, sufficient thought is also being given to other factors which would help to accelerate the progress of housing activities. Consequently, during the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to concentrate attention on the following measures:

- (i) Gearing up of the administrative machinery both at the State and Central level which would include:
  - (a) establishment of State Housing Boards to ensure full and proper utilisation of funds and to facilitate quick and efficient implementation of housing programmes; and
  - (b) establishment of a Central Housing Board to co-ordinate and support the activities of the State Housing Boards, to mobilise additional resources for Housing from the private sector and to create a sound real-estate credit market through the introduction of a system of Mortgage Loan Insurance etc.
- (ii) Measures for speeding up land acquisition proceedings.
- (iii) Creation of Revolving Funds for Land Acquisition and Development Scheme so as to derive the maximum advantage out of the limited resources available.
- (iv) Steps necessary to increase the production of building materials in general and to conserve scarce building materials, like cement etc. in particular.

#### *Progress under Individual Housing Schemes*

The progress achieved so far under the various housing schemes administered by the Ministry of Works and Housing is indicated in the following paragraphs.

#### *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme*

This Scheme is intended for low paid industrial workers whose income is below 350 per month. Funds are made available by the Central Government to the State Governments (and through the latter to other approved agencies such as Statutory Housing Boards, industrial employers and registered cooperative societies of industrial workers set up for the purpose of building houses for industrial workers). State Governments do not make any contribution of their own to the Scheme; they receive 50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as grant. Industrial Employers receive 50 per cent as loan and

25 per cent as grant, the remaining 25 per cent being contributed by them as grant. Housing cooperatives make a 10 per cent contribution of their own, receiving the balance as Central assistance, 65 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as grant.

From the inception of the Scheme in September 1952 upto the end of March 1965, the construction of 1,72,578 houses involving Central assistance of Rs. 60.96 crores was sanctioned against which Rs. 51.81 crores were disbursed. The number of houses constructed to the end of March 1965 was 1,44,632 (including 25,043 by employers and 4,351 by Cooperatives). The Central Government budget provision for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 4.71 crores.

#### *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*

This Scheme is intended for persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. It is a loan scheme. The Central Government advances the funds to the State Governments who, in turn, grant loans to individuals and cooperatives upto 80 per cent of the cost of a house, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. Loans can also be given to non-governmental hospitals, educational trusts (including universities), charitable institutions and local bodies for construction of houses for their low paid employees. State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories can also use upto one third of the allocation from the Central Government for constructing houses for the economically weaker sections of the community, i.e. those whose income is Rs. 250 p.m. and below in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, Rs. 200 p.m. and below in other capital towns of States and Rs. 175 p.m. and below in other places. For this class of persons, the loan scheme has been modified to admit an element of subsidy; 75 per cent is advanced as loans and 25 per cent is given as subsidy.

From November 1954, when the Scheme was introduced, to March 1965, the Central Government provided a total of Rs. 60.30 crores under this Scheme besides Rs. 10.26 crores advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The number of houses sanctioned was about 1,29,023 of which about 92,985 were completed by the end of March, 1965. The Central Government's budget provision for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 5.6 crores. In addition, some funds are also likely to be made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

#### *Plantation Labour Housing Scheme*

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, especially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The scheme envisages the 'grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses to the planters through the State Governments.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The Pool Guarantee Fund is to be raised by charging an additional interest at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned. But none of the State Governments have so far set up, such a fund. The planters, on the other hand, have been pressing for the grant of subsidies on the lines of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The Working Group on Plantation Labour Housing set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment has *inter alia* examined this question and have recommended the grant of 25 per cent of the cost of each house built under the scheme, as capital subsidy to planters. This recommendation has been accepted.

Since the inception of the Scheme, the State Governments have sanctioned projects for the construction of 1644 houses, at a cost of Rs. 36.78 lakhs, out of which 921 houses have been completed. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 22.78 lakhs.

### *Slum Clearance Scheme*

This Scheme was initially made applicable to six major cities viz. Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras. The States were, however, given the discretion to extend it to other cities. The Scheme envisages improvement of slum areas and where this is not possible clearance by demolition and reconstruction. It also includes construction of night shelters for pavement dwellers. Because of the poverty of slum dwellers and their consequent low rent-paying capacity, the Scheme contains a heavy subsidy element, so that the rents of tenements built under it may not be too high for the re-housed slum inhabitants. The Central Government provides 75 per cent of the cost of the projects— $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as loan and  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as subsidy. The State Governments/local bodies have to provide the balance 25 per cent, as subsidy, from their own resources.

From May 1955, when the Scheme was introduced, to the end of March 1965, projects for the construction of 80,124 dwelling units were sanctioned by the State Governments at a cost of Rs. 29.00 crores. Of these 43,078 dwelling units had been completed up to the end of March 1965.

Among the Union Territories, the Scheme is in operation only in Tripura and Delhi. In Tripura, 60 units have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1.98 lakhs, 48 having since been completed. In Delhi, implementation of the Scheme has been with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi since 1959. Composite projects for construction of 9,641 dwelling units, and 491 shops have so far been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.28 crores. 6,407 tenements

and 129 shops have since been completed. In addition, improvements have been made to 801 *katras* and *bastis* at a cost of Rs. 28.76 lakhs.

In Delhi another scheme called the *Jhuggi and Jhonpri* Removal Scheme is also being implemented. It aims at providing alternative accommodation to unauthorised occupants of Government and public lands numbering about 50,000 families who have been squatting prior to July 31, 1960. Accommodation is provided to squatters on rental basis. 5,000 tenements, 20,000 plots of 80 square yards and 25,000 plots of 25 square yards would be made available at a cost of about Rs. 10 crores. Unauthorised occupants are divided into three categories: (i) Government servants and employees of local bodies; (ii) migratory labour; and (iii) others. The first category are allotted camping plots and are ultimately to be moved to accommodation in the General Pool or that built by local bodies. The second category which constitute a floating population, are given plots of 25 square yards. The third category are to be allotted tenements or plots of 80 square yards.

This Scheme is also being implemented through the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Since the inception of the Scheme in January 1960, projects have been formulated for the laying of 38,247 plots (27,246 of 25 square yad. and 11,001 of 80 square yds.) and construction of 5,000 tenements by a total cost of Rs. 7.68 lakhs. Out of these, 19,450 plots (15,647 of 25 sq. yds. and 3803 of 80 square yds). have been laid. The number of families so far allotted alternative accommodation is about 16,000.

### *The Village Housing Projects Scheme*

The Village Housing Projects Scheme which was introduced in October 1957, envisaged the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 selected villages all over the country. Financial assistance is given in the form of loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or 66-2/3 per cent of the cost of construction of the house, whichever is less. It has been decided to increase these limits to Rs. 3,000 and 80 per cent of the cost respectively with effect from August 1965. Loan assistance is also granted to villagers for improving their existing houses. The Scheme is based on the principle of aided self-help, and necessary technical guidance to beneficiaries is given by the Rural Housing Cells set up in the States.

During the Second Plan period, the State Governments utilized a sum of Rs. 3.80 crores, out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 5.00 crores. The Third Plan provides for this Scheme a sum of Rs. 12.70 crores, including Rs. 5 crores earmarked for house sites to landless agricultural workers. A sum of Rs. 2.86 crores has been utilised by the States during the first four years of the Third Plan.

According to the reports received so far, all the 5,000 villages allotted to States and Union Territories for development have been selected; layout plans have been drawn up for 3,000 villages; and 49,631 houses have been sanctioned for construction out of which 24,055 houses have already been completed.

In view of the poor economic condition of the villages, certain liberalisations have been carried out in the Scheme for the benefit of the villagers. While funds were formerly given to the States mostly by way of loans, nearly 50 per cent, of the financial assistance is now being given as grants for the provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers and for laying streets and drains in the selected villages. Furthermore, the amount of subsidy given to the State Governments for the Rural Housing Cells has been enhanced to enable them to augment the strength of technical staff to provide adequate technical guidance to persons building houses under the Scheme. These liberalisations have been effected in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seminar on Village Housing held in 1962 and it is expected that they would remove some of the basic causes holding up the progress of the Scheme.

#### *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*

Under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme introduced in February 1959, the Life Insurance Corporation advances loans to State Governments to the extent authorised by the Union Ministry of Works and Housing, at 5-1/2 per cent interest, repayable in 25 annual equal instalments. The State Governments, in turn, advance loans to individuals within the income range of Rs. 6001-15,000 per annum, or their Cooperatives for the construction of houses for their bonafide residential purposes, recovering the amounts over the same period (or any shorter period as the individual concerned may desire), with an additional interest of about 1/2 per cent to cover normal administration charges.

The amount of loan to be granted for the construction of a house is not to exceed 80 per cent of the estimated cost of the house including the cost of developed land, subject to a maximum loan of Rs. 20,000 per house. The floor area of a house constructed under this Scheme should not ordinarily be less than 400 sq. ft. and the cost (exclusive of cost of development of land) should not exceed Rs. 30,000. In view of the rise in the cost of building materials, labour etc. during the last few years, the Government of India are considering the question of enhancing the ceiling in respect of the quantum of loan for the house.

It is open to the State Governments to utilise one half of their allocations under the Scheme, for construction of houses for allotment on rent.

The loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation under the Scheme, to the various State Governments during the Second Plan period, amounted to Rs. 10.18 crores. The total release of funds during the first four years of the Third Plan period viz. 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 15.01 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 4.33 crores was drawn during 1964-65. According to the reports received so far, the various State Governments have sanctioned 14,513 houses for construction out of which 8,442 houses have already been completed.



*Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees*

The Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees introduced in February 1959 which is also financed by the Life Insurance Corporation, envisages the grant of loan assistance to State Governments for the construction of houses for allotment to their employees on a rental basis.

During the Second Plan period, the Life Insurance Corporation advanced under this Scheme a sum of Rs. 6.96 crores to various State Governments. The total amount of funds made available by the Life Insurance Corporation to the State Governments during the first four years of the Third Plan period was 7.93 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 2.90 crores was advanced during the year 1964-65. According to the reports received so far, the State Governments have sanctioned projects for the construction of 14,590 houses, out of which 10,120 houses have already been completed.

*Land Acquisition and Development Scheme*

The Scheme was introduced in October 1959 to assist the State Governments to arrange bulk acquisition and development of land in large and growing towns for allotment of developed plots to the public at reasonable rates. The Scheme would also help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of well-planned, self-sufficient, composite colonies.

Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.2 crores was released to the State Governments during the Second Plan period and a sum of Rs. 3.5 crores was advanced during the first year of the Third Plan, viz. 1961-62. From 1962-63 onwards, the Scheme is being financed by the Life Insurance Corporation and funds to the extent of Rs. 11.10 crores have been drawn by the States during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 including a sum of Rs. 2.68 crores drawn in 1964-65. According to the reports received so far, the States have sanctioned projects for acquiring and developing 22,153 acres of land, at a cost of Rs. 40.59 crores. Out of this, 11,251 acres have been actually acquired and 6,940 acres developed.

*House Building Advance to Central Government Employees*

House building advances are made to Central Government employees for the construction of houses, enlargement of existing accommodation and for the purchase of a ready built houses from Government, semi-Government or autonomous institutions like the Improvement Trusts. The maximum amount of advance admissible is 36 months' pay of an employee, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction or purchase of houses and Rs. 10,000 for the enlargement of existing accommodation. Low-paid employees may, however, be granted advances upto Rs. 4,800 irrespective of their pay. Since the revival of the Scheme in April 1956, 4,002 applications for advances involving the grant of loan to the extent of Rs. 4.98 crores had been approved up to the March 31, 1965.

## LANDS POSITION

This is concerned with the administration of all Nazul land in Delhi/New Delhi. There is extreme shortage of vacant land in the Capital. Religious, cultural, educational and charitable institutions find it difficult to compete with commercial and business organisations to secure suitable plots of land for the furtherance of their philanthropic and cultural activities. With a view to encouraging the growth of these organisations, the Ministry has been allotting lands to such institutions at a concessional price for construction of buildings for their bonafide use.

During the year 1964-65, 78 sites were allotted to institutions like the Gandhi Peace Foundation, All India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi University and Ram Tirath Mission. A number of these sites were allotted for the opening of new schools, construction of community centres/halls, laying out parks and the construction of religious buildings.

## NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation, which came into existence in July 1954, seeks to ensure a comprehensive approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through promotion and coordination of research in building materials, techniques and designs. It also helps in promotion of building activities through dissemination of useful information.

The National Building Organisation also functions as a Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE Region and has established close liaison with international institutes and organisations doing similar work.

There are five Divisions in the Organisation viz. Materials, Building Designs, Economics, Information and Publicity. It works in close collaboration with the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, the Planning Commission, the Construction departments and agencies of the Central and State Governments and the Indian Standards Institution. The Organisation also maintains close contact with the building research stations on the one hand and practising engineers and architects on the other. This provides a two-way channel for reference to the National Buildings Organisation of enquiries from the field for the purpose of research and for the flow of technical information from the National Buildings Organization to the construction engineers.

*Items of Work Done During the Year*

Besides the quarterly journal and the digest and the monthly abstracts, ten other technical publications were issued. Three publications were brought out in Hindi.

The National Buildings Organisation has a modern technical library with 20,000 books and pamphlets and 165 technical films relating to housing and building. Film shows were held at New Delhi and other places for the

benefit of in-service engineers and architects. About 3,000 requests for information concerning the Organisation and its publications were received and about 800 persons, Indian and Foreign, visited the Organisation.

The Organisation conducted short-term training courses on (i) Sociological and Economic Problems in the field of Housing; and (ii) Productivity in the Building Industry. The former course was also attended by representatives from countries in the ECAFE Region, namely, Iran, Afghanistan, Nepal and Philippines. A series of lectures on "Corrosion of steel in reinforced concrete and reinforced brickwork" was held at New Delhi. The six Rural Housing Wings which have been established in the country on a regional basis under the overall supervision of the National Buildings Organisation gave training to about 160 technical persons deputed by the State Governments.

The Organisation also arranged training and study tours in housing, building construction, building materials etc. for representatives from Trinidad, Columbia, Sudan and Ceylon.

It also organised a Symposium on 'Housing Finance', which was attended by 150 delegates from India and abroad. Japan, Burma, U.N. headquarters, ECAFE and International Cooperation Alliance were represented. The report of the Symposium with various recommendations is under the consideration by the Government.

The following building materials project proposals were completed and circulated:

- (i) Surkhi-pozzolana
- (ii) Ready-mixed concrete
- (iii) Quarry tiles
- (iv) Engineering bricks and facing bricks

The Organization completed climatological study of Government flats in New Delhi and also prepared reports on norms and standards for school buildings to ensure economical and functional utilisation of space and work efficiency.

The Organization suggested the use of a new mortar comprising cement and fly-ash, a waste product of thermal power stations which would result in a saving of about 20 per cent of cement.

The Organisation was also engaged on the following items of work:

- (i) Investigation on 17 research projects, such as corrosion of steel in reinforced brick work; *chulhas* for urban houses; timber development survey; production of surkhi pozzolana by fluidized-bed method; gap between 'economic rent' and 'social rent' for certain economic groups etc.
- (ii) Preparation of norms and standards of buildings for police stations.

- (iii) Preparation of project proposals on ash pozzolana cement and blast-furnace slag light-weight aggregates.
- (iv) Collection of housing and building statistics.

#### PRINTING AND STATIONERY

The expansion programme of the Government of India Presses included in the Third Five Year Plan continued to make steady progress. Construction of the new Government of India Presses at Koratti as also the construction of a residential colony for the workers of the Government of India Press, Aligarh, are nearing completion. Progress in construction of the Government of India Press, Santragachi, was accelerated. Work was also commenced on the construction of the Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi. Its foundation-stone was laid by the Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain, in December 1964.

Action was initiated on the formulation of schemes, for setting up two new Photo-litho and five Forms Printing Presses at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9 crores during the Fourth Plan period. The new Presses, when commissioned, will provide additional employment to about 5,000 persons and also residential accommodation to 50 per cent of them. A programme to strengthen the capacity of six existing Government of India Presses at an estimated cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs was also approved by the Planning Commission for being taken up during 1965-66.

#### UNDERTAKINGS

##### *Construction of new Hotels in the Public Sector*

Taking into account the tourist requirements for the next five years as well as the growing domestic demand, the Department of Tourism estimated that India needed at least 5,500 additional rooms in various categories of hotels ranging from 2-star to 5-star and expressed the view that private enterprise would not be able to provide all the accommodation needed even if greater incentives were offered. It was, therefore, considered to be of advantage to all concerned if Government stepped in to fill the gap. A further advantage of setting up hotels in the public sector is that hotels in various categories can be set up according to demand, instead of concentrating on luxury hotels alone, which private enterprise is prone to do. The Ministry of Transport propose to establish a Tourist Corporation under them which would undertake hotel construction primarily intended for the foreign tourist traffic. The Ministry of Works and Housing propose to build hotels at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, where it will be possible for them to undertake the work through the Central Public Works Department offices located there. With a view to planning the hotel buildings, it is proposed to set up a special Designing Cell under the Central Public Works Department in Delhi.

A team of engineers and architects of the Central Public Works

Department headed by a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Housing (who is also a Director of the Ashoka and Janpath Hotels) was deputed to Thailand, Hongkong and Japan to study the architectural designing and construction of the latest luxury hotels in those countries. The team on its return has submitted its report and its suggestions are being made use of in planning the new hotels.

It is proposed to have a 250-bed hotel each at Calcutta and Bombay. The site for the proposed hotel at Calcutta is where the Currency Building stands in Dalhousie Square. Construction on this site can be taken up after the existing building has been demolished and the site cleared. Land for a hotel at Bombay is being selected.

For Delhi, sanction for the construction of "Akbar Hotel" which will cost about Rs. 2 crores, has been issued and a time schedule drawn up, according to which construction will start during this year. It is also proposed to put up a 5 star hotel with about 600 beds on the site of the Constitution House on Curzon Road.

#### *Ashoka Hotels Limited*

The authorised and paid-up capital of the Ashoka Hotels Limited continues to be Rs. 1.50 crores. Of this, the holding of the Government is a little over Rs. 1.34 crores, the balance being held by private parties.

In 1963-64, the Company earned a net profit of Rs. 36.01 lakhs, which is so far the highest for the Company. After making provision for the payment of Income tax and surtax, for an-ex-gratia *ad hoc* cash award of Rs. 1,00,000 to its employees and for transfer of Rs. 1,60,000 to the General Reserve Fund, the Company paid dividends amounting to Rs. 14.30 lakhs on the cumulative preference shares at the rate of 7.15 per cent for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. Out of these dividends, the Government, as a shareholder, received Rs. 13.55 lakhs. The total dividend received by the Government so far is Rs. 29.01 lakhs.

The loan liability of the Company which stood at Rs. 135.30 lakhs in February 1958, was reduced to Rs. 27 lakhs by the end of the year 1963-64. The Company has, in fact, made advance repayment of loans by eleven years.

The Hotel has continued to maintain its popularity and high standard of service. The average occupancy in 1963-64 was 90 per cent of the total bed capacity. The average occupancy during the year was 402 or more than 90 per cent of the total bed capacity in the Hotel.

In spite of the increase in expenditure caused by the general rise in prices and higher payments to staff on account of increased salaries, *ex-gratia* cash awards and a larger provision for gratuity, the hotel tariff remained unchanged.

#### *Janpath Hotels Limited*

Till March 31, 1964, Hotel Janpath was being managed departmentally as a subordinate office of the Directorate of Estates. These arrange-

ments were not found satisfactory 'Firstly, the administrative arrangements, were on the same lines as for a hostel' meant for Government servants, whereas the hotel was open to foreign tourists and the general public and, therefore, the administrative pattern did not meet the requirements of a commercial undertaking like a public hotel. Secondly, the catering was entrusted to a private contractor who under the contract dealt directly with the residents for the catering services rendered. Residents had, therefore, to deal with two different agencies, one for their accommodation and the other for catering. Thirdly, the maintenance of services in the hotel such as water, electricity, air-conditioning etc., was the responsibility of the Central Public Works Department. The result was that this multiplicity of administrative and service agencies, functioning more or less independently, made the task of rendering an efficient and integrated service to residents very difficult.

Government, therefore, decided to set up a Company in the public sector for the purpose. The Janpath Hotels Limited was accordingly registered under the Companies Act, 1956, on September 25, 1963. The authorised capital of the new company was fixed at Rs. 1 crore. The subscribed capital, to start with, was fixed at Rs. 9.25 lakhs, which was increased to Rs. 11.00 lakhs during the year 1964-65. The Hotel has also been advanced interest bearing loans amounting to Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

The new Company took over management of the Hotel on April 1, 1964. Under the arrangements between the Government and the Company, the land and capital assets pertaining to Hotel Janpath were leased by the Government to the Company and the soft and wasteful assets were sold to the Company. The Company will be responsible for the normal maintenance and repairs of the building.

The Hotel has 280 beds in 222 rooms, a large dining hall, a lounge, and a small shopping arcade. All the rooms are air-conditioned. It provides tariffs both on the Continental Plan (i.e. bed and breakfast) and on the American Plan (i.e. full board.)

It has been the endeavour of the Company to provide maximum comfort and amenities to guests. The standard of service has improved considerably. The catering facilities are now being directly provided by the Company management. The Company did not go into active operation during the year 1963-64, and hence, did not derive any income. An expenditure of Rs. 5,532.64 was incurred on establishment and miscellaneous items, which was carried over as a loss to the Balance Sheet. The Company is, however, expected to make a reasonable profit during the year 1964-65.

The question of expanding the business of the Company has been under the consideration of the Board of Directors. It has since been decided to entrust the management of a new Hotel in Delhi known as the Ranjit Hotel with a bed capacity of 240 to the Company. The building of the new Hotel is expected to be transferred to the Company shortly. Similarly, the Company is likely to start running a hotel in the Lodi House in October, 1965.

*The Hindustan Housing Factory Limited*

The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 75 lakhs and paid-up capital Rs. 48.99 lakhs. The Company has also been given loans by Government totalling Rs. 48.75 lakhs and a guarantee covering an overdraft with the State Bank of India up to Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The Company has been running at a profit since August 1955, when it became a fully State-owned concern. The profits in 1962-63 and 1963-64 were Rs. 4.15 lakhs and Rs. 5.11 lakhs, respectively. An increase in the profits in 1963-64 was achieved in spite of the general rise in the prices of building materials and higher expenditure on establishment necessitated by increase in dearness allowance, provident fund contributions etc.

Production which was valued at Rs. 70.65 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 83.94 lakhs in 1962-63 reached Rs. 1.51 crores in 1963-64. The value of production in 1964-65 is expected to be slightly less than that in 1963-64. This doubling of capacity has been achieved without any increase in the upper levels of management and with very little additional investment in plant and machinery. The labour force of the Company has increased from 1,477 in 1962 to 1,789 in 1964.

The principal activity of the Company is the manufacture of prefabricated reinforced cement concrete components, prestressed cement concrete transmission poles, foam concrete panels, partition and insulation blocks etc. The Company has also undertaken erection of prefabricated multi-storeyed office buildings in Delhi for the Delhi Administration, the Central Public Works Department, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It has also sold building components to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the Delhi Transport Undertaking. The Company is at present engaged on construction of office buildings with a plinth area of 14.26 lakhs square feet at a total cost of Rs. 1.52 crores. It was also entrusted with the interior decoration work, including electrification, of the India Exhibition at Kathmandu, which cost Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

The Company has recently embarked upon construction of a new type of prefabricated large panel house. An experimental order for construction of a block of 16 flats (each flat measuring 720 square feet in area) was given to the Company by the Delhi Development Authority. As the project has been successfully executed, that Authority has decided to entrust to the Factory the construction of another 33,000 houses in Delhi at a cost of Rs. 4.48 crores. In addition, the Delhi Municipal Corporation have awarded to the Factory the work of constructing 1,000 houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme at a cost of Rs. 45.65 lakhs.

The Company's proposal for the installation of a Ready Mixed Concrete Plant, involving an investment of Rs. 25 lakhs, for the supply of ready mixed concrete for Government and private construction works in Delhi is under consideration of Government.

The question of setting up a modern prefabrication plant for manufacture of housing components to meet the shortage of housing in the country has been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Works and Housing. It was decided in September 1964, that the proposals to set up such plants in Delhi and in Bhilai should be examined by a Committee of Engineering of standing. Accordingly, a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, was appointed in September 1964, which submitted its report in December 1964. After taking into consideration the climatic conditions in India the estimated expenditure on conventional and pre-fabricated buildings and other relevant factors, it has recommended that partial pre-fabrication on the lines now adopted by the Hindustan Housing Factory should continue in respect of housing and the Factory should be provided with additional plant and equipment needed to make partial prefabrication more mechanised and streamlined. It has further recommended that, simultaneously, experimentation on a sufficiently large scale on complete pre-fabrication of large panel houses should be entrusted to the Factory. For the experiment to be of real value, construction of at least, 2,000 houses should be taken up in the next two years simulating fully mechanised methods of prefabrication and erection followed in more developed countries. For this purpose, additional plant and machinery to supplement the existing arrangements in the Factory for manufacture of large panel houses, should be procured. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government.



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**PIMPRI POONA - 18**

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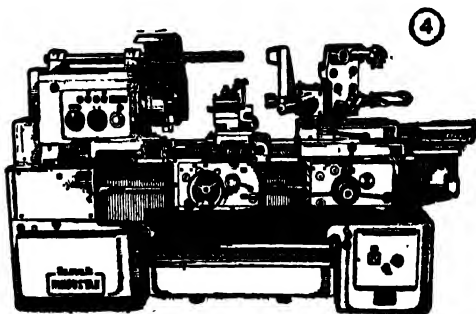
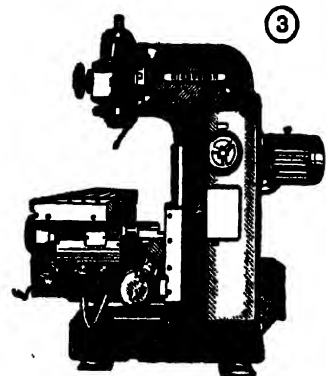
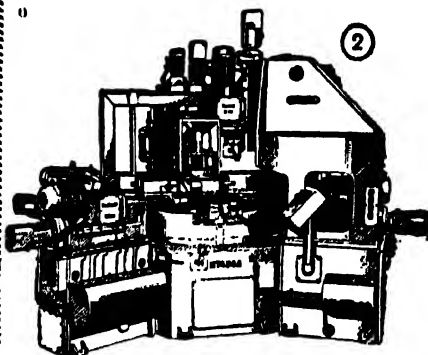
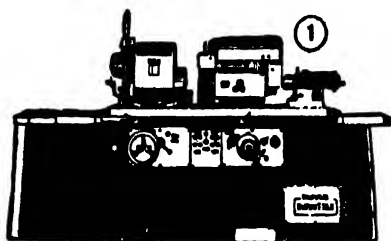
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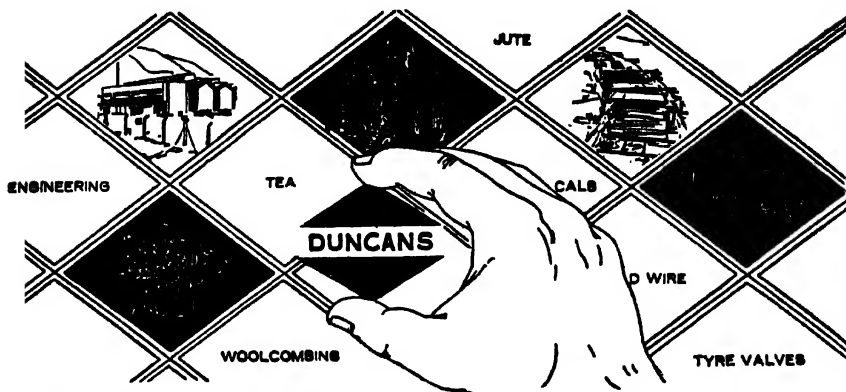
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## CHAPTER I

### ANDHRA PRADESH

<i>Capital</i>	...	Hyderabad	<i>Area</i>	...	1,06,286
<i>Population</i>	...	3,59,83,447	<i>Main Language</i>	...	Telugu

#### INTRODUCTION

THERE HAS BEEN commendable all-round progress in Andhra Pradesh during the eighteenth year of freedom. The Rs. 700-crore draft Fourth Five-Year Plan has been drawn up and finalised. The total outlay, according to present indications may go up to Rs. 775 crores including the expenditure on Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem Projects. With the diversion of the Krishna waters through a 27 feet diameter horse-shoe tunnel in June 1965, the construction of the Nagarjunasagar project has reached an important phase. In June 1965, an agreement unique in many respects has been concluded with Dr. Jayanthi Dharma Teja in respect of the erection of the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme (Stage II), envisaging the installation of three units of 66 MW each. This will greatly augment the State's power needs. The Rs. 35-crore Bharat Heavy Electricals Project—one of the most important Central Sector Projects located in Andhra Pradesh—started the production of 12 MW turbo generators in April 1965. The pilot plant of the Rs. 20-crore synthetic Drugs Project is tentatively scheduled to go into production in September 1965. The decisions of the Government of India to locate the Rs. 30-crore Zinc Smelting Plant at Visakhapatnam and the Railway Signalling Equipment manufacturing factory at Secunderabad were widely welcomed in the State. In respect of the location of the fifth steel plant during the Fourth Plan period in Andhra Pradesh, the Anglo-American Consortium has expressed itself in favour of the Visakhapatnam site. It will thus be seen that Andhra is on the eve of an Industrial Age.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh is often lauded as the "Granary of the South". The recent trends in foodgrains production are satisfactory. During 1961-62 and 1962-63, total foodgrains production stood at 74.87 and 70.55 lakh tons respectively. The forecast estimate for 1963-64 was 76 lakh tons. During 1964-65 an additional target of 5.90 lakh tons has been planned while a target of additional 7.51 lakh tons is being planned during 1965-66 through various programmes.

On the modified package programme, the State expects to spend Rs. 42.10 lakhs during 1965-66. This programme is already in operation

in 116 blocks of the ten districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Nizamabad and Mahaboobnagar. During 1963-64, 40 per cent of the area was covered and this has been extended to 70 per cent in 1964-65. It is proposed to cover 100 per cent of the area both for the *Kharif* and the *Rabi* in the areas selected during 1965-66. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover the remaining 7 districts, as also the remaining non-package blocks in the 10 intensive area programme districts. A pilot scheme for intensive dry farming practices was launched during *rabi* 1963-64 for *jowar* in 19 blocks of Anantapur and Adilabad with a coverage of 40 per cent. During 1964-65 the scheme has been extended to the entire area of these two districts during season with 40 per cent coverage under major millets and pulses, groundnut and cotton and a coverage of 70 per cent in *rabi* season for *jowar*. During 1965-66, the scheme will be continued in these two districts with 70 per cent coverage for *kharif* crops and 100 per cent coverage for *rabi* season for *jowar* crop. By the implementation of this scheme there has been an increase in yield of *rabi jowar* by 15.5 per cent during 1963-64.

#### IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Andhra Pradesh is often lauded as the "River State" of India. Perennial rivers like the Krishna, the Godavari, the Tungabhadra, the Pennar etc., enrich her soil. The State's prestige project is the Rs. 140-crore Nagarjunasagar project, one of the biggest multipurpose projects in India and the biggest in the South. The work on the project is going ahead according to schedule. The dam has risen nearly to 130 ft. in the river portion, 200 ft. on the left flank and about 270 ft. on the right flank. The dam when completed will be the largest and tallest rubble masonry dam in the world. It will impound the waters of the Krishna to the extent of 9.37 million acre and is claimed to be the largest for any single dam in India. The total draw-off by the canals on both sides from the Reservoir will be ultimately 36,000 cusecs, the biggest for any reservoir in India. The discharge capacity of the right canal alone being 21,000 cusecs will again make it the biggest irrigation canal in the world.

Excavation work on Nagarjunasagar Right and Left canals is in progress between the first 50 and 75 miles respectively. The waters of the Krishna were diverted through a tunnel on June 11, 1965 marking a significant phase in the construction of the project. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of May 1965 was Rs. 86.47 crores—Rs. 49.01 crores on the dam, Rs. 21.45 crores on the right canal and Rs. 16.01 crores on the left canal. By June 1966, water will be let out into the canals to irrigate an area of 5.80 lakhs of acres.

The work on the other major projects in the State namely the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, the Pochampad project, and the Vamsadhara Project, is going ahead according to schedule. Besides the major projects, the plan for 1965-66 also includes the following medium schemes which

are now at various stages of execution: (1) Salivagu Project; (2) Jutpally Project; (3) Ramadugu Project; (4) Swarna Project; (5) Lakhnapur Project; (6) Musi Project; (7) Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal; (8) Paidigam Project; (9) Narayanapuram Anicut; (10) Paleru-Bitragunta Supply Channel; (11) Zurreru Reservoir; (12) Torrigedda pumping scheme; (13) Kanupur Canal Scheme; (14) Vottigedda Project; (15) Varaha Reservoir; (16) Kotepallivagu Project; (17) Nallavagu Project; (18) Lankasagar Project; (19) Thandava Reservoir Scheme; and (20) Pampa Reservoir Scheme.

#### POWER PROJECTS

Andhra Pradesh has a unique combination of three million KW of hydro-electric power potential and 4,000 million tons of coal reserves for thermal generation. Estimated to cost Rs. 4,575 lakhs, the Srisailem Hydro-electric Project near the famous Srisailem Temple in Kurnool district is the biggest hydel project undertaken by the State. The Planning Commission's clearance and the Government of India's approval for the project have been received and administrative sanction by the State Government was accorded in September 1964. The work relating to the Coffor Dam, the diversion channel, permanent roads, the staff quarters and other buildings is making good progress. The masonry work on the project, it may be added, was inaugurated on June 19, 1965.

The Kothagudem Thermal Scheme (Stage I) envisages the installation of two 60 MW sets at Kothagudem town in Khammam district. With plenty of coal supply from the nearby Singareni Collieries, this is an ideal site for the location of a thermal station. Messrs Mitsui and Co., Tokyo, contractors for the supply, erection, testing and commissioning of boilers and ancillary equipments started erection work at the site on November 28, 1964. The scheme is being aided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Under the Tungabhadra Nellore-Thermal Scheme, a 30 MW Thermal Station at Nellore estimated to cost about Rs. 326 lakhs was commissioned on June 25, 1965.

The Stage II of the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 1,730 lakhs envisages the installation of three units of 66 MW each at Ramagundam under the special terms offered by Dr. Jayanthi Dharma Teja. An agreement, it will be recalled, was signed by the Chairman of the Electricity Board and Dr. Teja at Hyderabad on May 7, 1965 under which the three sets will be commissioned within a period of 36 months. The foundation for the project was laid by the Chief Minister on July 19, 1965. The *per capita* cost of kilowatt of this project, it is claimed, will be the lowest in India.

#### INDUSTRIES

In view of the industrial backwardness of Andhra Pradesh, much thought, of late, was given to this aspect in the plan schemes. The giant public sector projects namely the Rs. 20 crore Synthetic Drugs Project and the

Rs. 35-crore Bharat Heavy Electricals are prestige ventures in this part of the country. The pilot plant of the former is scheduled to go into production in September this year, while the latter has commenced the production of steam turbines and turbo alternators of 12 MW capacity. It has also been decided to locate the Rs. 30-crore Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam, apart from the railway signalling equipment manufacture factory at Secunderabad. A major Industrial plant in the private sector for the manufacture of detonators has gone into production early this year near Hyderabad. The Indian Detonators Ltd., with a capital investment of Rs. 1 crore is the first of its kind in the country. It is a matter of gratification to the State that the Anglo-American Consortium has expressed itself in favour of the Visakhapatnam site for the location of the fifth steel plant during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The plant is estimated to cost Rs. 450 crores.

The three statutory Corporations, namely, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, the Mining Corporation and the Small-scale Industrial Development Corporation have been functioning satisfactorily in respect of providing all-round incentives to a more rapid growth of industries during the period under review. At present, the Industrial Development Corporation has on hand the following projects promoted directly by it: (a) Rs. 1-crore H.T. and L.T. Insulator project, (b) Rs. 2.5 crore Integrated Glass Project, (c) Rs. 4.5-crore Ball Bearing Project and (d) Rs. 7-crore Pig Iron Project.

In our economy, small-scale industries continue to enjoy an importance of their own. The Small-Scale Industrial Development Corporation seeks to step up industrialisation in the equally vital small-scale sector. The Corporation has taken over the management of six raw material servicing centres and twenty production units in the State. With the aid of these units, the Corporation ensures speedy procurement and distribution of raw materials at controlled prices to small-scale units. Till February 1965, the Corporation has provided assistance to the extent of Rs. 71.17 lakhs to small-scale industrialists in the State.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in mineral resources. The principal minerals of the State are coal, manganese ore, asbestos, barytes, mica, iron ore, and limestone. The State enjoys complete monopoly in the production of barytes in India, about 95 per cent of its total production in the country being raised in Andhra Pradesh. Though not in terms of value of production, the State ranks next to Bihar in importance as a treasure house of minerals. Next to Bihar and Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh occupies an important place in the production of mica, the State's entire output coming from Nellore district where the mica belt is said to cover an extensive area of about 900 sq. miles. In the course of the last five years, the total value of mineral production in the State has risen to over Rs. 70 million from Rs. 67.57 million including coal production, a trend full of significance. To exploit this fabulous mineral wealth in the most scientific and systematic way

possible, a Mining Corporation, it will be recalled, was established in 1961. Its task is the systematic prospecting for asbestos, barytes, china clay, quarly and felspar. In respect of mineral-based industry, a cement plant at Bonakallu in Khammam district is being set up by the Corporation. For this purpose, a new company has been formed and orders are being placed for the machinery.

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ.

Andhra Pradesh, it will be recalled, was the first State in Indian Union to introduce *Panchayati Raj* or democratic decentralization. Accordingly, Panchayati Raj institutions at village, block and district levels have been functioning in the State since 1959, and have been entrusted with, *inter alia*, the implementation of the Community Development Programme. By October 2, 1963, the entire State was covered with Community Development Blocks and by July 1, 1964, the entire rural area in Andhra Pradesh was covered with Panchayat Samithis. Thus, the stage of organising and expanding the CD programmes and the Panchayati Raj movement is now over. The State is now in the stage of consolidating as well as strengthening these institutions. During 1964-65 elections have been conducted on the basis of universal adult franchise to all the *panchayats* in Andhra Pradesh. There were about 1.5 lakh constituencies. Out of the then existing 15,223 Panchayats in the State as many as 6,810 returned their *Panches* and *Sar-panches* unanimously, an indication of the successful functioning of these institutions in Andhra Pradesh.

In order to encourage the Panchayats not only in the matter of collection of taxes but also generally to develop a spirit of competition among them in discharging the functions under the Gram Panchayat Act, the State Government have evolved a Prize Competition Scheme for the Gram Panchayats and the Panchayat Samithis. This scheme launched in 1964-65 will be continued during 1965-66 also.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

There are now 299 Primary Health Centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh. 149 additional Centres will be opened during 1965-66 and during the period of the Fourth Plan. A sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was provided during 1964-65 for the construction of Primary Health Centre Buildings and staff quarters and Rs. 7.53 lakhs have been provided for 1965-66. It is now compulsory for all Government Medical Officers to serve in Primary Health centres for a period of two years. In addition to the Primary Health Centres, there are 240 subsidised and non-subsidised Rural Allopathic Dispensaries functioning in the various districts in the State to meet the needs of the rural population.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme, it will be recalled, has been launched throughout the country for eradicating Malaria completely. In Andhra Pradesh, the entire population is covered by the programme.

The supplying operations, according to the recommendations of a high power committee, will be withdrawn in 20 units by the end of 1964-65.

The Primary object of the National Filariasis Control Programme (NFCP) is to map out the areas where the disease is prevalent and to carry out control operations on an intensive scale. During 1964, the assessment Committee of the NFCP has recommended a reorganization of the existing programmes. Accordingly three 'A' type basic units have been established one each at Ramachandrapuram, Mandapeta and Kamareddy. A rural research-cum-training unit has been established at Rayavaram in the East Godavari district. A Bureau of Filariasis is functioning at the State Health Directorate. The Government of India's Filariasis Research Centre at Rajamundry is affording training facilities for the medical officers engaged in the control of Filariasis.

In respect of the Small-pox Eradication Programme, as many as 250 lakh vaccinations (covering about 75 per cent of the State's population) have been given till the end of February 1965 under the programme of the Government of India. By March 1966, the first phase of the programme has to be completed by vaccinating the remaining 120 lakhs of population in the State. During 1965-66, the programme will be in operation in all the twenty districts, including the city of greater Hyderabad. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided during 1965-66 for this programme.

#### COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The cooperative movement has come to occupy a prominent place in the economic regeneration of our country in general and of Andhra Pradesh in particular. There are now nearly 30,000 cooperative societies of all types in the State with a membership exceeding 39 lakhs and a working capital of about Rs. 200 crores.

In the context of increased agricultural production under the Five-Year Plans, cooperatives have placed before them the long-term objective of meeting at least 50 per cent of the credit needs of agriculturists by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The target for 1964-65 was to bring 27 lakh rural families within the fold of the cooperative movement. This would have meant bringing 45 per cent of the rural families under the scope of the movement. As against this 20.62 lakh families have been covered till February, 1965, the percentage being nearly 35. By the end of 1964-65, it is expected that there would be about 15,000 societies covering nearly 90 per cent of villages and 38 per cent of rural families. The short- and medium-term loans so far issued amount to Rs. 22 crores as against the target of Rs. 25 crores. The share capital and deposits held by these societies stood at Rs. 500 lakhs and Rs. 171 lakhs respectively. Government are taking steps to strengthen the cooperatives in various ways so as to enable them to enlarge their activities progressively.

There are at present 173 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in Andhra Pradesh. The loans issued annually by the Banks were stepped up pro-

gressively. The loans issued upto November, 1964, amounted to Rs. 245 lakhs as against a target of Rs. 515 lakhs for 1964-65. The total amount of loans outstanding from the Primary Land Mortgage banks as on June 30, 1964 was Rs. 1,526.67 lakhs.

The short-term loans are repaid every year after funds are raised by floatation of debentures which are approved trustee securities and are guaranteed by the Government. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank has so far floated debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,272.50 lakhs since the beginning of the Third Plan. As in February, 1965, the debentures in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,955 lakhs and the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund was Rs. 391.49 lakhs.

According to the revised programme of cooperative farming for the Third Five-Year Plan, a target of 100 societies in the pilot project areas and an equal number of societies in the non-pilot areas has been fixed. During 1964-65, four societies in pilot project areas and twelve societies in non-pilot project areas have been organised. Six societies in pilot project areas and seven societies in non-pilot project areas are being organised during 1965-66. In November 1964, there were 119 Cooperative Farming Societies (46 societies in 10 pilot project areas and 73 societies in the non-pilot project areas in the State) with a membership of 5,091 and a paid up share capital of about Rs. 2.50 lakhs. So far, 50 societies have commenced agricultural operations.

A scheme for the organization of rickshaw pullers' cooperatives was first introduced during 1962-63. Six new societies were organised during 1964-65 and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.52 lakhs provided. In the annual plan for 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 1.21 lakh, was made. Physical target for the organization of six new societies is proposed to be fixed. The scheme for the organization of washermen's cooperatives, for the first time, has been taken up during 1964-65, and 3 societies have been organised so far. A target of three more societies has been fixed for 1965-66. A scheme for the organization of taxi drivers' cooperatives has also been taken up during 1964-65 and one society has been organised. During 1965-66 one more society is proposed to be launched.

#### EDUCATION

The outlay on education for 1965-66 is Rs. 548 lakhs the break-up of which is as follows: Elementary Education: Rs. 325.86 lakhs; Secondary Education: Rs. 131.56 lakhs; University Education: Rs. 59.49 lakhs; and other Educational Schemes: Rs. 31.09 lakhs. In respect of the age group (11-14) facilities for middle school education had to be provided on a large scale than originally programmed due to the increasing urge on the part of the people to educate their children. As against the target of opening 575 middle schools during the Third Plan period, 609 schools were opened during the first three years and additional 756 schools were opened during 1964-65. In respect of Secondary Education, 579 High Schools were opened during

the first three years of the Plan period, and an additional 253 schools during 1964-65.

The enrolment in the classes at the University stage at the beginning of the Third Plan was 42,790, (25,281 in Science Courses and 17,509 in Arts and Science Courses). Although no provision was made in the Third Plan for the opening of new colleges, 16 new Arts and Science Colleges have been opened in Andhra Pradesh. The University Grants Commission's (UGC) scales of pay have been introduced for the teaching staff of colleges. In respect of scholarships, a handsome provision of Rs. 34,83,000 was made for 1964-65. During the next financial year, the provision was raised to Rs. 39,92,500 under the following two types of scholarships namely: (a) National Scholarships; and (b) Merit scholarships to the children of working teachers in primary and secondary schools. Despite financial limitations, there has been rapid progress in the field of development of libraries. 35 branch libraries and 38 Book Deposit Centres have been opened during 1964-65 in different districts. Grants have also been sanctioned to 25 cooperative libraries, 321 aided libraries, 772 Panchayat libraries and 3 Gram Sangham libraries in the State for the same year.

#### FOURTH PLAN

A draft Fourth Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 700 crores (excluding the special provision of Rs. 75 crores for Nagarjunasagar and Srisaillam Projects) has been finalised and talks were held with the Planning Commission in this respect in June, 1965. The statement below shows the tentative allocations in the draft Plan. In the draft Fourth Plan, the Power Sector claims Rs. 200 crores or 28.6 per cent of the total outlay, Irrigation claims Rs. 132 crores or 18.8 per cent of the total outlay and Agriculture claims Rs. 78 crores or 11.1 per cent of the total outlay; At the end of the Fourth Plan, the State's *per capita* income is anticipated to go up to Rs. 413 as against Rs. 319 at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Corresponding all-India figures for the two are Rs. 352 and Rs. 426 respectively.

Sector	Allocation in the Fourth Plan in crores of rupees					
Agricultural programmes, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Cooperation and Community Development .. .. . 78.00						
Irrigation :						
Minor Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	45.00
Ayacut Development ..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00
Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	75.00
Power .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	200.00
Mining and Industries ..	..	..	..	..	..	60.00
Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60.00
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	64.50



Medical, Public, Health, Housing	75.50
Miscellaneous, Welfare Schemes	25.00
Block allotment for the development of chronic drought affected areas	5.00
Reserve for additional allotment when necessary	700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.00</b>
Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem Projects	

\*Excluding the provision for Nagarjunasagar Project. \*

## STATE CABINET

Governor: SHRI PATTOM A. THANU PILLAI

## Ministers

Shri K. Branmananda Reddi  
*Chief Minister* ..  
 Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy  
 Dr. M. Chenna Reddy  
  
 Shri P.V.G. Raju ..  
 Shri A.C. Subba Reddy  
 Shri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan  
 Shri Y. Sivarama Prasad  
 Dr. M.N. Lakshminarsiah  
 Shri T. Ramaswamy ..

## Portfolios

General Administration, Planning & Major Industries  
 Revenue, Relief & Rehabilitation  
 Finance, Medium & Small Scale Industries, Industrial Co-operatives and Mines.  
 Education  
 Irrigation & Power, PWD Workshops  
 Home, Police  
 Health & Medical  
 Panchayati Raj  
 Cooperation

## MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri M.R. Appa Row. .. .. Excise, Prohibition & Cultural Affairs  
 Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao .. .. Law & Prisons  
 Smt. T.N. Sadalakshmi .. .. Social Welfare  
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## CHAPTER 2

### ASSAM

<i>Capital :</i>	Shillong	<i>Population:</i>	1,22,09,330
<i>Area :</i>	75,529 sq. miles	<i>Main Language :</i>	Assamese

THE YEAR 1964-65 was marked by significant progress in all spheres in the State of Assam. The state has continued to forge ahead in the fields of Education, Agriculture, Industry, Tourism and Labour Welfare schemes.

#### AGRICULTURE

Despite the various problems viz., natural calamities, pests and diseases etc. which stand as a handicap in the process of production. Assam has been able to make a considerable progress in the field of Agriculture since the year of Independence. Various Schemes which aim at increasing the production of crops agricultural research, protection of crops, agricultural education etc. have been implemented to collectively cater to the needs of the Five Year Plan for increased production.

The estimated production of important crops during the First and the Second plans and that of the Third Plan upto 1963-64 are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
PRODUCTION OF CROPS DURING THE THREE PLAN PERIODS

(Unit:—1000 tons)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>First Plan</i>	<i>Second Plan</i>	<i>Third Plan</i>			
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rice ..	1614.13	1723.86	1741.32	1501.45	1819.61	1800.00
Maize ..	8.08	7.47	7.11	7.52	9.36	9.00
Other Cereals ..	2.35	1.99	2.01	3.16	3.13	4.00
Wheat ..	0.87	3.03	3.16	3.15	3.14	4.00
Pulses ..	29.63	26.45	33.47	31.00	31.00	32.00
Castor ..	0.61	0.83	0.81	0.70	0.75	
Sesamum ..	4.39	3.74	3.93	3.93	4.28	
Rape & Mustard ..	52.34	44.47	41.28	43.23	49.36	57.00
Linseed ..	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.53	0.59	
Jute (bale) ..	1093.80	891.84	1090.89	695.86	1019.87	1200.00
Cotton (bale) ..	8.48	5.82	5.99	6.64	6.80	9.00
Potato ..	131.46	151.54	136.94	134.13	—	—
Sugarcane (Gur) ..	65.82	92.95	118.79	102.85	103.43	110.00
Tobacco ..	7.47	7.09	7.76	7.89	7.33	8.00

## COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

During the period under review, the cooperative primary marketing societies in collaboration with the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society Ltd., continued procurement of paddy under the State Trading Scheme. Uptill now the cooperative marketing societies have been able to procure 60 lakhs maunds of paddy. There will be some more procurement before the year is over and this procurement is higher compared to the past few years. The procurement of rice through cooperative marketing, besides ensuring a reasonable price for the cultivator has helped to some extent the integration of credit with marketing. After a few years when there will be a further development of processing cooperatives it will be possible to successfully implement the State Trading Scheme.

The several marketing societies have also undertaken the distribution of essential commodities. During the year, five primary marketing societies were assisted by way of loan, subsidy, share capital etc. for strengthening their financial position and to expand their activities.

Primary marketing cooperative societies of the jute growing area numbering 29 were also assisted with necessary financial assistance for installation of grading equipment etc., so that they can successfully deal in jute.

In the sphere of processing, the Cooperative sugar Mill which is the only Sugar Mill in Assam has shown some improvement. During the period under review the Cooperative Sugar Mill crushed 1,787,00 maunds of sugarcane and produced about 1,62,594 maunds of sugar. In order to ensure the assured supply of sugarcane the Mill advanced 9,05,619 to the sugarcane cultivators. The three Cooperative Rice Mills which were assisted earlier are operating at full-swing. Also 6 cooperative societies were financially assisted 3 for installing Oil Mills, and 3 for installing Rice Mills.

As regards Rural Credit about Rs. 18.00 lakhs of short-term and medium-term loans were issued through the cooperative societies. An amount of Rs. 2.54 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officer for granting managerial subsidy to deserving primary credit societies in consultation with the Makhuma Parishad. Under the arrangement it is expected that there will be greater coordination between the *Panchayats* and the cooperatives, which is essential for allround development of the rural area.

The Scheme for Cooperative Farming is also making some headway. In the last financial year (1964-65) 61 Joint Cooperative Farming Societies were further assisted.

As regards the plan expenditure, against the provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 38.00 lakhs was spent in implementing the various schemes during 1964-65.

## INDUSTRIES

A sum of Rs, 535 lakhs was allotted for the Third Five Year Plan Period under the head Large and Medium Industries, out of which a sum of

Rs. 120 lakhs has been spent during the year 1964-65 on the following schemes :

*Cement Factory.* The Cement Factory at Cherrapunji, which was started as a venture in the private sector with state participation could not make much progress and so it was found expedient to bring the factory under complete management of the Government. Installation of plant and machinery is in progress and it is expected that it will go into production by the end of 1966. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been spent during the year 1964-65 under this scheme.

*Natural Gas Distribution Project :* The Government of Assam engaged a firm of French consultants for preparation of project report for distribution of natural gas in Lakhimpur District. The scheme which includes the laying of gas pipe line between Naharkatia Oil Fields and Namrup has been completed.

*Assam Spun Silk Mills :* This Mill was established in the year 1961. To meet a contingent liability of the mill in the shape of deferred payment in respect of plant and machinery purchased earlier, a sum of Rs. 4.40 lakhs has been contributed by the Government towards share capital of the Mill.

*Ceramic Plant :* Considering the good prospect of this type of industry, it was decided to establish a ceramic plant at Gauhati by the department itself. But of the total provision of Rs. 1 lakhs for the year 1964-65 only a sum of Rs. 0.49 lakhs has been spent for purchase of machinery. Erection of the plant and machinery will be started soon.

*Development of Industrial Area :* The time lag between negotiation with private parties and the Government for purchase of land and of getting physical possession of the same was very long. Two plots of land at Amin gaon and one at near the Industrial Estate at Gauhati are under negotiation. A sum of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been handed over to the Small Industries Development Corporation to enable them to negotiate and finalise the land deeds to take up the work of improving the land for setting up industries.

*Metre Manufacturing Unit :* A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been given as a loan to the Assam State Electricity Board which is dealing with this project. The factory is making good progress.

*Assam Industrial Development Corporation :* A corporation, called the Assam Major Industrial Enterprises Corporation Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores was incorporated. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been paid to this corporation as participation in the share capital of the corporation in the year 1964-65.

*Directorate of Major Industries :* A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was made available for maintenance of the Directorate and a sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was spent during the year 1964-65.

#### COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

During the Third Five Year Plan there was an allocation of Rs. 270.00 lakhs for the development of Small-Scale Industry, Handicrafts, and Industrial

**Estates.** Out of this Rs. 72.16 lakh has already been spent during 1961-62 and 1962-63. There was a provision of Rs. 58.62 lakhs during 1963-64, which was reduced to Rs. 43.61 lakhs in subsequent review. Out of the revised estimate of Rs. 43.61 lakhs an amount of Rs. 43.54 lakhs has been spent. In the year 1964-65 against an allocation of Rs. 48.00 lakhs, Rs. 45.54 lakhs has been spent and a sum of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the 1965-66 period.

### LOANS

The provision for the Third Plan period was Rs. 37.00 lakhs. The disbursement in 1961-62 was Rs. 12.51, 1962-63, Rs. 8.50 lakhs; 1963-64, Rs. 10.85 lakhs; 1964-65 Rs. 14.00 lakhs; bringing the total for four years to Rs. 45.86 lakhs. The provision for 1965-66 is Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

The provision had to be increased to meet the growing demand of entrepreneurs to start small-scale industries. During the first four years nearly 1,600 persons benefited from these loans.

### INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

It was proposed to have one industrial estate in each district of the State during the third Plan period. The Industrial Estates, at Gauhati and Dhekiajuli were started during Second Plan period and completed during the Third Plan. The expenditure in 1961-62 was Rs. 2.48 lakhs; in 1962-63, Rs. 2.50 lakhs; in 1963-64, Rs. 9.70 lakhs; in 1964-65, Rs. 11.32 lakhs; bringing the total for four years to Rs. 26.00 lakhs. The provision for 1965-66 is Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

Such Estates are coming up at Nalbari, Tinsukia and Sibsagar and are proposed to be started also at Jorhat, Nowgong, and Shillong during 1965-66.

### SERICULTURE AND WEAVING INDUSTRY

Sericulture and weaving, the two most vital cottage industries in Assam, have made rapid progress in last few years and played a major role in raising the socio-economic condition of the rural population by providing employment facilities, part or wholetime to nearly 12.5 lakhs of people in the State both in the hills and the plains.

The implementation of various Development Programme has shown a definite impact the progress of these two industries and all possible facilities are provided to the sericulturists and weavers by way of financial assistance by granting subsidies, bonus and supply of instruments and appliances.

### SERICULTURE

Assam has occupied an enviable position in the realm of sericulture for her unchallengable production of Eri and Muga Silk. Muga culture is still unknown to the sericulturists outside Assam.



To meet with the day-to-day increasing demand of disease-free seeds from rearers, 12 Eri Seed Graineurs have been established in the different parts of the State viz. Kokrajhar, Nongpoh, Dhenubhanga, Borduar, Haflong, Oujari, Goreswar, Mussalpur, Diphu, Dengaon, North Lakhimpur and at Dormikhal. In order to supplement the production of the healthy seeds, 100 Eri Graineurs have so far been organised in suitable Eri Growing Centres. To provide impetus to Eri Seed Producers, bonus at the rate of Rs. 10.00 per thousand layings is paid to the growers in addition to other financial and technical assistance. During the year, bonus has been paid to 95 Eri Seed Graineurs.

To meet with the demand of Basic Muga Seed Cocoons, four Muga seed Farms at Khanapara, Kokrajhar, Narayanpur and Dhakuakhana with an experimental Research Sub-Station attached to it have been producing "Basic Seed Cocoons."

Acreage under Muga Food Plants are on the increase due to an intensive and extensive drive by the Department. 315-acres of Grazing Reserves have been used for the purpose of planting of Muga Food Plants without any detriment to the Reserve in question.

53 Muga Seed Cocoon growers have been organised in predominantly Muga growing areas for the purpose of increasing production of Muga Seed Cocoons. 38 Muga Seed Cocoon Growers have received the Bonus for producing healthy Muga Seed Cocoons.

9 up-to-date model of Muga Reeling Machines were procured from Bihar for gradual replacement of the older type of Machines for producing quality raw silk.

To meet the increased demand of disease free seeds for mulberry silk and for greater yield of Silk, the existing 11 Sericultural Farms have been engaged producing hybrid seeds and over 6 (six) lakhs of laying of seeds have been distributed meeting almost the total demand of seeds. In some Centres, particularly in hill areas yield per layings of mulberry silkworm seeds has been about two pounds of Cocoons.

8 Chowki Rearing Centres were already established in different silk growing areas and through these Centres silk worms reared upto the third stage under the supervision of Departmental personnel were distributed to the private rearers for final rearing.

With a view to meet the demand of technical personnel in the State and for successful implementation of various Development Schemes, Stipends have been awarded to 23 students in the Sericultural Training Institute.

To device ways and means for increasing the output of raw Silk and for substantial improvements in the quality of raw silk, the research station at Titabar is equipped with modern facilities and additional buildings.

#### WEAVING

The handloom Industry, the traditional craft of Assam has made remarkable progress. Several measures to develop the industry have been taken by

introducing training facilities to the artisans in improved designs, technique of production and at the same time lower the cost of production. Training is imparted in 26 Weaving Training Classes under the Department and stipends are awarded at Rs. 25.00 per mensem each. 15 seats are available in each weaving training classes. Besides these 4 private institutions are aided for imparting training for artisans in handloom Weaving.

As follow up measures 5 production Centres attached to the weaving training classes have been established on an experimental basis.

To guide the weaver in the field of organisation, production of standard fabrics, marketing of products and supply of raw materials, 23 Weavers extension Service Units and 5 Peripatetic Handloom Demonstration Centres are working in areas inhabited mostly by weavers. These were established under the Third Five Year Plan Schemes. 22,974 yards of cloth were produced during the year in these centres.

To adapt to the changing tastes of the users and to have better earnings of the weavers, 57 samples of new and attractive designs have been prepared in the Handloom Research and Designing Centres attached to the Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati.

Steps have been taken to produce fabrics with attractive designs with a view to popularising new style and fabrics inside and outside the State.

#### FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION

The schemes under Flood Control Programme executed by the Flood Control and Irrigation Wing are mainly of short term duration and afford reasonable protection to the lives and properties against the damages caused by the recurring floods in the State almost every year. Due to peculiar topographical position of the State, flood is almost a regular feature in this State. Seriousness of the flood problems in this State may be gathered from a perusal of Table 2 giving the damages caused by the floods :

TABLE 2  
DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Frequency of Flood</i>	<i>Area affected in square miles</i>	<i>property damaged Rs. in lakhs</i>
1954	Once	12,150	1589
1955	Once	5,410	424
1956	Once	2,313	466
1957	Once	1,528	452
1958	Once	4,804	270
1959	Once	3,982	844
1960	Once	1,826	860
1961	Once	748	90
1962	Twice	6,093	1445
1963	Twice	2,249	300

The Flood Control Works in the State in the form of short-term measures were started in this State since 1954. The short term measures so far taken are in the form of :

- (1) Construction of dykes along the problem rivers at vulnerable reaches;
- (2) Raising and strengthening of existing embankments wherever these are found to be substandard;
- (3) Anti-Erosion works both permanent and temporary along the banks of the rivers, both Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries wherever the towns located on their banks are threatened by erosion;
- (4) Provision of sluices in embankment in order to regulate proper flushing;
- (5) River Training works;
- (6) Provision of raised platforms just to afford shelter to the flood affected people during floods;
- (7) Construction of drainage channels;

Upto the end of Second Plan, the Department achieved 1843 miles of dykes, 348 miles of drainage channels in addition to construction of 18 Town Protection works. These works were executed at a total cost of Rs. 7.11 crores and brought under benefit about 4,97,000 acres of land.

The actual construction of additional length of embankments etc. during the period was not substantial. This is because, the bulk of the expenditure during the period was incurred on the R/s of existing dykes and also on the restoration of damages caused to the E and D works by the severe and floods of 1962. During the remaining period of the Third Plan, the programme of works of the Department was as under :

1. Construction of embankment	362.8 Miles
2. Construction of drainage channel.	68.5 Miles.
3. Construction of town protection	6 Nos.

As for the Medium Irrigation Programme under the State plan, no work of this nature was taken up and executed in this State till the end of Second Plan period. During the Third plan period, a programme of execution of the following four schemes was approved by the Government of India.

1. Jamuna Irrigation	Rs. 193 lakhs.
2. Sukla Irrigation	Rs. 70 lakhs.
3. Longa Irrigation	Rs. 30 lakhs.
4. Patradisha Irrigation	Rs. 20.20 lakhs.
	Rs. 313.20 lakhs.

In addition to Jamuna Irrigation Scheme a start will be given to the Sukla Irrigation, Longa Irrigation and Patradisha Irrigation Schemes. Due to rise of the cost of materials and labour, and also due to change in the scope of the Projects as originally contemplated, the estimates of the schemes are likely to increase to :

1. Jamuna Irrigation	Rs. 3.50 crores
2. Sukla Irrigation	Rs. 1.00 crores

As for the Minor Irrigation programme of the State, about 23 Minor Irrigation Schemes were executed in the State upto the end of Second Plan period.

During the 3rd Plan period, so far about 61 Minor Irrigation Schemes are under execution.

The actual expenditure on the Minor Irrigation programme during 1964-65 was of the order of Rs. 46.59 lakhs. Annual Plan allocation for this programme during the current year is Rs. 60 lakhs. During the 1st 4 years of the Third Plan about Rs. 1.75 crores have been spent under this programme.

## HOUSING

### *Low-Income Group Housing Scheme*

During the year 1964-65 loans worth Rs. 27.51,800 were sanctioned for construction of 386 houses. A further sum of Rs. 11,00,000.00 is expected to be sanctioned within August 15, 1965 for construction of 138 houses. The total amount sanctioned till March 31, 1965 since inception of the Scheme is Rs. 138,02,370.00 for the construction of 2,060 houses of which 1,075 houses have already been constructed and the rest are under construction.

### *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme*

This provides for construction of houses by State Government for renting out to bonafide industrial workers at prescribed subsidised rent, 100 tenements at Tinsukia, 100 at Maligaon and 103 tenements at Kharghul, Gauhati were completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000. The expenditure incurred on account of the project taken up in the Second Plan period (303 houses) till 31-3-65 is Rs. 9,90,000.00

### *Slum Clearance Scheme*

The Scheme provides for improving Slum conditions in the big cities by Clearing Slum areas and providing alternative accommodations to Slum dwellers. The Slums at Gauhati were taken up for clearance. To provide alternative accommodation to those Slum dwellers, 362 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,95,000/- were constructed. Up-to-date expenditure on the project is Rs. 11,94,564/-

### *Village Housing Project Scheme*

The Scheme provides for improvement of villages by suitable Master Plan and by ensuring that houses are built according to Master Plan.

For these purposes, Loans are granted to the villagers falling in the selected villages not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per house. Rules for grant of loans under the Scheme have been finalised and published. For the purpose of implementing the Scheme, 150 villages have already been selected. Socio-economic and Physical (Engineering) Survey has been completed in 78 villages. Master plans have been drawn up for 15 villages.

### *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*

Under this Scheme loans are granted for construction of houses to individuals of the middle income group viz., those whose annual income exceed Rs. 6000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000. The maximum loan admissible is Rs. 20,000. The amount of loans sanctioned since inception of the Scheme is Rs. 12,48,300 for per construction of 76 houses. A further loan of Rs. 2,82,000 has been sanctioned for construction of 17 houses since August 15, 1964.

### *Housing Scheme under Removal of Untouchability*

Grants-in-aid are given to the deserving Scheduled caste families living in the plains Districts of Assam for construction or re-construction of their dwelling houses and for construction of Students homes.

A sum of Rs. 19,07,741/- has been sanctioned since the inception of the Scheme as grants-in-aid for construction or reconstruction of 4,788 houses and for construction of 25 student shomes. Out of which construction of 2,784 houses and 23 Students homes have been completed.

A sum of Rs. 1,99,561 was disbursed in March 1965, for construction or reconstruction of 671 individual houses and extension of the one Students home.

A large number of displaced persons who migrated during 1964 from East Pakistan entered Assam and their reception and shelter has posed a major problem to the State administration. The total population in the camps as in October 1964 was 1,21,663. The camp population on June in 1965 was 95,168 persons or 19,033 families. These families are now awaiting rehabilitation.

The Government of Assam have already indicated that with utmost efforts it would be possible to rehabilitate 12,000 families only in Assam and the remaining population of displaced persons should be taken to other States for rehabilitation.

For the rehabilitation of the migrants the schemes indicated in Table 3 have already been sanctioned and are being implemented.

TABLE 3

Name of the Scheme	No. of families to be rehabilitated	Amount sanctioned as loans & grants
Terracing and Soil Conservation of land in Garo Hills for rehabilitation of new migrants	500 families	Rs. 17,51,100/-
Terracing and Soil Conservation of land in Garo Hills for rehabilitation of new migrants	1000 ..	Rs. 31,46,640/-
Rehabilitation of new migrants from E. Pakistan on 'Khas land' in Garo Hills	15000 ..	Rs. 28,65,300/-
Rehabilitation of 150 Non-Agri families in Garo Hills	150 ..	Rs. 2,47,500/-
Establishment of group farm at Dhamar Reserve, Goalpara Dist. for rehabilitation of new migrants	500 ..	
Employment of New migrants in Jacks Board Factory at Tinsukia	50 migrants	Rs. 15,000/-
Handloom Weaving Centres in various Camps	540 ..	Rs. 3,26,000/-
Scheme for rehabilitation of fisherman families in Goalpara Sub-Division	100 families	Rs. 1,36,000/-

\*No final decision has been made but tentatively the provision is for settlement of 500 families. The Scheme was started on the assurance of the Govt. of India to sanction Rs. 250- per acre of land for reclamation and Rs. 750/- per house. On the basis of this assurance the State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,9,800/- under this scheme.

#### REHABILITATION SCHEMES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Besides the Schemes mentioned above Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for rehabilitation of refugees in various trades and professions for which Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers, have already been asked to invite applications from individual migrants for granting loans/grants under the scheme.

Attempts are being made to arrange employment for the migrants under various private Industries, Tea Gardens as well as construction works undertaken by various Departments like P.W.D.

A labour corps under the name of *Rastriya Vikas Dal* with the authorised strength of 1000 has been raised in which migrants are enrolled as *Sahakaris* and the *Sanchalaks* of the Dal arrange for their employment in various construction projects. The target is to rehabilitate at least 8000 families during the financial year 1965-66.

### TOURISM

In Assam the promotion of tourism was actually started in the later half of the Second Five Year Plan with the creation of the Tourism Department in 1957. Since then elaborate schemes are being formulated and implemented in collaboration with the Government of India for providing adequate facilities to the tourists in the State. There are already two tourist bungalow at Kaziranga. The third tourist bungalow at Kaziranga and a lake with swimming and rowing facilities is being built at Kaziranga. In Gauhati the Stadium Guest House offers excellent accommodation for both foreign and home tourists. Construction of Tourist Guest Houses—one at Gauhati and the other at Shillong has been completed. Shillong Tourist Bungalow having opened to the tourists. In the State sector Tourist Rest Houses were built at Kohora, Manas, Jamduar, Bhalukpong, Bhuban Hill Shrines and Siju Caves. Visit to these places are also arranged by the State Tourist Department. Tourist Bungalows at Sibsagar and Cherrapunjee would facilitate the visitors to see these places of importance. Two more tourist bungalows—one at Gauhati and the other at Shillong will be built to meet the demand of the increasing tourist traffic. Shillong, a beautiful hill station, and which is called the "Scotland of the East", is going to have another Class one-Tourist Guest House apart from the existing one. Shillong with its mild equable climate and scenic beauty has the best Golf Link. Besides, the Golf Course and the Race Course, the excellent driving, riding, swimming, boating and angling facilities attract a large number of Indian and foreign tourist to this hill station, which is also the capital city of Assam. The beautiful waterfalls and the artificial "Ward's Lake" are the special attraction of the tourists.

Apart from the accommodation facilities the State Tourist Department also provide transport facility for the tourists by placing a number of tourist taxis for their use. Tourist Information Centres are set up in Shillong, Gauhati, Kaziranga to help and guide the tourists in the State.

During the Fourth Plan period greater improvement in respect of accommodation, transport and provision of other amenities to the visitors are envisaged. Umiam in Khasi Hills and other beauty spots fast developing into attractive tourist centres, Assam, in near future, would be able to increase her contribution to a large measure in earning the much needed foreign exchange for our country. Assam has a very vast scope for development of tourism and if properly developed, she will compare favourably with anything the world can offer.

## STATE CABINET

Governor: Shri Vishnu Sahay

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, <i>Chief Minister</i>	General Administration, Minority Affairs, P.W.D. (B & R)
Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Law, Panchayats and Community Projects
Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi	Power (Electricity), Industries (including Cottage Industries), Planning & Develop- ment and labour
Shri Siddhinath Sarama	Revenue, Forests & Transport
Shri Dev Kant Borooah	Education, Co-operative
Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee	Medical & Excise
Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury	Irrigation & Agriculture.
Shri Rupnath Brahma	Supply, Trade & Commerce, Relief and Rehabilitation
Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Khadi & Village Industries & Jails
Shri Chatrasing Teron	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Local Self- Government

*Ministers of State*

Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi	P.W.D. (Buildings & Roads)
Shri Radhika Ram Das	Revenue
Shri Emonsing Sangma	Community Project, Tribal Areas Welfare and Power (Electricity)

*Deputy Ministers*

Shri Lalit Kumar Doley	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Co-operatives & Forests
Smt. Komol Kumari Barua	Education and Social Welfare
Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika	Panchayats and Community Projects



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## CHAPTER 3

### BIHAR

<i>Capital</i> :	<i>Patna</i>	<i>Population</i> :	41,64,57,610
<i>Area</i> :	67,196 Sq. Miles	<i>Language</i> :	<i>Hindi</i>

THE PROGRESS of Bihar in the year 1964 should be studied in the background of strained economic conditions of the country. An all-out effort was made to face the situation squarely, and it was not allowed to go beyond control.

There were 9,363 fair price shops in the State in the beginning of 1964. Their number went up to 16,659 by the end of the year. Other controlled commodities were imported in large quantity and arrangements for their fair distribution were also made.

The production of foodgrains in 1962-63 was 71.65 lakh tonnes. It increased to 73.88 lakh tonnes (Final Forecast) in 1963-64. It is hoped that a target of 75.0 lakh tonnes foodgrains would be achieved by the end of 1965-66.

Sugarcane production which had gone down to 48.50 lakh tons in the year 1962-63 again rose to 62.03 lakh tons. The low recovery of sugarcane was mainly due to the fact that Government of India had reduced the sugarcane acreage by ten percent. Efforts are being made to increase sugarcane production. Tube wells and other improved methods have been adopted in Champaran, Samastipur, Motihari, Bihta and Bihar areas with a view to produce a better type of sugarcane with a larger yield. It is hoped that a target of 73 lakh tons of sugarcane would be achieved by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Efforts are also being made to cultivate groundnut and cotton in the plateau area of the State. A Cotton Development Board with a member of the Legislature as its Chairman has been constituted for the purpose. It is hoped that these cash crops would improve the economic condition of the people of the area.

#### IRRIGATION

Better irrigation facility is a prerequisite for increased production. Special attention has been paid to this aspect of the problem.

The Kosi Barrage, flood embankment and Eastern Kosi Canal work have been completed. About two lakh acres of land being irrigated by the Eastern Kosi Canal. Work on the Western Kosi Canal and the Gandak and Sone Barrage projects has also been taken up and considerable progress has been made.

Special stress has been laid on minor irrigation schemes. A sum of Rs. 85 lakhs was originally earmarked for the purpose in the year 1964-65.

An additional sum of Rs. 126 lakhs was further allotted for this work. The Agricultural Department has granted a further sum of Rs. 247 lakhs for the irrigation and has taken up a number of schemes. The Scheme is mainly being executed to benefit the sugarcane areas in which tube wells are being installed and the Plateau areas where irrigational facilities are being provided. Many small irrigational projects which had become ineffective are being repaired out of the funds and have been brought under use.

#### ELECTRICITY

Considerable progress has been made in the field of power production and distribution in the State. A 15 M.W. Power plant has been installed at Barauni and another Plant will be completed by the end of the year. Two plants of 50 M.W. are being installed for which equipment has started coming from Poland.

The Patratu Power Project is also making satisfactory progress and its work is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. Equipment for the Kosi Hydro-Electric Station is being imported from Japan and orders have been placed for them. In the meantime, other preliminary work has started. It is expected that the Electricity Board will spend a sum of Rs. 79.83 crores during the Third Plan period. It is hoped that the power requirements of consumers and the industries would be satisfactorily met at the end of Third Plan period.

#### INDUSTRIES

The State Industrial enterprises under the State Industrial Development Corporation are making satisfactory progress. The high tension insulator factory at Ranchi has achieved 54 percent of its capacity and is expected to produce 2 hundred tons per month by the next financial year. Efforts are being made to double its capacity. The production capacity of Sindri superphosphate factory has gone up from 12,600 tons in 1962-63 to 22,00 tons in 1963-64 and it is hoped that a target of 25,000 tons will be achieved by the end of this year. Another plant to produce electrical goods in collaboration with General Electrical Company is being set up at Tantisilwa, Ranchi. Preliminary work on the project has been completed.

With a view to derive maximum benefit from the large-State industries, areas around them are being developed and subsidiary medium and small industries are being set up. Adityapur near Jamshedpur and another area of hundred acres near H.E.C. Ranchi are being developed on these lines. A similar type of area is being developed in the Ramagarh Patratu belt.

62 small industrial projects have already been transferred to the Small-Scale Industries Corporation and small industries connected with leather goods have been made over to the Corporation this year. Efforts have been made to install 650 power looms in the State which will produce yarn worth Rs. 1.5 crores per year. Altogether 222 power looms have been distributed among weaver of the State in addition to 400 power looms allotted by Government

of India to be distributed among them. *Khadi* has been popularised in village through the Khadi and Villages Industries (*Gramodyog*) Commission and by the Government of India. The State produced *Khadi* worth Rs. 46,150 during the first nine months of 1964-65 and other village industries products worth Rs. 29,954.

#### Mining and Minerals

There is an abundance of mineral wealth in the State and the year has been of special significance so far as progress in this sphere is concerned. A Mica Syndicate has been constituted with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores for export and import of mica. Efforts are being made to increase the production of iron ore also. A limestone development cell will be constituted. This will help the cement factories in the State. Teams of geologists have been deputed to find out additional mineral wealth in Bihar and a laboratory is being set up at Hazaribagh to carry out research in this connection.

Better roads and communication facilities are essential for industrial development of an area. Therefore, special efforts are being made for the development of roads in Bihar. The State had a total length of 1,350 miles of roads during the pre-independence day of which 818 miles were metalled roads. It is hoped that Bihar will have 9,310 miles of road by the end of Third Five Year Plan. The World Bank is helping to construct 300 miles of roads under the National Highway Scheme which are expected to be completed by 1965. Similarly border roads are also being taken up of which 411 miles will be in the Bihar State. Preliminary investigations have started and satisfactory progress is being made. Steps have been taken to construct a road bridge on Ganga at Patna. Results of laboratory research at Poona and Roorkee are awaited in this connection.

#### Education

The campaign which was launched to enroll children in primary schools has had its desired effect. A sum of Rs. 450.68 lakh has been provided for primary education alone during current financial year. Research in the field of primary education is proceeding on the right lines. This institution has been entrusted with the task of educational survey also.

There were 185 secondary schools by the end of the Second Plan period. Their number has now gone up to 1,877. The target for higher secondary schools has been achieved during the year.

A Text Book Corporation is being set up to meet the shortage of text books. The Corporation will have a modern printing press which will print the text books.

Special efforts are being made to expand technical education. The Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur; is being expanded, new subjects are being introduced in the Sindri Institute. Post-graduate research work is also proposed to be introduced there.

Similarly admission capacity in the Diploma courses is also proposed to be increased from 500 to 2,500. Apart from this, 52 industrial training institutes have been opened and seven more are to be opened this year.

### HEALTH

434 additional beds have been provided in Sadar Hospitals and 447 beds in Sub-divisional hospitals. Sitamahi, Kodrama, Bhabhua and Simdega will have 20 bedded hospital each for which hospital buildings have been completed. The medical college hospitals have been expanded. Additional facilities have been provided in children's hospital.

The out-door patient department building of the Darbhanga Medical College has been completed and the proposals for a separate surgery block with 500 beds is under active consideration.

### COOPERATION

The problem of Cooperatives in Bihar is somewhat difficult in comparison to that in other states. But inspite of these, the number of societies has gone up from 14,500 to 37,725. The membership has attained the target of 20.57 lakhs and the share capital is Rs. 336.84 lakhs. Two cooperative cold storages have been set up. The Foundation stone of a cooperative sugar mill has been laid.

### WELFARE

Fifty welfare schemes at a total cost of Rs. 12 crores have been executed. Sixty residential schools and 223 hostels are being run and a large number of students are being given stipends. A sum of Rs. 1.66 crore has been provided for stipend. during the current year and Rs. 1.88 crore has been earmarked next year. Similarly 812 grain *golas* are being run to provide foodgrain at concessional rates in adivasi areas. Efforts are being made to raise the socio-economic standard of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme has been introduced throughout the State. As an experiment a measure Revenue and Development work have been separated in 248 blocks of the State.

### STATE CABINET

*Governor* : SHRI ANANTSHAYANAM AYANGER

#### *Ministers*

#### *Portfolios*

1.	Shri K.B. Sahay	..	..	Political & Appointment, Industries &
	<i>Chief Minister</i>	..	..	Labour, Finance, Planning & Forest.
2.	Shri S.N. Sinha	..	..	Education, Agriculture & Local-Self-Govt.

3.	Shri M.P. Sinha	..	..	Irrigation, River Valley Project & Power
4.	Shri B.C. Patel	..	..	Land Revenue
5.	Shri A.Q. Ansari	..	..	Health & Jail
6.	Shri H.N. Mishra ..	..	..	Co-operation
7.	Shri R.L. Singh Yadav	..	..	P.W.D. Public Health, Engineering
8.	Shri Jaffar Imam ..	..	..	Deptt. Law & Excise
9.	Shri Mungeri Lall	..	..	Food, Supply, Commerce & Animal Husbandry
10.	Shri S.K. Bage ..	..	..	Community Development & gram Panchayat
11.	Smt. Sumitra Devi	..	..	Information

*Ministers of State*

1.	Shri Ambika Saran Singh	..	..	Finance, Taxation, Statistics, Audit & National Savings
2.	Shri Dumar Lal Baitha	..	..	Housing Welfare (excluding Scheduled Tribes)
3.	Shri Girish Tiwary	..	..	Education
4.	Shri Nawal Kishore Pd. Sinha	..	..	General Administration
5.	Shri Sahdeo Mahto	..	..	River Valley Projects, Irrigation & Power, Law & Excise
6.	Shri Hariar Hembrom	..	..	Welfare (Scheduled Tribes)
7.	Shri Raghvendra Narain Singh	..	..	Transport.
8.	Shri Sheo Shankar Singh	..	..	Religious Trust
9.	Shri Baleshwar Ram	..	..	Tourism



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(Estd. 1927)

MADRAS BOMBAY CALCUTTA DELHI LONDON

## CHAPTER 4

### GUJARAT

*Capital* : Ahmedabad                      *Population* : 20,633,350  
*Area* : 1,86,835 sq. K.ms.              *Main Language* : Gujarati

GUJARAT STATE completed five years of its existence in May this year. It began almost from a scratch in the year 1960. The problems which confronted it in its early career included resettlement of Government offices and the allocated staff, augmenting power supply, dispersal and balanced development of industries, utilisation of the irrigation potential, stepping up of food output and making up for deficiency in communications.

These problems were big both in their nature and dimensions and called for vigorous and undivided attention. Their solution demanded a high degree of public co-operation. The Government took up this job in all sincerity and with utmost earnestness.

#### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

During the first four years of the Third Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 185.41 crores or 78.8 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 236.50 crores is expected to be incurred. The expenditure during the fifth and the final year will be of the order of Rs. 58.45 crores. The total implementation will amount to Rs. 243.86 crores or about 103 per cent of the Plan outlay. The five-year target will thus be exceeded by Rs. 7.36 crores.

The work for the formulation of the Fourth Plan is progressing apace. An attempt has been made to associate the people actively with this formulation. Proposals by the district, taluka and gram panchayats have been dovetailed into the State Plan. The State's Fourth Plan is likely to be of the order of about Rs. 500 crores which will be about double the size of the Third Plan.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The State has made rapid strides in diversifying the pattern of industries. A number of new industries, particularly chemicals, engineering and pharmaceuticals, have been started. The textile industry is also being spread to other areas. 174 licences for new undertakings and 284 for substantial expansions have been granted by the Union Government since May 1, 1960. Of these, 53 licenses for new industries and 98 for substantial expansion have already been implemented.

A Free Trade Zone has been set up at Kandla. It will develop the needy area and attract new industries to Gujarat.

Based on the 3-million-ton oil refinery nearing completion at Koyali, a Rs. 100-crore petro-chemical complex has also been planned in the area. The refinery is expected to go on steam in August.

The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation is developing twelve industrial zones in the State.

An Export Promotion Corporation has been formed in the State to accelerate the tempo of exports.

### POWER

The 254-MW Dhuvaran thermal power station has commenced generating power and for the first time the State has now power available in sufficient quantity for rapid industrialisation induced by the availability of oil and gas as well as oil for rural electrification. The Planning Commission has approved the extension of the Dhuvaran Station by another 250 MW.

A uniform tariff for power has been enforced throughout the State with effect from May 1, 1964.

As against 3,841 factories registered in the State giving employment to 3.61 lakh persons in 1961, the number of registered factories has increased to 4,299 giving employment to 4.08 lakh persons.

### PORTS

Traffic at the ports of Gujarat has been increasing steadily. The total traffic handled by these ports was 31.90 lakh tons during the year 1964-65. The upward trend in traffic has been maintained for the sixth consecutive year.

A noteworthy feature of this traffic is that imports have decreased and exports increased.

### MINERAL EXPLOITATION

Apart from gas and oil, Gujarat is rich in limestone, bauxite, fire clay, quartz, fluorspar and dolomite.

The value of major mineral production (including petroleum) rose from Rs. 4.70 crores in 1960 to about Rs. 13.81 crores in 1964 and the number of mining licenses and mining leases increased to 66 and 273 respectively.

The work on exploring fluorite deposits is now over and 11.6 million tons of fluorspar rock is estimated to be available. Surveys of lignite deposits have been completed in parts of Kutch. A field party will survey gold deposits in the Jamnagar taluka.

### FOOD PRODUCTION

The annual food production, which stood at 18.9 lakh tonnes during the Second Plan, increased to 24.84 lakh tonnes during 1963-64 and is expected to be 25.20 tonnes in 1964-65. This increase is due partly atleast to agricultural research schemes, opening of new research centres and the expansion of the present centres. The use of chemical fertilisers is increasing in the State.

A third agricultural college has been started at Navsari from the current year. There are 13 agricultural schools and two more schools will be started this year.

The Government has been concentrating on the programme of intensive cultivation specially of paddy, wheat, *jowar*, *bajra* and maize for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre. In all, 46 intensive agricultural area blocks have been taken up in addition to the District Package Programme.

The Gujarat State Fertilisers Company has finalised orders for necessary machinery and will soon go into the market for raising its share capital. The State has decided to purchase 49 per cent of the shares of this Company.

#### IRRIGATION

During the Second Plan, 23 new major and medium irrigation schemes were undertaken in addition to 33 spill-over schemes of the First Plan. Only six of these schemes could be completed during the Third Plan, the State has decided to complete the projects already in progress and it is hoped that 39 schemes will be completed. At the end of the Third Plan, the Shetrunji, Meshwo, Hathmati, Bhadar, Khodiyar, and Dantiwada projects would be completed. The Ukai Project is being proceeded with so as to complete it by 1970-71. It will provide perennial irrigation and power as well as flood control to some extent. About the Narmada Project, the State Government has put up a systematic case to the Khosla Committee and its report is now awaited.

Under minor irrigation, the number of tube wells sunk has increased from 371 at the end of the Second Plan to 551 i.e. by 180. Of these 165 wells have already been electrified. The target of constructing 60,000 new wells is likely to be fulfilled by the end of the Third Plan period.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

The Government has set up a special administrative section and a study group on administrative problems to advise it on the improvement of administrative efficiency. The study group includes distinguished non-officials possessing experience of public affairs and a few senior officials.

For dealing with applications from the public, Government has prescribed a special procedure. Such applications are thus decided on the spot during the visits of Ministers and Deputy Ministers in different districts from time to time.

A State Vigilance Commission has been constituted with powers to make enquiries into any complaint of corruption against any public servant. During the year ending April 1965, the Commission disposed of 105 cases.

#### SWITCH-OVER TO GUJARATI

A phased programme for complete changeover of the official language of administration from English into Gujarati has come into effect from May, 1965. Correspondence with Panchayats and district-level offices and with

the public is being carried on in Gujarati from this date. A machinery for joint consultation and arbitration of unresolved disputes references of Government employees is being established in the State.

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ

Elected *panchayats* have come into being in all the districts. The district and taluka *panchayats* have settled down to the new task of developing the rural areas socially and economically.

Government has appointed a Committee to examine suggestions for amending the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961. Its report is being studied by the Government.

#### LAND REFORMS

As many as 31 laws have so far been enacted with the object of removing intermediaries between the actual tillers of the soil and the State. These include the Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition Act. There now remain only *Devasthan Inams* which also will be abolished in due course.

The problem of bringing grasslands under food crops in Pardi and other talukas of Bulsar district is now amicably solved, the Government having decided that such grasslands as are fit for cultivation should be deemed to be rice lands. Some parts of these lands will be available for distribution among landless agricultural labour. Government has advised landlords holding grasslands to grow food crops in half of their holdings and also to cultivate improved variety of grass.

#### EDUCATION

Over 91 per cent of the children of the age-group 6-11 will have been brought to school by the end of the Third Plan. This is far above the target of 80 per cent. The scheme of providing free education to economically backward classes will cover 1.84 lakh students this year. The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 1.69 crores. It is proposed to provide mid-day meals to about 2 lakh children during the current year.

Preliminary action is being taken on the establishment of two new universities in the State.

The intake capacity of degree engineering institutions has been raised to 1,435, and for diploma courses to 2,365. Eighteen Industrial Training Institutions have also been established. An additional polytechnic has been opened at Rajkot and girls' polytechnics have been started at Ahmedabad and Surat.

#### COOPERATION

Almost all the villages of the State have been covered by primary agricultural societies and the total membership stood at 10.12 lakhs last year. Short and medium-term loans which stood at Rs. 6.76 crores at the end of the Second Plan have increased to Rs. 32 crores.

A programme of construction of godowns has been undertaken so as to enable the agriculturists to hold their own against traders during the slump period.

### HEALTH

A medical college has started functioning at Surat from June 1964. Two departments, one at Ahmedabad and another at Baroda, have been upgraded for providing facilities for post-graduate studies. The Dental College of Ahmedabad has been expanded to accommodate 50 students.

An Ayurvedic hospital has been established at Ahmedabad. There are altogether ten Ayurvedic colleges and one post-graduate institution in Ayurved. In the field of small-pox eradication, 80 per cent of the population was expected to be covered by the end of the current year.

Work on as many as 36 water supply schemes, 4 urban drainage schemes and 38 village water supply schemes is in progress.

### LABOUR WELFARE

Government has transferred the labour welfare centres to the Labour Welfare Board constituted now for the whole State.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has now been extended to the labour community in Ahmedabad. The benefits of this scheme have been extended to the families of the workers also.

### BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE

Education at all stages is free to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government provides grants-in-aid to 298 backward class hostels. There are 163 *Balwadis* and *Sanskur Kendras*, 78 ashram schools, five residential schools and three industrial houses, for the children of scheduled castes and tribes.

### DEFENCE

For the first time, the State has been able to fulfil more than its allotted quota of suitable candidates for the Territorial Army.

Government has set up a State Citizens' Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. District councils also function in each of the districts. Measures are being taken to put the civil defence organisation on a permanent footing.

District councils are actively organising the Home Guards and the *Gram Rakshak Dals* in their areas. Training is imparted in the handling of rifles. 31 Rifle Clubs and 22 civic training centres are already functioning in the State. Ten thousand blood donors have already been registered in 28 centres spread over the State in cooperation with the Indian Red Cross. Arrangements are made to secure 2,000 bottles of blood at immediate notice. Recruitment fairs, home nursing and such activities are going on apace in different districts.

Artistes and cultural organisations are moving round different districts giving defence-oriented programmes to boost the public morale.

### STATE CABINET

*Governor*: SHRI MEHDI NAWAZ JUNG

<i>Ministers</i>		<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri Balvantray Mehta, ( <i>Chief Minister</i> )	.. ..	General Administration, Planning, Finance, Industries & Electricity
Shri Hitendra K. Desai	.. ..	Home, Information, Law, Judiciary, Sports & Cultural Activities, Jails, Accommodation Control, Government Printing and Stationery
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	.. ..	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise, Rehabilitation
Shri Viyaykumar M. Trivedi	.. ..	Public Works, Ports, Civil Supplies
Shri Utsavbhai S. Parikh	.. ..	Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries
Shri Mohanlal P. Vyas	.. ..	Health, Labour, Housing
Shri Vajubhai M. Shah..	.. ..	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Municipalities, Road Transport

### *Deputy Ministers*

Shri Bahadurbhai K. Patel	.. ..	Public Works (Excluding Irrigation), Ports
Shri Maldevji M. Odedra	.. ..	Planning, Finance, Industries, Electricity, Control & Repatriates from Mozambique, Burma, Zanzibar, & East Africa, Civil Supplies
Smt. Urmilaben P. Bhatt	.. ..	Health, Jails, Social Welfare
Shri Devendra M. Desai	.. ..	Panchayats, Community Projects, Sarvodaya, Municipalities, Co-operation, Road Transport
Shri Madhavsih F. Solanki	.. ..	Revenue, Forests, Home, Accommodation Control
Shri Bhanuprasad V. Pandya	.. ..	Education, Prohibition & Excise
Shri Jairam A. Patel	.. ..	Agriculture, Irrigation

Liberation of GOA, DAMAN and DIU after centuries of foreign domination has brought in a fresh air of democracy where now freedom of press, speech, belief, faith and worship has been guaranteed to the individuals.

Guided by the popular ministry the people of the Union Territory are working as a team for its all-round development.

*Issued by the Department of Information,*  
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# K A S H M I R

## MEASURES TOWARDS INDUSTRIALIZATION

INDUSTRIALIZATION opens up new avenues of pushing up production, multiplying employment opportunities and raising the living standards of people. Here are some of the concrete results of the effort in this sphere :

1. 20 Industrial Estates have been set up in important towns of the State in order to provide suitable accommodation, water and power supply to the prospective entrepreneurs. As many as 80 Units are engaged at present in the Estate.
2. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has set up 53 industrial units with a total investment of Rs. 5.11 lakhs.
3. In addition to the loans advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act by the Industries Department the Finance Corporation set up to finance enterprises in the State, has advanced over Rs. 21 lakhs upto November, 1964.
4. A School of Designs has been set up in Srinagar to evolve new designs in handicrafts to suit the market.
5. A Handicrafts Board more or less on the pattern of the All India Handicrafts Board has been set up to promote the development of handicrafts in the State.
6. A Plyboard Industry with an installed capacity of 40,000 sq. ft. a day of veneer and plyboard at Pampore and a Cotton Spinning Mill with 12,600 spindles known as "Chenab Textile Mills" at Kathua have been set up.
7. The Wool Spinning Mill at Amdakadal which has a production of 1.12 lakh lbs of raffal yarn per annum is being expanded by the addition of 4,800 spindles during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
8. Training facilities are being provided by the Directorate of Industries in:
  - a) Handicrafts, b) Wool Weaving,
  - c) Leather-goods making &
  - d) Fruit preservation.
9. As many as 191 factories have been registered under the Factories Act on March 31, 1965.
10. The total power available during 1964-65 has been 46.2 megawatts as against 41.8 megawatts during 1963-64. The Government has undertaken to execute four major power projects at Salal, Chenani, Sheri and Nichahama, besides eight small ones.

*ISSUED BY*

**DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION,  
GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR**

## CHAPTER 5

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*Capital* : Srinagar      *Population* : 35,60,976  
*Area* : 86,665 sq.miles      *Main Languages* : Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri

THE STATE OF Jammu and Kashmir covers an area of 86,665 sq. miles. This includes the area under the forcible and illegal occupation of Pakistan and China. The borders of the State touch the Soviet Union, China, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

According to the Census of 1961 the population of the State was 35,60,976. This does not include the population of the area illegally occupied by Pakistan.

The State is divided into three provinces : (a) Jammu (b) Kashmir and (c) Frontier *Illaqas*. The Kashmir Province consists of the Jhelum Valley and the Valleys that drain into Kishen Ganga and Liddar. The Frontier Province consists of the sub-mountainous and semi-mountainous tract contiguous to Punjab and the broken Kandi Country skirting the Himalayan ranges, as also the outer hills south of the mountain ranges. The regional languages spoken in the Jammu province, Kashmir province and Ladakh are Dogri, Kashmiri and Ladakhi respectively. Urdu is the official language.

The climate of the State varies from the Arctic cold in the Ladakh District to the tropical heat of the submountainous and semi-mountainous tracts of Jammu. The Valley is, however, free from the extremes of heat and cold and has a temperate, salubrious climate.

The rainfall in the State varies from 30 to 60 inches a year except in Ladakh District where it is 4 inches. In the Kashmir Valley, the annual rain-fall varies from 30 to 35 inches.

The percentage of literacy, according to 1961 census, is 10.6 as against 6.9 of 1941. The number of literates in the State is 3,81,753. The cities of Jammu and Srinagar have the largest number of literate persons—the literacy percentage being 44.8 in the case of Jammu city and 23.84 in the case of Srinagar city.

The progress in Jammu and Kashmir has been remarkable in various spheres, such as public health, education, industrial, agriculture, power and development etc.

The revenue estimates for the current year are placed at Rs. 30.17 crores. The expenditure charged to revenue is anticipated at Rs. 35.94 crores.

The State took to the path of planned development in right earnest from 1953. The total investment for the first and second Five Year Plans

was of the order of Rs. 1152 and Rs. 2592 lakhs respectively. The Third Five Year Plan has a total outlay of Rs. 75 crores. The State like other parts of the country is at present passing through the final year of the Third Plan.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES

There has been a remarkable increase in medical and health facilities. There are, at present, 18 hospitals including a nursing home in the State as against 2 in 1947-48. The bed strength at present in the two Central Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu is 650 and 500 respectively. The bed strength of the two tuberculosis hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu is 220 and 320 respectively. The hospitals are well-equipped. The total number of dispensaries including Health Centres and Health Units is 499 as against 87 in 1947-48. There are 7 district hospitals with arrangement for anti-rabies, pathological, gynaecological, surgical, laboratory and dental treatment.

At present there are two Leprosy hospitals in Srinagar and Jammu with a bed strength of 150 and 35 respectively. The Government have recently sanctioned two Leprosy Control Units at Handwara in the Kashmir Province and Ramnagar in the Jammu Province at an expenditure of about Rs. 85,000. The Leprosy Control Units are to be established in areas where the incidence of leprosy is the highest. Each Unit will cover a population of 3 lakhs and will be manned by 13 para-medical workers. There are also two Mental Hospitals, one each in Jammu and Srinagar, two Isolation Hospitals, one each in Jammu and Srinagar, and two Sanatoria at Tang-marg and Batote.

Under the B. C. G. Campaign, 25 lakh persons have been tested and 13 lakhs vaccinated upto November 1960. The per capita expenditure on public health has increased from 47 Paise to Rs. 4.08 between 1947 and 1962-63.

#### EDUCATION

A remarkable headway has been made in the sphere of education. Education is free in the State from the Primary to the Post-Graduate stage. There has been a substantial increase in the provision of educational opportunities and the improvement and diversification of education during the year 1964-65. As many as 650 Activity Basic Schools were opened including 250 for girls; 784 additional teachers were provided in under-staffed schools; 6th to 8th classes were added to 240 schools; 30 Lower High Schools, were upgraded to High Schools, including 7 for girls; 20 Middle schools were raised to Lower High Schools; and the teaching of Science introduced in 20 High schools. The changeover to three-year Degree pattern has been completed. With a view to improving post-Graduate education, the Government have accepted, in principle, the recommendations of the Ganguli Committee. Accordingly, the two divisions of the Jammu and Kashmir University—one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu—will start

functioning from the next financial year. The Jammu Campus of the University is being extended and additional blocks constructed. It is also proposed to raise the present Sub-Registry into a full-fledged Registry. The post graduate classes in Hindi and English will be started from the next year. It is also contemplated to start 8 more post-graduate departments in Science and humanities at the Jammu campus during the next five years. The total outlay of the phased development programme of the Jammu Division of the University for the first year (1965-66) will be to the tune of rupees fifteen lakhs.

A number of far-reaching and important changes will thus be made to bring about an expansion and qualitative betterment of teaching at the graduate and post-graduate stages, both at Jammu and Srinagar, at which places each division of the University will function with large powers under an overall common and co-ordinated policy.

The spectacular progress made by the State in this field is well illustrated by the fact that the educational budget which was of the order of only Rs. 40 lakhs in 1947-48 has gone upto over Rs. 3 crores. The number of educational institutions has increased by over 100 per cent.

To meet the deficiency of technical personnel, the Government has given a technical bias to the educational system. There are two polytechnics, one Engineering College, one Medical College, two Agricultural Colleges, one Ayurvedic College and one Unani College in the State, besides a number of institutions where ancillary personnel are trained. The first batch of 43 students of the Medical College completed their training during the year under report (1964-65).

#### POWER PROJECTS

The development of power is crucial to industrial expansion. The available power during 1963-64 was of the order of 41.8 megawatts. During 1964-65 additions have been made to the extent of 4.4 megawatts thus raising the total to 46.2 mega-watts. As many as 124 towns and villages stood electrified on June 30, 1965.

To meet the growing demand from various spheres of development work, the generating capacity at Gandarbal and Mohora Power Stations was augmented by 9,000 & 6,000 Kws. respectively. The Lower Jhelum Project will have an installed capacity of 64 MWS. in the first phase and 121 MWS. in the final stage. The first phase is estimated to cost Rs. 13 crores and is scheduled to be completed by 1971-72 when 46 MWS. of power will be available for distribution in the valley. The project will be developed in two stages. The Hydro Electric Station at Bhadarwah was commissioned during the year under review (1964-65) providing power for that town as well as Doda. To meet the power shortage in Jammu and for industrial needs in the public and private sectors, the Government have secured the release of 3 MWS. of additional power from the Punjab Government. To meet the shortage in the Jammu province, the Hydro-Electric project at Chenani

stands approved for the generation of 14,000 Kws. at an estimated cost of Rs. 280 lakhs. The work on this project is in progress and the power-plant is scheduled to be operated for commercial use in 1970-71.

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy. Great emphasis was laid during the first two Five Year Plans on the development of agriculture. With the abolition of big landed estates, the *mujwaza* system or forced levy, the scaling down of rural debts and other land reforms, the life of the people in the rural areas has improved considerably. In a mountain-girt State like Jammu and Kashmir where topography is in no way favourable to extensive cultivation, steps have to be taken to increase the agricultural output by means of intensive development methods. In view of this the Government have embarked upon the implementation of the Intensive Development Area Project (Package Practices) in six blocks of the State—three each in Anantnag and Jammu districts. The expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 9.5 lakhs.

According to the scheme, which is centrally sponsored and centrally assisted, package practices in place of traditional practices will be introduced to step up agricultural production by use of chemical fertilisers, better seeds, improved methods of cultivation, use of improved agricultural implements and better credit facilities through co-operatives. A workshop for the manufacture of agricultural implements will be set up at Anantnag. Bench-mark surveys of the six blocks have already been conducted by the Community Development (CD) and National Extension Services (NES) Department. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be spent on local works for improvement of *Zamindari Khuls* in the Package Programme areas.

To promote the development of various aspects of the rural economy the Government have sanctioned the implementation of intensive agricultural development programmes in 50 villages to be selected for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided to be equally distributed among such fifty villages—each village getting its share of Rs. 20,000.

Of the total allocation, a sum of Rs. 5,90,000 has been earmarked for agricultural development of the villages, such as for making improved seeds and chemical fertilisers available to cultivators; for minor irrigation works, purchase of improved implements, soil testing and demonstration plots etc. A sum of Rs. 2,65,000 has been allocated for development of animal husbandry, which includes loans and subsidy for poultry development, improvement of cattle breeding etc. For promotion of horticulture in the model villages, a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been provided. Loans will accordingly be given for development of orchards, purchase of horticulture tools etc. For the development of fisheries in the villages, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been allocated.

Fruit cultivation has also received a steady impetus. Over seven

lakhs of rupees were advanced by the Government as a long-term loan to fruit growers during the last three years for the development of orchards. It is proposed to grant loans amounting to Rs. 5.67 lakhs during the current year. Of the total sum, Rs. 27,125 have already been paid to 53 prospective orchardists in Jammu province and Re. 0.50 lakhs have been earmarked for vegetable production. The loans which carry an interest of 4-1/2 per cent per annum are repayable in five annual instalments in ten years. The first instalment will be due for repayment in the sixth year from the date of receipt of the loans. There are about 55,000 acres of land under fruit cultivation in the State at present.

The peasant is going about his daily business with an air of earnestness and hope. Farmers are now using improved varieties of seeds and chemical fertilisers which are supplied to them through the co-operatives. During the year under review, *taccavi* loans, in addition to the other loans, were distributed through co-operative institutions. This was done with a view to popularize the use of chemical fertilizers among the non-members of the co-operative societies. To provide long-term credit to agriculturists, the Land Mortgage Bank sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 14 lakhs. Besides, workshops for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements have been established for providing facilities to agriculturists.

Efforts have been made to improve facilities and organisational arrangements to increase the productivity of land. The programme for minor irrigation has been systematized in order to ensure effective results. During the year under review three important projects were in progress—the changeover from diesel to electricity at Padgampora, Dogripora, Barsoo and Letepora; the completion of the remodelling of Lar Kuhl; and the bifurcation of the *Khurshi Nullah*.

#### LAND COMMISSION

A Land Commission has been set up to examine, among other things, the possibility for revising the existing Land revenue structure, to examine the existing laws and to study the question of imposing ceilings on tenancy holdings so as to conform to the tilling capacity of an average tiller. The Commission is studying in detail the question of improving security in holdings and exploitation of land. This step is expected to go a long way towards solving a number of problems of the agriculturists. Similarly a Planning Board has been set up to advise the Government on matters regarding the planned development activities in the State.

#### INDUSTRY

A number of important steps have been taken to promote development of Industries in the State. The following Boards have been set up :

- (a) Industrial Development Board, headed by the Chief Minister;
- (b) Small-scale Industries Advisory Board, headed by the Chief Minister;

(c) Industrial Planning Board, headed by the Planning Commissioner.

The Handicrafts Board is being set up to promote development of handicrafts in the State. This board will be more or less on the pattern of the All India Handicrafts Board in its nature.

The Small-Scale Industries Board has set up 53 industrial units on co-operative basis upto March 31, 1964. The total investment in these units is Rs. 5.11 lakhs.

The Financial Corporation has been set up to finance enterprises in the State. The Corporation advanced Rs. 21 lakhs up to November 1964. In addition to this, loans are advanced by the Directorate of Industries & Commerce under State Aid to Industries Act.

Two Raw Material Depots—one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu—have been set up. These depots supply scarce raw material to Small-Scale Units at controlled prices.

As many as 20 Industrial Estates have been set up in important towns. The Estates are set up to provide suitable accommodation, water and power supply to the prospective entrepreneurs. About 80 units have so far come up in these Estates and more are coming on. Emphasis is being laid on industries based on local raw materials.

A Directorate of Geology & Mining has been set up to explore the mineral potential of the State. A Mineral Corporation known as 'J & K Minerals Ltd.' to extract and exploit the minerals was created several years back. The corporation has set up a Cement Factory at Wuyan.

A plyboard Industry with an installed capacity of 40,000 sq. feet a day of veneer and plyboard at Pampore and also a Cotton Spinning Mill with 12,600 spindles known as 'Chenab Textile Mills' at Kathua have been set up.

A Wool Spinning Mill functioning at Amdakadal has a production of 1.12 lakh lbs. of raffal yarn per annum and is being expanded by the addition of 4,800 spindles during the Fourth Plan.

The Directorate of Industries provides training facilities in (a) Handicrafts; (b) Wool-Weaving; (c) Leather goods-making; and (d) Fruit preservation. The number of factories registered under the Factories Act was 191 on March 31, 1965.

#### ROAD TRANSPORT

On March 30, 1964, the Government set up a Committee to make recommendations to evolve a rational policy on road transport. The Committee's terms of reference were : (a) working of Rout Permit system and the measures to be introduced to abolish, modify, rationalise or replace the same; (b) improvement of transport facilities in the public as well as the private sector; (c) the continuation, modification, abolition or otherwise of exemption allowed in respect of the State Transport Department vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules ; (d) revision or otherwise of the existing freight and fare structure on various routes; (e) revision or otherwise of the



fees for registration, renewal and grant of permit etc. and taxation policy in general with respect to road transport; (f) limitation, restrictions and other conditions that may be imposed in respect of private carriers and departmental vehicles and (g) availability of credit facilities as at present and future policy thereto.

The Committee received as many as 32 memoranda from representatives of the Transport Industry and heard about 150 persons.

Among other recommendations made, the Committee suggested that the Transport Commissioner should have nothing to do with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and he must cease to be the Registering Authority and Licensing Authority and the Head of the Traffic Control Department. The power of issuing permits, according to the Committee, should not be with the Registering Authority but with the State Transport Authority consisting of officials and non-Officials and the control of road transport and fixing of fares and freight should be exercised by the Government.

Four Committees and a Technical group have been set up to consider and implement various aspects of the revised Road Transport Policy of the Government.

The technical group will prepare a transport plan both for passengers and goods traffic for the period ending 1975-76. The group will also undertake surveys to assess the requirements of transport for the period and delineate the role of the three sectors, viz. public, private and co-operative in the development of transport.

A Committee has been set up to consider rationalization of the tax structure on Motor Vehicles and evolve the procedure and incidence of single-point tax instead of multiple, direct and indirect taxes as well as octroi and Dharat. The Committee will submit its report within one month. Another Committee has been set up to consider the rationalisation of existing routes, reorganisation of service companies and routes on which they operate. The Committee will submit its report within a period of two months.

A third Committee has been set up to examine the possibilities of working out easier and timely credit facilities to the Transport Industry from the Jammu & Kashmir Financial Corporation, Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd., Co-operative Apex Bank, Scheduled Banks and other private financiers.

The fourth Committee has been set up to look into the following general questions of 'fares and freights':

- (a) To consider an increase in pay load of vehicles running between Khatua and Jammu from 140 maunds to 200 mds;
- (b) Charging of full weight of 28 seers in fruit boxes instead of 24 seers;
- (c) Charging of full freight rates from forest lessees for transportation of timber;

- (d) Grant of temporary permits for a period of two months for carriage of fruits direct from Fruit Market of Baramulla District to Jammu;
- (e) Removal of anomalies in the fare rates between Jammu to Katra and vice versa;
- (f) Fare rates for service between Pathankot-Srinagar and vice versa be fixed at Rs. 16.25 instead of Rs. 20.00 presently charged.

## STATE CABINET

Governor : DR. KARAN SINGH

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq <i>Chief Minister</i>	General Administration, Technical Training, Education etc
Shri G.L. Dogra ..	Law & Judiciary, Finance, Industries & Commerce
Shri D.P. Dhar ..	Law & Order, Forest, Housing etc
Shri Mohammad Ayub Khan ..	Revenue & Transport
Pir Gyas-Ud-Din ..	Health, Municipalities, Social Welfare etc

*Ministers of State*

Shri Ali Mohammad Tariq	Information & Publicity Tourism, Stationary & Printing
Sardar Harhans Singh Azad	Food & Agriculture
Shri Kaushak Bakula ..	Ladakh Affairs, Trade Commission & Trade Agencies
Major Piar Singh ..	Industries & Commerce, Labour Administration
Shri Ghulam Rasool Kar	Works & Power etc.

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# PROGRESS IN KASHMIR

LIKE other parts of the Republic of India, Jammu and Kashmir State has registered remarkable progress in different spheres of human endeavour. The following are some concrete achievements:

1. Per capita expenditure on public health has risen from Rs. 00.47 in 1947 to Rs. 4.80 in 1964-65.
2. Per capita income of the State at 1955-56 price-level rose from Rs. 188.41 to Rs. 252.60 between 1951-61.
3. Average life expectancy has increased from 32 years to 47 years between 1951-61.
4. Revenue Receipts of the State rose from Rs. 274.45 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 30.17 crores.
5. Total power available during 1964-65 has been 46.2 megawatts as against 41.8 megawatts during 1963-64.
6. Education is free in the State from the primary standard to the post-graduate standard. There are at present one Medical College, one Engineering College, two Polytechnics, two Agricultural Colleges, one Unani College, one Ayurvedic College and seven Industrial Training Institutes besides a large number of schools and other educational institutions.
7. The Jammu & Kashmir University today imparts post-graduate education in 14 subjects.
8. To provide various facilities to prospective entrepreneurs 20 Industrial Estates have been set up in important towns of the State. As many as 80 Industrial Units are at present engaged in the Estates.
9. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has set up 53 industrial units with a total investment of Rs. 5.11 lakhs.
10. A Ply-board Industry with an installed capacity of 40,000 sq. feet. a day of Veneer and Ply-board at Pampore and a Cotton Spinning Mill with 12,600 spindles known as "Chinab Textile Mills" at Kathua have been set up.

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## CHAPTER 6

### K E R A L A

*Capital* : Trivandrum      *Area* : 15,002 sq. miles  
*Population* : 169.04 lakhs      *Main Language* : Malayalam

IN THE EIGHTEENTH year of freedom, Kerala made appreciable progress in the various spheres of development. As a result of sustained efforts, food production has risen to 12.5 lakh tons. The tempo of progress in the industrialisation of the State during the recent past was maintained satisfactorily. The highlight of achievements in the field of power development was the remarkable progress registered in the construction of the Sabarigiri Project, the biggest of its kind in the State. It is expected that the first generating unit of the project can be commissioned during 1965 itself. Establishment of the Indo-Swiss Dairy Project in the High Ranges at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs, setting up of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and expansion of the marine products exports which enabled the enhancement of foreign exchange earnings—these are some of the other significant developments achieved during the period. Welfare measures, including old age pension scheme were working satisfactorily and a number of persons have benefited thereby.

A brief account of the progress registered under various sectors during 1964-65 is given below.

#### AGRICULTURE

With 54 per cent of the population dependent on agriculture, the economy of Kerala is essentially agrarian in nature. But inspite of excellent climatic conditions and fertility of soil, the index of agricultural production in this State has been traditionally low, mainly because of the heavy pressure on land and the concomitant evils of excessive sub-division and fragmentation.

Planned efforts at maximising production both of food and cash crops have come to be accepted as the cornerstone of the State's agricultural policy. The programmes include supply of fertilisers, provision of improved seeds, control of pests and diseases, educating the farmers in improved scientific methods of agricultural practices and extension of credit facilities. This crash programme aimed at boosting agricultural production has been paying good dividends. Just before the First Five-Year Plan was launched rice production in the State stood at slightly above five lakh tons per year. By the end of the Second Plan, it had gone up to 10.51. By 1964-65, rice

production had gone upto 12.5 lakh tons. A substantial increase was registered in the area under paddy.

During the year under review 1.35 lakh *paras* of paddy seeds were procured from registered growers. The coverage under improved seeds was 8.5 lakh acres by the end of the year. A Japanese Demonstration Farm established during the year is yet another notable achievement. The package programme scheme was extended to two additional Blocks. Thus all the Blocks in the districts of Alleppey and Palghat have now been covered by the programme. Under the Intensive Agricultural Development programme, 13 additional Blocks were selected during the year. Thus altogether the programme has been implemented in 28 Blocks in the districts of Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode.

A characteristic feature of Kerala is the high degree of commercialisation of its agricultural sector. Coconut cultivation which occupies an important place in the State's agricultural economy came in for a measure of special treatment this year. Loans were issued for the reclamation of 520.8 acres of *Kayal* lands and 1,135 acres of other areas for the development of coconut cultivation. The arecanut crop also received due attention. Till the end of 1964-65, 35.39 lakhs of seedlings were distributed. The Third Plan target in respect of arecanut production had already been achieved during the preceding year. Loans and other facilities for other commercial crops like pepper and cashew were also provided during this year. The State Department of Agriculture supplied more than one lakh of grafts of fruit plants and seedlings during the year. About 10.76 lakhs of disease-free banana suckers and 900 kitchen garden kits were distributed throughout the State. A scheme for augmenting the production of vegetables and quick growing fruits at a total cost of Rs. 60,900 is currently under implementation.

The extensive use of chemical fertilisers indicates the growing popularity of scientific agricultural practices in Kerala. Intensive efforts were made during the year to popularise the consumption of fertilisers and production of compost and green manure. The area covered under green manure during the year was eight lakh acres. To induce the farmers to cultivate the habit of producing local manurial resources, training camps were organised in different Blocks. Demonstration on simple fertilizer trial on paddy, tapioca, sugarcane etc., were laid on 1,146 plots during the year. Fertiliser demonstration on different crops were made in 10,000 plots. It is estimated that 172,000 tons of chemical fertilisers were distributed during the year. The production of rural and urban compost manure on the other hand came to 3.45 lakh tonnes.

The programme of fighting pests and plant diseases made considerable progress during 1964-65. About Rs. 10 lakhs worth of plant protection chemicals and equipments were purchased and distributed at subsidised rates. A fresh area of 7.20 lakh acres came under the plant protection scheme of this year.

The Kerala Agricultural Research Board has been constituted. The

objects of the Board are to consider and discuss all matters connected with agricultural research in the State, to advise Government on questions of policy with regard to execution of research work and to review the progress of the same.

An important part of the State Government's approach towards the problem of increasing agricultural production is the assistance it is rendering to agriculturists. The assistance programme may be summed up thus:

1. Issue of loans for purchase of chemical manure, tractors, pump sets and for reclamation of lands for extending plantations;
2. Subsidised sale of manure and pesticides;
3. Distribution of plant protection equipment at 50 per cent cost;
4. Subsidised spraying of coconut trees;
5. Subsidised distribution of seeds and seedlings of superior quality.

#### IRRIGATION

The extension of irrigation facilities has yielded good results in the promotion of agriculture. The coverage expected to be achieved in the Third Plan is 46,225 acres under Medium Irrigation, 93,575 acres under Minor Irrigation and 28,290 acres under Lift Irrigation. The total area brought under irrigation through Major Irrigation Schemes so far is more than four lakh acres. A sum of Rs. 190.00 lakhs was provided during 1964-65 for Irrigation Schemes. But the actual expenditure came up to Rs. 210.53 lakhs. During the year work on Pothundy, Gayathri, Periyar Valley and Pamba was in full progress. The land development works under execution at Kattampally and Thanneermukkom have also registered steady progress during the year.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Significant progress was achieved in the field of animal husbandry. Four Key Village Centres were expanded by the opening of four more sub-Centres attached to each centre. Two Piggery Development Blocks were started. About 50 cross-bred Jersey female calves were purchased. Fodder cultivation was started in 50 acres of land. The cultivation in 4 existing trial plots continued. Construction work on a goat farm was completed while that of 10 panchayat poultry units under the Applied Nutrition Programme is making quick progress. A Centrally-sponsored programme with Swiss aid for the development of cattle at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs which can be considered as a milestone in the field of cattle development has completed its first stage recently. The Project is working in the High Ranges.

Among the other major achievements of the year the following may be mentioned:

1. Introduction of mixed breeding with exotic milch strain breeds cattle in all urban and suburban areas. About 25,000 graded Sindhi calves were produced in the 16 key village areas;
2. Production and distribution of over 3.2 lakh birds for further

multiplication in the private sector in the package programme districts of Alleppy and Palghat;

3. Production and sale of 750 tons of balanced food mixtures for poultry;

4. Control of the rinderpest outbreak recorded in eight districts by conducting about 5 lakhs prophylactic inoculation;

5. Curative treatment of about 10 lakh animals.

Dairy development programme gained more prominence during recent years. The Trivandrum and Calicut schemes are handling at present 8,500 and 6,500 litres of milk per day respectively. Besides, the Kottayam, Ernakulam and Palghat schemes will be completed and commissioned shortly. A Rural Dairy Extension Programme has also been implemented. It is estimated that the financial achievement in Dairy Development during the Third Plan would be Rs. 75 lakhs whereas the outlay is only Rs. 60 lakhs.

### FORESTS

Kerala is rich in its forest wealth. The Forest Department has been active in preserving and further increasing this enormous wealth. The main developmental activity of the Department last year was the raising of plantations of various valuable species. About 7,418 acres of teak, 3,066 acres of softwood, 140 acres of wattle, 4,153 acres of eucalyptus, 35 acres of bamboos and 192 acres of fuel plantations were raised in 1964-65 involving an expenditure of Rs. 32.01 lakhs. A bill for acquiring private forests in the State has been prepared and is in its final draft stage now. It is proposed to get this bill passed into law as a President's Act and expeditious action is being pursued towards this end.

### FISHERIES

During 1964-65, 39 mechanised fishing boats were built and supplied to fishermen. The construction of 64 boats were under various stages of completion. The establishment of two boat-building yards was in progress, as also the construction of fishing harbours at Vizhinjam and Mopla Bay. Work on the construction of landing centres and wharfs at Beypore and Baliapatam was launched. The establishment of an ice plant cum cold storage was completed while the construction of five other ice plants and cold storages and three simple storages are in the final stages of completion. The entire Plan outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs for 1964-65 was utilised for the implementation of the schemes. Over and above the Plan schemes, schemes under the Special Development Programme, viz., additional mechanised boats, ice plants and cold storages and transport vehicles and the Intensified Development of Fisheries Programmes in Community Development Blocks were also implemented.

It is a creditable achievement that during the year the foreign exchange earnings on account of export of processed marine products rose to about Rs. 4 crores.



During the year, 45 Fishermen Cooperative Societies were organised. The construction of 60 houses for fishermen was completed and sites for colonization were acquired. Community amenities like provision of market centres, landing centres and feeder roads were taken up and are in various stages of completion.

### COOPERATION

As in the previous years the extensive potentialities of the cooperative movement were successfully exploited in 1964-65 also. By the end of the financial year, 1,088 service cooperatives were organised in the State. Thus 818 panchayats have now been covered by service cooperatives. About 1,249 societies were selected under the scheme of revitalising small societies. Further, 696 were given assistance for special bad debt reserve.

In order to streamline the cooperative credit structure at the primary level, steps were taken to remove overlapping area and dual membership in village societies. Ten new branches of Central Banks were opened during the year. Eight Banks were given outright grants amounting to Rs. 2.01 lakhs. Special attention was bestowed on organising farming societies and cooperative marketing societies. Some 30 farming societies were organised, bringing the total number of farming societies set up to 169. In addition, the State Cooperative Department organised a number of Labour Contract Societies, Rickshaw Pullers' Societies and Hand-cart Pullers' Societies. The Department also sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 5.87 lakhs under the Low Income Housing Scheme and Rs. 3.57 lakhs under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme to Cooperative Societies.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, first introduced in Kerala in 1952, made tremendous headway during the Third Plan period. The outlay approved for the programme was Rs. 805 lakhs. Against this, the progress of expenditure achieved during the first four years of the Third Plan was more than encouraging, for expenditure exceeded the budget provision. In 1964-65, the budget provision was 174 lakhs (a further reduction of Rs. 23 lakhs was made following a cut in the Plan) while expenditure came to Rs. 157.87 lakhs. During the years 1961-65, both financial and physical targets have been fully achieved.

### PANCHAYATS

The implementation of *Panchayati Raj* in this State was effected through a four-pronged approach this year. A number of seminars were organised in the State at different levels as an integral part of the educational programme for non-Officials through the exchange of ideas and orientation of the activities of various democratic bodies and associate organisations. At the Block level 143 such seminars were held and 18 at the District level. Seminars of women members of panchayats were arranged at all district

headquarters with group discussions on agricultural production, family planning, social welfare, public health, youth welfare, etc. under the guidance of experts. District level conferences of panchayat Presidents held during the year helped to appraise the panchayat functionaries of their responsibilities and functions.

A scheme was drawn up for rendering financial assistance to 40 panchayats for the creation of remunerative community assets. Yet another scheme was formulated with a view to imparting training to panchayat executive officers and panchayat assistants to equip them with up-to-date knowledge in panchayat administration. About (491) candidates were imparted training at two centres opened for this purpose in 1964-65.

### INDUSTRY

The rapid increase in population and the consequent pressure on the land has made rapid industrialization of the State an imperative necessity. Programmes of industrialization both in the public and private sectors are, therefore increasingly being taken up by the Government as an effective step to tackle the problem of employment and low *per capita* income. The basis for industrialization was actually laid with the beginning of the Second Plan. The pioneering ventures envisaged in the Second Plan gave a firm footing to industrial activity in the State. And with the inception of the Third Plan there was seen a spurt of activity in the various industrial sectors of the State.

The Hindustan Machine Tools at Kalamassery, a public sector undertaking, started production in October 1964. The construction of the Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., a concern with the share participation of the State Government, is making remarkable headway and it is expected to be completed in 1965-66. Preliminary work in establishing the fourth Oil Refinery at Cochin is in steady progress. The State Government has already decided to purchase 50,000 equity shares at Rs. 100 each in the concern. Another milestone in the industrial development of Kerala will be the Precision Instruments Factory. Land acquisition for this venture has already been completed.

The ten Government-owned industrial concerns in the State were converted into Joint Stock Companies for obtaining greater flexibility and efficiency in working. Expansion programmes in many of these companies have been taken up.

In the private sector a number of large-scale industries are under various stages of implementation. Mention may be made of the Zinc Smelter Project, the Factories for aluminium oxide, Wire Ropes, tin plates, cashew shell liquid, transformers, tin containers, H.T. and L.T. cables, metres and electronic equipments. During the year, four new licenses were obtained while 11 units went into production.

There was a significant increase in the number of small-scale industrial units, thanks to the creditable work done by the Kerala Small-Scale Indus-

tries Corporation. The Departmental Production Units have been taken over by the Corporation and are being run on commercial lines. Preliminary work on the Functional Estate for Rubber & Plastics has been completed. Plans for the establishment of a Marine Industrial Estate have been considerably expanded. The Rural Industries Projects at Alleppey and Cochin have attracted the attention of a number of entrepreneurs and a number of industrial units are springing up.

The tempo of progress in the handicrafts sector was satisfactory. Arrangements for establishing a wood seasoning plant with the primary objective of supplying seasoned wood to craftsmen have already been completed. For assisting the marketing of handicrafts, an Apex Society was organised. Two handicrafts Sale Emporia were opened at Coimbatore and Madras.

The Coir industry continued to be assisted by the Government. During 1964-65, 25 primary coir societies and one husk retting union were newly organized.

The introduction of new looms and their absorption within the co-operative fold constituted an integral part of the handloom development scheme. About 578 looms were thus brought under cooperative organizations. The production of handloom cloth exceeded the output figures of the preceding year by five million meters. The gradual switchover from handlooms to powerlooms continued during the year.

The number of Industrial Cooperative Societies increased by 74 this year. The Government continued to encourage the growth of these societies.

In 1964-65 the State Industries Department played its role in meeting during requirements from the small-scale sector to the tune of Rs. 72 lakhs. This does not defence the supplies made by the large and medium sectors.

The Government of Kerala contributed to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, which is engaged in preparing industrial development projects and sponsoring large-scale industries, a sum of Rs. 39.98 lakhs as additional share capital during the year (1-4-64 to 31-3-65). The total amount of financial assistance rendered by the Corporation during the year came to Rs. 118.30 lakhs in all; this includes Rs. 17.80 lakhs by way of loans, Rs. 15.00 lakhs by way of share participation, Rs. 35.85 lakhs by way of underwriting of public share issue, and Rs. 49.65 lakhs by way of guarantee. The gross profit earned by the Corporation during the year was Rs. 6.72 lakhs as against Rs. 4.27 lakhs in the previous year.

#### POWER DEVELOPMENT

The development of power in Kerala acquires a special significance in view of the absence of coal and mineral oil, and the urgent necessity of feeding its nascent industries. The State has to depend wholly on electric power supply for the working of industries and for rural and urban electrification. The Five-Year Plans have taken into account this factor and have laid considerable emphasis on power development. The Pallivasal, the Shengulam, the

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Poringalkuthu, the Neriya Mangalam, the Sholayar and the Sabarigiri are some of the important hydro-electric projects taken up during the three Plans.

During 1964-65, the Plan provision for power development was revised and placed at Rs. 1,343 lakhs. The actual expenditure is expected to exceed this sum. The schemes already taken up were under various stages of implementation. The Anayirankal dam of the Panniyar Hydro-Electric Project was partially completed enabling the Panniyar Station to generate 13 million units more than the previous year. Good progress was registered in the Sholayar Hydro-Electric Project, with almost all the civil works nearing completion. With the receipt of generating units from Yugoslavia, the first 18 M.W. generating unit at Sholayar will be commissioned. More than 80 per cent of the Pamba dam and 50 per cent of the Kakki dam, both parts of the Sabarigiri Hydro-Electric Project were completed in 1964-65. It is expected that if the rate of progress keeps up its present tempo the first generating unit can be commissioned by the end of 1965. The works connected with the approach roads and camps of the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project made fast progress and are nearing completion. It is expected that the first one or two generating units can be commissioned by 1969-70. The different works at the Kuttiadi Hydro-Electric Project are progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped the generating units can be commissioned by the end of 1967.

Commendable progress has also been registered in implementing various transmission schemes. The 110 KV sub-station at Alwaye and Chalakudy and the 66 KV sub-station at Shorannur and Thamarassery were commissioned during 1964-65. A 100 KV line from Cannanore to Kasargode was completed, while the 66 KV sub-station at Attingal is nearing completion. Works on the 110 KV sub-station at Kozhikode, the 66 KV sub-station at Cannanore and Mattancherry and the transmission line from Kuruvilangad to Mattancherry are expected to be completed by December 1965. The work in connection with the 220 KV line from Sabarigiri to Pallom and thence to Kalamassery is in full progress.

Under the distribution and rural electrification schemes, 56 new centres were electrified and work in 50 new centres taken up. About 18,000 new consumers were given electric connections and 3,500 street lights installed during the year.

#### ANTI-SEA EROSION

In recent years sea erosion has posed a grave threat to the coastal areas of the State. The coastal areas are invariably thickly populated, and sea erosion causes much dislocation and misery. The Government of India have given considerable assistance to the State Government to tackle this problem. During 1964-65 anti-sea erosion works were carried out briskly. The allotment for the year for coastal protection work was Rs. 70 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 88.45 lakhs, affording protection to about

4 miles of the coast line. A large number of works in the vulnerable reaches of the coast are at present in varying degrees of construction.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The railway system available at present in this State is inadequate to meet its increasing needs. Roads therefore play an important role in the economy. The Third Plan provision for roads and bridges is Rs. 900 lakhs and it is expected the actual outlay would exceed the provision by about Rs. 250 lakhs. During 1963-64, no physical targets could be fixed for roads and bridges, and only incomplete works were taken up for execution. This year 25 new bridges were completed and thrown open to traffic. Many minor bridges and culverts were also completed. A sum of Rs. 180 lakhs was provided in the budget for roads and bridges under the State sector and it is expected that actual expenditure will be very near this budget provision.

The work on the Centrally sponsored 198-mile long West Coast Road scheme made good progress. Out of the 89 budgeted works, about one half were completed during the year. Out of the allotment of Rs. 15.38 lakhs for the 280-mile National Highway, Rs. 14.95 lakhs were spent. Preliminary steps for the reconstruction of Neendakara bridge, the Koratty deviation and the Shertalla deviation were also taken.

During the year nearly Rs. 25 lakhs were spent on the Port Development schemes. The construction of two tugs were completed and orders for the supply of a dredger unit placed. Work on the wharf relating to the lighterage Intermediate Port at Neendakara was completed.

Out of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for inland water transport, Rs. 16.24 lakhs were spent. Many major and minor works were taken up during the year and are at various stages of implementation.

A significant development of the year was the setting up of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The Corporation has taken up the entire State Transport undertaking under the State Transport Department. The Corporation was constituted with the objective of developing the Road Transport services in this State and of providing an efficient and economic system of transport service. The capital of the Corporation consists of the share of investment of the State Government and the Central Government and Railway Board in an agreed ratio.

#### EDUCATION

With about half the population literate, Kerala has always remained in the forefront in the field of general education. There has been marked development since the last eighteen years in the fields of primary, secondary, university and technical education. Today, more than 90 per cent of children in the age group 6-11 are school-going, with girls constituting half the total number

72 private nursery schools were given grants during the year. Primary education is free and almost universal in the State. During the

year, 137 schools were newly opened. The budget allotment for 1964-65 under the scheme for compulsory primary education for the age group 6-11 was Rs. 51.26 lakhs, out of which Rs. 48.15 lakhs were spent. The Third Plan targetted for 270 new U.P. schools. During the year 240 schools were opened. About 3,029 teachers were appointed under this scheme. Though the budgetary provision for the year was Rs. 32.41 lakhs, actual expenditure stood at Rs. 50.72 lakhs. Against the Plan target of opening 65 schools, 217 secondary schools have already been opened and 22 schools bifurcated. Out of the 217 schools so far opened, 128 were opened during 1964-65.

Appreciable progress was recorded in the field of collegiate and technical education also. About 20 new junior colleges were opened during the year. There was a marked increase in the number of admissions to the Engineering colleges, Polytechnics and Junior Technical schools.

#### HEALTH SERVICES

An ambitious plan was taken up by the State Health Services Department for implementation during the year. The programme consisted of training schemes, control of communicable diseases, expansion of hospitals and dispensaries and other improvements to existing institutions.

A major item for the year was the implementation of the reorganised Family Planning programme. Under this programme there will be one Family Welfare Centre to serve every 10,000 of the population. The entire State was covered by the existing National Small-pox Eradication Programme by the end of February 1965. Under the Filaria Control scheme two new units were started.

Coconstruction of six clinics is in progress. One T.B. clinic started working at Quilon with Norwegian aid. Five District T.B. Centres were started, 242 T.B. isolation beds installed and a Rehabilitation Centre opened. The construction of Primary Health Centres was taken up actively. About 400 additional beds were provided, and five dispensaries started.

There was an outbreak of cholera from January 1965. Prompt measures were taken for combatting the attack. During the year, the WHO and the UNICEF continued their assistance by way of consultant services, equipments, drugs, transport, etc.

Steady progress was registered in the implementation of urban and rural water supply schemes. During the year six urban spill-over schemes, two drainage spillover schemes and nine new urban schemes were taken up. Most of these schemes are at present nearing completion.

#### WELFARE SCHEMES

At present various housing schemes are being implemented. Important among them are the low income group housing scheme, poor housing scheme, subsidised housing scheme, middle income group housing scheme and plantation labour housing scheme.



Under the settlement scheme, 227 houses were completed during the year, with another 609 houses at various stages of construction. Under the Low Income group Housing Scheme, 247 houses were constructed; 455 houses are under various stages of construction. The Village Housing Projects scheme spent about Rs. 10.5 lakhs, constructing 353 houses. The largest expenditure of about Rs. 18.40 lakhs was incurred in implementing the Middle Income group Housing Scheme. Under this 25 houses were constructed. At present 95 houses are at various stages of construction.

Various ameliorative measures for the Backward Classes were adopted by the State Harijan Welfare Department during the period. Educational concessions were granted to 1,62,000 scheduled caste and 20,000 scheduled tribe students thereby incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 40 lakhs. Other steps related to running of Welfare and Tribal schools, provision of facilities for technical training, organisation of cooperative societies, establishment of Harijan colonies, provision of grants for house construction and facilities for drinking water and medical care etc. The estimated expenditure incurred for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during 1964-65 is estimated to be more than Rs. 70 lakhs.

*Governor: SHRI A. P. JAIN*

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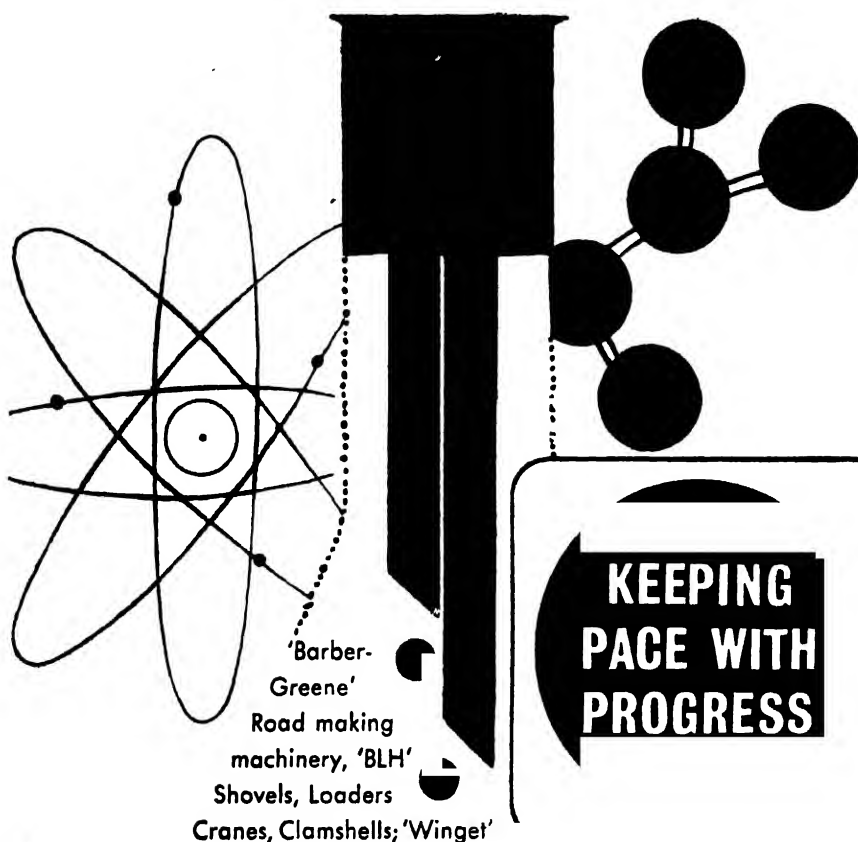
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## CHAPTER 7

### MADHYA PRADESH

<i>Capital</i> : Bhopal	<i>Population</i> : 3,23,72,408
<i>Area</i> : 1,71,217 sq. miles	<i>Main Language</i> : Hindi

MADHYA PRADESH, with immense natural resources, but limited financial means at its disposal to exploit the same, covered another milestone clearing successfully various hurdles in its path of progress in the eighteenth year of freedom. The State has added another feather to its cap with the commissioning of 60 M.W. Amarkantak Thermal Power Station near Amlai. The new Secretariat building on the Laxmi Narayan Giri in the capital was completed and occupied. The Secretariat is now functioning as a compact unit and administration has been toned up.

According to the declared policy for nationalisation of road transport, the State Government has prepared a scheme regarding nationalisation of road transport in three phases at a cost of Rs. 13.45 crores, which includes a provision of Rs. 4.75 crores for undertaking nationalisation of all important routes in the first stage. So far, sixty schemes have been published. Nationalisation of trade in Tendu leaves was successfully accomplished in the State. This would eliminate the middle-men and provide a fair wage to labour and a fair return to the producer. It is expected that the revenue of the State would be augmented by Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs in 1964-65, Rs. 1-1/2 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 3 crores in 1966-67 by this measure. For achieving rapid industrialisation of the State, the Government have set up a M.P. Industrial Development Corporation so that capital might be easily available for setting up new industries.

Considerable progress has been made in the use of Hindi in official work. In the State Secretariat, almost all work, including noting and drafting, is being done in Hindi.

#### FOOD SITUATION

The food situation in the State became somewhat difficult for a short period but it was kept well under control. The Government are trying to safeguard the interests of producers as well as consumers. Accordingly, minimum wheat prices were fixed to ensure a fair return to the farmers and levy was imposed with a view to building up stocks during the crop season so that the Government would be in a position to regulate supply of wheat during lean months and maintain price line.

Under wheat levy, about 22,100 tonnes of wheat was procured in the State upto the third week of July this year. The M.P. State Cooperative

Marketing Society also purchased a total quantity of about 20,400 tonnes of wheat. Thus, a total quantity of about 48,000 tonnes of wheat was procured in the State. In all, 1,192 fair price shops are functioning in 30 districts of the State. Till the end of July 1965, about 90,954 tonnes of imported wheat was received from the Government of India. During this period, a total allotment of 3,100 tonnes of rice was also received. For August to October 1965, the State Government have requested the Government of India to supply 36,000 tonnes of imported wheat and 40,000 tonnes of rice. The M. P. State Cooperative Marketing Society, as agents to the State Government, purchased about 56,000 tonnes of *Jowar*, 1500 tonnes of maize and 13,276 tonnes of other grains for being supplied to other deficit States on State-to-State basis.

The State Government was receiving a monthly quota of 12,000 tonnes of sugar up to 22-4-1965 and now this has been raised to 12,500 tonnes.

For controlling rise in prices of foodgrains and to make them available at reasonable prices, the Government took various measures which included M. P. Rice (Wholesale and Retail Price Control) Order 1965 and M. P. Wheat (Wholesale and Retail Price Control) Order 1965.

#### STATE PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 65.62 crores was initially approved for the annual development plan of the State for 1964-65. As a result of shortfall in resources, it was decided that expenditure on the Plan should be restricted to Rs. 60.70 crores during the year. This was to be financed by Central assistance of Rs. 44.92 crores and State resources to the tune of Rs. 15.78 crores. A further outlay of Rs. 3.40 crores was sanctioned for additional programme to intensify agricultural production. Thus, the total outlay approved for the development plan of 1964-65 was Rs. 64.10 crores. As against this, it is anticipated that the expenditure on the development schemes, implemented during the year 1964-65, would be of the order of Rs. 66.92 crores. Of this, the productive sector would account for Rs. 48.63 crores, the social sector Rs. 15 crores and the additional programmes to intensify agricultural production, Rs. 3.28 crores.

For the year 1965-66, which is the last year of the Third Plan, an outlay of Rs. 64.65 crores has been approved. An additional outlay of Rs. 1.70 crores has been earmarked for the programme under minor irrigation, agricultural production and soil conservation. Besides, Rs. 1.50 crores will be made available for the Kharkhera Project outside the Plan to supply water to Bhilai Steel Project. Of the Plan outlay, Rs. 47.86 crores are for production sector and Rs. 16.79 crores for social sector and miscellaneous heads.

A preliminary memorandum on the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan was prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission.

## AGRICULTURE

Emphasis was laid on augmenting agricultural production which is the basis of the State's economy. For quick implementation of schemes, the Agriculture Department was organised on a horizontal pattern and Joint Directors of Agriculture have been appointed and posted as Heads of Divisions. During the year, an additional output of 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was recorded. The sugarcane production exceeded the target for the year. It was 3.39 lakh tonnes as against a target of 2.31 lakh tonnes. Under minor irrigation schemes, an irrigation potential of 61,740 acres was created. Over 73,000 quintals of improved wheat seed, 60,000 quintals of improved paddy seed, 14,000 quintals of other *kharif* seed, 45,000 quintals of cotton seed and 45,000 quintals of oil-seeds were distributed to the farmers. Over 1,11,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizer, 1,17,670 tonnes of urban compost, 22,69,874 tonnes of rural compost and 16,581 tonnes of night soil compost was distributed. An additional area of 4,68,885 acres has been covered under green manuring. Plant protection was done on 4,17,570 acres. Intensive cultivation schemes of Rice in Durg, Balaghat and Bilaspur, of wheat in Tikamgarh and of groundnut and Jowar in East Nimar and West Nimar districts have been launched.

During the year, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya was established at Jabalpur and all agricultural colleges and research schemes except four have been transferred to this University.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry activities are being carried out in a planned way. During 1964-65, 10 veterinary hospitals and 30 dispensaries were opened. Under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, 36 districts have so far been covered and 1,72,35,073 vaccinations were carried out. There has been an increase of about 67 per cent in the poultry population. The three existing poultry farms at Durg, Bhopal and Chhindwara have been expanded to 2,000 layer capacity. Under Crash Programme, an intensive cattle development project is being taken up in Bhind-Morena area during the year at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 27 lakhs.

## FISHERIES

Nearly 6,000 Metric tons of fish worth Rs. 90 lakhs was produced during 1964-65 and nearly 80 per cent of the annual production is being sent to Calcutta to relieve the fish shortage there. In this, way, the State Fisheries are contributing their bit in saving foreign exchange. During 1964-65, nearly 11 crores of spawn, 46.07 lakh major carp fry and 33.38 lakh fingerlings were reared and utilised for stocking in 28,000 water acres area. The development of fisheries in the Gandhi Sagar Dam has been notable. During 1964-65, 312 metric tons of fish worth of Rs. 4.7 lakhs was produced by the 3 fisheries societies comprising 65 fishermen of the area and the Government earned a profit of Rs. 1.04 lakh.

## COOPERATION

The cooperative movement in the State has covered about 87 per cent of the rural area and about 24 per cent of the rural population. Short-term and medium-term credit of Rs. 24.89 crores was distributed to the members through a network of 17,494 cooperative societies by the Central Cooperative Banks. The distribution of *taccavi* loans was entrusted to the Cooperatives in 63 districts in 1964-65 and they took over this work in the entire State from 1965-66. These societies distributed Rs. 4.17 crores as short-term *taccavi* loans and Rs. 3.02 crores as medium-term loans. The joint farming societies have also made satisfactory progress. Their number was 341 in 1964-65 and they had pooled 37,459 acres of land and the State Government provided them 10,426 acres of land. Under the Package Programme, which is being implemented in Raipur district, 6 cooperative paddy mills were established and one modern paddy mill is being established for which financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 23.50 lakhs has been given. The marketing societies linked credit to marketing to the tune of Rs. 40.93 lakhs. Financial assistance was given to Marketing Societies for construction of 210 urban godowns and 986 rural godowns. The marketing Societies came to the aid of the Government to solve the food problem. They made direct purchase of foodgrains valued at Rs. 8.54 crores. The Cooperative Societies distributed over 1 lakh tons of chemical fertilizer through 4610 distribution centres. The Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Stores and their retail Stores conducted a sale of articles valued at Rs. 4.70 crores.

## EDUCATION

Two new Engineering Colleges at Rewa and Bilaspur and two Government Colleges at Bina and Basoda were established during the year. Besides, four new Polytechnics under the open-door policy were started one each at Seoni, Damoh, Ashoknagar and Sanawad. Two private colleges at Damoh and Harsinghpur were taken over by the Government. Post-graduate subjects were started in 8 Government colleges. Three vocational training centres for students of the age group 11-14 years have also been opened one each at Sehore, Panagari (District Jabalpur) and Pachmarhi. Summer schools were organised at Government Engineering College, Jabalpur and Govindram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore for teachers of Engineering College. One summer school was opened at Government Polytechnic, Bhopal, for teachers of Polytechnic of the State.

The target of opening 1,200 middle schools during the Third Five-Year Plan was exceeded during the year by the opening of 40 more middle schools. Similarly, the target of opening 200 higher secondary schools was exceeded by 48 in 1963-64. During the preceding year, 55 additional high schools were opened. The schools are being equipped with instruments for science classes and during last year, these instruments were provided to 400 schools and it is expected that during the current year instruments will be supplied to additional 533 schools. In accordance with the Government decision,

2,775 primary schools, 166 middle schools and 70 high schools were transferred to the Tribal Welfare Department so that special treatment could be given to the students of tribal areas.

### INDUSTRIES

The Planning Commission selected Madhya Pradesh as the first state for Pre-Investment Depth Survey with the assistance of U. N. Special Fund. Under this scheme, preliminary project reports are being prepared for selected industries based on forest and mineral resources available in the State. Some of the industries selected for the Pre-Investment Depth Survey are : (1) Pig Iron (electric melting process); (2) Steel Pipes; (3) Heavy Steel Structural; (4) Plate Glass; (5) Cement; (6) Newsprint; (7) Pulp Mill; and (8) Integrated Timber Process Unit. The Pre-Investment Depth Survey is likely to take about 2 years to complete. The State Government have taken up, on priority, the promotion of Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State. Already an industrial licence for a Spinning Mill at Burhanpur, has been received. Necessary funds have also been provided by the State Government for such mills at Ratlam, Ujjain, Jabalpur and Sausar (Chhindwara). These Cooperative Spinning Mills are in addition to the Spinning Mill set up at Sanawad by the M. P. State Industries Corporation. A large paper mill in the private sector has been established at Amlai during the year.

In 13 important places in the State, Industrial areas are being developed under a crash programme. For an industrial area of 10,000 acres at Bhilai, about 1,000 acres have already been acquired and are being developed. A Water Supply Scheme designed to supply 1.5 m.g.d. and costing about Rs. 35 lakhs has already been completed and a number of new industries have already come up in the area. Uptil now 15 urban industrial estates, 9 semi-urban and 15 rural industrial estates have been completed.

With a view to bringing about a greater administrative decentralisation in the working of the Industries Department, the State has been divided into four zones viz. Bhilai, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Indore. Each zone is in charge of a Senior Officer of the rank of an Additional Director of Industries or Joint Director of Industries. During the year, as against a target of 1,200 small scale industrial units, 1,769 units were promoted.

### BUILDINGS AND ROADS

During the year, the new Secretariat building and Police Radio Headquarters at Bhopal, 196 staff quarters at Gwalior, 4 hostel buildings for Government Engineering College at Jabalpur, hospital building at Durg and building for Government Mining Polytechnic Institute, Chhindwara, were completed. Under the road building programme in the Third Five-Year Plan, 1,096 miles of *pucca* roads have been constructed till 1964-65. 615 miles of existing roads have been upgraded and black topping was done on 319 miles of roads. Over 63 miles of roads were constructed with public participation. From 1961-62 to 1964-65, 38 major bridges were constructed.

In the previous year, the two important bridges were completed on river Narmada, one at Rajghat near Burwani and other at Burmanghat on N.H.No. 26 at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.75 lakhs and Rs. 19.98 lakhs respectively. Another bridge across river Kshipra on Ujjain-Badnagar road was completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

### IRRIGATION

Work on the two major irrigation projects—Tawa (Hoshangabad) and Hasdeo Phase I (Bilaspur)—was in progress. Work on the Tawa Project, which had slowed down because of the emergency, was pushed up with an allotment of Rs. one crore from the Rehabilitation Department during 1964-65 to provide gainful employment to migrants from East Pakistan. The number of migrant labour on the project was 2,000 during April 1965. Colonies of Ranipur and Tawanagar have sprung up and approach roads have been completed. Under Phase I of the Hasdeo Project, a barrage across Hasdeo river near Korba is under construction to supply cool water to the 200 M. W. Super Thermal Station through a lined canal 2-1/2 miles long. The work on the earthen dam is under progress and a lake upto the barrage level will be created during the monsoon of 1965 so that interim supply of water to power house could be arranged as and when the first unit of the power house under expansion programme is commissioned. Under medium and minor irrigation, an additional irrigation potential of 46,190 acres and 63,750 acres respectively was anticipated during 1964-65.

### ELECTRICITY

A 60 M. W. thermal station at Amarkantak was commissioned bringing the total installed capacity in the State to 325 M. W. Expansion of Korba thermal station is underway and it will start generating additional 200 M.W. within a year. Construction of 300 M. W. Satpura Thermal Station at Sarni is progressing speedily and it is expected that by June next it would start producing 60 M.W. power and by 1967 300 M.W. power. The grid line between Jabalpur and Itarsi is under construction. With the completion of this line, a grid would be formed connecting Gandhi Sagar, Amarkantak and Korba thermal power plants.

### HEALTH

Improvement in health services continued to be made. Two Allopathic and 35 Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened during the year. In addition, a 300-bedded hospital attached to the medical college Jabalpur was equipped and started. Action is being taken to establish a cancer unit in Jabalpur. So far, 371 primary health centres have been established and 20 primary health centres were taken over by the Health Department from Community Development Scheme. A nursing training centre with 75 seats was established at Jabalpur. Under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme, a total number of 44,89,514 vaccinations were performed. About 80 per



cent of population was protected against small-pox. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, the difficult area of Bastar and South Raipur which had been left out previously were brought within the operation of this scheme.

For propagation of family planning, 43 mobile units have been established and each team has been provided with a vehicle. In addition, 5 family planning surgical units have been established. In 1964-65, 12,692 family planning operations were performed.

#### LABOUR

Except for a few instances of strikes and lock-outs, industrial relations in the State were generally cordial. Out of 382 disputes, 131 were settled through conciliation and out of the remaining 151 disputes, 41 were referred by the Government for adjudication. During the last three years, the number of loss of man-days has steadily declined. As against 1,79,197 man-days lost during 1962 and 74147 during 1963, only 25,090 man-days were lost during 1964. An amount of Rs. 78,272 was paid as grant-in-aid to 20 labour welfare centres. Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages were fixed for 15 industries having more than 9,000 establishments and employing over 3,30,000 workers. The scope of the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act was extended to 6 more towns.

#### EMPLOYMENT

New Employment Exchanges were opened at Sidhi, Shivpuri, Vidisha, Raisen and Damoh. Similarly, four vocational guidance units were opened at Employment Exchanges at Sagar, Rewa, Bilaspur and Ujjain during the year. Eight EMI centres started functioning at Dhar, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Bhind, Morena, Mandla, Shajapur and Seoni. To assist the rural folk in the direction of imparting assistance on matters relating to employment and training, 20 employment information and assistance bureaux were opened in rural areas. Three new industrial training institutes at Sagar, Satna and Bhind were started. One industrial training institute exclusively for tribal boys was opened at Mandla.

#### HOUSING

Various housing schemes are being implemented through the agency of the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board. Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme 408 tenements, under the low-income group housing scheme 890 houses and under the slum clearance 50 tenements were completed during 1964-65.

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ

Village Panchayats have been established in all the districts of the State except Bastar district and Jashpur Sub-Division of Raigarh district in accordance with the programme of establishing a three-tier *Panchayati Raj* in the State. The total number of *Gram Panchayats* is 12817 and they were divided

into 1,81,540 wards. In the elections to these *Panchayats*, *Panchas* were elected unopposed from 1,13,302 wards. In 47,633 wards, elections were held and in all 97,817 candidates participated. In the remaining 20,605 wards, no nominations were field and as such nominations were made by the Government from these wards. Steps are being taken to establish 390 *Janpad Panchayats* in the State. Election programme for these *Janpad Panchayats* have been prepared. Soon after the formation of *Janpad Panchayats*, *Zila Panchayats* will be constituted. Instructions have also been issued for delimiting areas of the *Nyaya Panchayats*.

#### SMALL SAVINGS

The small savings movement is gradually gaining popularity in the State and more and more people are coming in to invest money in these schemes. during the year, total collections under small savings amounted to Rs. 4.35 crores.

#### FORESTS

As a result of the implementation of Development Plans and intensive management the revenue from forests has increased from Rs. 6.14 crores in 1956-57 to over Rs. 14 crores in 1965-66. The forests of the State are now yielding the highest revenue as compared to any other sister States. The potential, according to estimates, could be enhanced to nearly ten times by intensive management and more investments for establishment of forest based industries like pulp and paper, timber-cum-joinery, plywood and Veneering, Particles and fibre boards, Katha, Shellac, tanning extraction and other small cottage industries. Madhya Pradesh produces 65 per cent of the total national production of Tendu levaves. The introduction of State Trading in Tendu leaves has been a welcome move resulting in the increased revenue of the State. Madhya Pradesh possesses approximately 15 per cent of the pulp and paper raw material of the country. Already a newsprint factory is functioning at Nepanagar in the public sector. Another paper factory in the private sector has recently started at Amlai in Shahdol district. Both these factories are using annually a large quantity of Salai pulp wood and bamboos. A large number of other paper mills also draw part of their requirements of bamboos from Madhya Pradesh. A particle board factory is already working at Itarsi in the private sector.

#### TRIBAL WELFARE

With a view to providing education to the tribal students in accordance with their temperament, educational institutions in tribal areas have been placed under the control of the Tribal Welfare Department. During the year 1964-65, 4,666 primary schools, 396 middle schools and 90 higher secondary schools were being run by the department. By the end of 1964-65, 545 hostels were opened. Books and stationery were provided to 4 lakh students

of primary schools and a sum of Rs. 1.64 lakh was distributed in the shape of scholarships. During the year, 20 leprosy education-cum-treatment centres were opened. To protect the tribals from the clutches of money lenders, 24 Debt Relief Courts were established.

## STATE CABINET

*Governor:* SHRI H.V. PATASKAR

*Ministers*

Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra,  
*Chief Minister*

Shri Shambhu Nath Shukla

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Shri Mishrilal Gangwal

Raja Naresh Chandra Singh

Shri Ganeshram Anant

Rani Padmavati Devi

Shri Narsingh Rao Dikshit

Shri Govind Narain Singh

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Gautam Sharama

*Portfolios*

General Administration, Home, Publicity,  
Tourism, Local-Self-Govt., (Rural) &  
Archeology

Finance & Language

Commerce & Industries

Planning & Development, Economics &  
Statistics

Tribal Welfare & Rehabilitation

Cooperation

Local-Self-Government (Urban)

Education

Social Welfare

Law, Separate Revenue Registration

Food & Civil Supplies

*Ministers of State*

Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar

.. Electricity (excluding business in connection with the Chambal Project)

Shri Vasantrao Wickey

.. Forests & Home

Shri Arjun Singh

.. Agricultural & General Administration

Shri Kunj Biharilal Guru

.. Revenue, Land Records, Land Reforms, Survey and Settlement

Shri Parmanand Bhai Patel

.. P.W.D.

Shri Rameshwar Prasad Sharma

.. Irrigation etc.

Shri Vedram

.. Jails

Shri Shyam Sunder Patidar

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## CHAPTER 8

### MADRAS

<i>Capital</i> : Madras City	<i>Population</i> 3,36,86,953
<i>Area</i> : 50,331 sq. miles	<i>Main language</i> Tamil

MADRAS STATE continued its steady progress towards prosperity during the Eighteenth Year of Independence. The increase in agricultural production, the generation of additional blocks of electric power, the progress of the integrated Neyveli Lignite Project, High Pressure Boiler Plant, Extensive programme of Industrial Estates and the expansion of facilities in technical education have each helped the progress of further industrial and commercial growth in the State both in public and private sector. Special emphasis continued to be laid on the development of scientific method of agriculture, family planning and general education of children through *Panchayati Raj* Institutions. The Old Age Pension Scheme is working satisfactorily and a number of persons have benefited by it.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

The State's finances revealed the strength and stability of a rapidly developing economy with receipts at Rs. 137.48 crores and expenditure at Rs. 140.82 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 3.34 crores. The Plan Programmes were reviewed and great stress was laid on schemes for augmenting production—agricultural and industrial. Steps were taken for accelerating schemes for training technical personnel needed in large numbers for defence forces and for defence-oriented industries.

#### PROGRAMME FOR 1964-65

	1964-65 (Rs. in crores)
Agricultural Programme	9.36
Co-operation and Community Development	5.46
Irrigation and Power	31.99
Industry and Mining	5.15
Transport and Communication	2.23
Social Services	16.13
Miscellaneous	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.53</b>

### PLAN PROVISION

For the Year 1964-65 the agreed outlay was Rs. 60.00 crores. It is now estimated that the actual expenditure may, however, be of the order of Rs. 68 crores. As it is the last year the Third Five-Year Plan, the tempo of the execution of the various schemes will have to be stepped up.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

During the Third Five Year Plan period the level of production is proposed to be increased by another 16.50 lakhs. The anticipated food production during 1964-65 is of the order of 60 lakhs tonnes as against 53 lakh tonnes at the commencement of the Third-Plan. The revised outlay for the year 1964-65 for the various agricultural schemes is Rs. 9.36 crores. Steps have been taken to arrange for distribution of fertilizers in all areas at the appropriate time and the work relating to procurement and distribution of green manures has been entrusted to the *Panchayat* Unions with the necessary financial assistance. A network of State Seed Farms has been set up for the supply of improved seeds. The *Panchayats* have been entrusted with the responsibility of supervising this scheme. It is calculated that by the end of 1964-65, an additional area of 76.94 lakhs will have been covered under green manuring. The quantity of green manure seeds distributed in 1964-65 was 3,250 tons. In the programme of compost a target of 45.45 lakh tonnes will be achieved.

The targets of additional production in respect of oilseeds, sugar cane and cotton have been fulfilled. Under oilseeds the production potential attained in 1964-65 was 13.39 lakh tonnes.

In addition to an integrated scheme for extension of cotton cultivation and seed multiplication which is already under implementation, a package programme for cotton has also been introduced in 60,000 acres in the districts of Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. By the end of the current year, additional production potentials will be created to the extent of 5.01 lakhs tonnes.

The Package Programme for groundnuts which covered 20,000 acres in South Arcot has been extended to two more areas each consisting of 20,000 acres in North Arcot and Coimbatore districts.

*Sugar cane* : It is anticipated that the total production potential will be of the order of 7.58 lakh ton in terms of gur during 1964-65 under intensive cultivation.

### MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Satisfactory progress was maintained in the execution of major and medium irrigation schemes. The Budget estimate on irrigation during 1964-65 was Rs. 6.99 Crores.

Work on the Parambikulam Dam is expected to be completed by the end of 1965. Work is in progress on the Sholiayar Dam, Tirumurthi Dam and Sarkarpatti Tunnel Works. During 1964-65, 17,500 acres are proposed

to be given water supply and it is expected that about 9,100 acres will actually be irrigated. The programme for 1964-65 is 30,000 acres (cumulative) and that for 1965-66 is 1 lakh acres (cumulative). During these years also about 75 per cent of the target is expected to be achieved. As the Tirumurthi Reservoir and Parambikulam Reservoir will be completed before the irrigation of 1965-66, diversion of Parambikulam waters through tunnels and counter channels will enable the increase in Ayacut to 75,000 acres at the end of 1965-66. The work on Parambikulam "*Tunnacavadu*" and Tirumurti Dam is expected to be completed in 1965-66 facilitating extension of irrigation facilities to about 60,000 acres additionally. Sholiayar Dam is expected to be completed in 1966-67 and the work at Nivar river and Nivar tunnel has started with the concurrence of the Kerala Government. It should be possible not only to achieve the full target of provision of irrigation facilities to 2.4 lakh acres under this project but also produce power to the maximum installed capacity of 1,202 MW.

#### NEW SCHEMES

So far five new schemes have been taken up for execution in the Third Five Year Plan. These are the improvements in Palar Anicut and Channels, Sathanur Project II Stage, Gomukhi Nadhi, Manjalar and Chittar Pattanamkal Schemes.

#### MINOR IRRIGATION

Since almost all major irrigation sources have been tapped the future expansion of irrigation could only be through stray schemes of minor importance.

Madras has taken up the execution of minor irrigation schemes as its most positive contribution to greater food production. The execution of these schemes has been considerably accelerated and the consequent need for augmenting the food production, the progress made under the programme so far and the anticipated progress are ahead of the Plan Schedule.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION

During 1964-65 the various soil conservation measures undertaken by the State were extended to cover an additional area of 68,150 acres of land. Lack of heavy earth-moving machinery has been one of the factors holding up the desilting-cum-reclamation programme. Even so, a sum of Rs. 57.29 lakhs will be spent on the scheme by the end of the current year.

#### DAIRYING

With the commissioning of the Central Dairy at Madhavaram, the present output of milk is of the order of 30,000 litres which works out to 40 per cent of the targeted capacity of the dairying plant. Special steps are being taken to work the plant to full capacity organising a large net work of collection centres in the rural areas,

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Key Village Schemes have proved very successful for the acceleration of livestock development. The Budget Estimate for Animal Husbandry for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 67.39 lakhs. At the beginning of the year there were 51 key village blocks with 367 key village centres. This was increased to 57 key village blocks with 454 key villages at the end of the year.

### SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

There are 5 institutions for the development of sheep in the State. There are 7 sheep demonstration units and 28 sheep and wool extension centres in the State.

### *Poultry Development*

The State has been divided into two regions for the sake of pushing up poultry development work. Two intensive Poultry Development Blocks, one at Virudhunagar in Ramanathapuram District and the other at Periyar in Thanjavur District were started during the year under report. There were 50 poultry extension centres in the State.

### *Fisheries*

The allocation for the schemes of development of fisheries has been increased and the budget estimate for the year 1964-65 is 24.14 lakhs. Out of a total number of 170 boats to be constructed during the year 1963-64, it was expected that a total number of 90 boats only were constructed, leaving a carry-over of 80 boats in addition to the 80 boats during 1964-65, under this scheme. Loans were given to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for clearing the prior debits of their members and for purchasing craft and fackle and for marketing, putting up ice-plants and other machinery, purchase of vehicles and materials required for fishing fackle.

### COOPERATION

The Co-operative movement in the Madras State has continued to make steady progress. The membership of the village co-operatives, represented about 85 per cent of the rural families. The Co-operatives supplied credit to the extent of Rs. 47 crores as short-term and medium-term and long-term loans during the year 1964-65.

Consumer Co-operatives, initiated in 1962-63 in large towns with a population of more than a lakh have been extended to 28 more towns, each having a population of more than 50,000 during the year. The Government have provided financial assistance for the working of the schemes towards share capital and also subsidies towards managerial expenses.

### PANCHAYATS

The *Panchayats* and *Panchayat* Unions are playing an active part in augmenting food production by drawing up agricultural programmes which



can be implemented by them. The *Panchayat* Unions have shown fairly satisfactory results. In particular, the programme relating to the raising of the *Panchayat* Plantations has made considerable headway. The development of village industries is also gaining momentum since the year under review.

The role of *Panchayat* Unions in raising the level of employment in the rural areas has also been emphasised in the programmes now under execution in mobilising rural man-power. The chief objective is to harness the unemployed and underemployed labour in rural areas during off-seasons for work of enduring value to the community.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the prominent features of industrialisation in this State is the important role played by the public sector. It has been estimated that in the Central sector alone, an investment of the order of Rs. 170 crores has been made in this State and that on account of this investment, employment opportunities to the extent of 39,100 persons have been created so far.

##### *Integral Coach Factory*

It has reached its full production capacity of 700 coaches per year on double shift. It has started diversifying its production pattern also. At present it is producing 11 types of coaches including specialised ones like the electrical multiple units and deisel rail cars. The Furnishing Division of the Factory is now capable of furnishing all the types of coaches manufactured in the main factory. This undertaking proposes to produce in the coming year deluxe rakes, air-conditioned tourist cars, dining cars, motor coaches and a variety of other allied products.

##### *Neyveli Lignite Project*

The first mine-cut of this project is designed for the production of 3.5 million tons of lignite. Lignite mining on a commercial basis commenced in May 1962 and upto December 1964, 2.699 million tons of lignite has been mined and used mainly for power generation. The work relating to stepping up the capacity of the first mine-cut from 3.5 million tons to 5.5 million tons in the first stage and to 6.5 million tons in the second stage has also been taken on hand.

An installed capacity of 250 MW of thermal power has been commissioned and the work in regard to stepping up of this capacity to 400 MW has already been taken on hand.

The Fertilizer Plant for the area, costing about Rs. 35 crores is expected to commence production on a commercial scale by March, 1966. The friqueting and carbonisation plant set up at a cost of about Rs. 26 crores, is also expected to go into full production in the near future. The Clay Working Plant has already gone into production and is supplying clay to the ceramic units and paper mills. In view of the need to expand the capacities of the

Power Station and the fertilizer plant and the requirements of the Salem Steel Plant and other industries, it is proposed to open a second mine-cut. This is expected to cost about 46 crores. Preliminary investigations in this regard have been completed.

### *Raw Film Factory*

The Raw Film Factory at Otacamund involving a capital outlay of Rs. 11 crores and designed to produce photographic films, photographic papers, etc. is another important public sector undertaking. This project is being set up with the technical collaboration of a French concern and is expected to commence production shortly.

### *The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited*

The licensed capacity of this unit is 1,300 teleprinters per year. The factory has already taken up expansion scheme, with a view to produce about 8,500 machines per year by 1971.

### *High Pressure Boiler Plant*

The Tiruchi High Pressure Boiler Plant went into production on May 1, 1965. It is designed to produce 700-850 MW of high pressure boilers and 10 to 12 package boiler units for production of process steam needed in Rice Mills and other industries and has a surplus capacity of about 2,600 tonnes of high pressure boilers with a capacity of 750 MW per year, boiler fittings upto 1,800 tonnes annually and 10 package boiler units.

The two defence-oriented industries, viz. the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi and the Small Arms Factory near Tiruchirapalli are also nearing completion.

### *Surgical Instruments Project*

Undertaken with Soviet collaboration and scheduled to produce 2.5 million pieces of surgical instruments annually, this project involves a capital outlay of about Rs. 5.25 crores, including the township. The township at Nandambakkam near St. Thomas Mount, given free by the Madras Government, occupies 130 acres out of 207 and has its own arrangements for water supply, roads and drainage. The plant is expected to provide employment to about 1,300 persons.

The Oil Refinery, the Petro-Chemical complex and the Marine Diesel Engine Plant that are to be established near Madras will be other important milestones in industrial development.

### *Continuous Casting Plant*

Land has been secured near Arkonam. Detailed specifications for the Plant and equipment have been drawn up, tenders have been invited for a turn-key job and the offers received from French, British and Russian firms are under examination by the Government. The Government have consti-

tuted a High Power Committee for taking a decision regarding the choice of the agency for the turn-key job. This work is expected to be completed in a few weeks and actual work at the site is expected to commence shortly.

### *Cement Plant*

The Major portion of the limestone survey work has been completed and the availability of adequate deposits of limestone have been proved beyond doubt. A large number of offers have been received and a High Power Committee will examine these tenders. Work is expected to be completed in a few weeks. The work relating to the construction of the Cement Plant is expected to be taken on hand during the current year itself.

### *Madras Industrial Development Corporation*

The Corporation has been registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. It will initially take over from the Government the Projects relating to the concast plant and the cement plant.

### *Cooperative Spinning Mills*

The Fourth Co-operative Spinning Mill near Salem went into operation in 1964. The work relating to the construction of a new Co-operative Spinning mill at Pettai is progressing ahead of schedule. The total amount of loan available to the Co-operative Mills will be Rs. 240 lakhs. The import licences for the plant and equipment have been received and orders have been placed for the import of machinery. These plants are expected to go into production towards the end of this year.

### *Cooperative Sugar Mills*

The Fourth Co-operative Sugar Mill near Mohanur in Salem District went into production with the crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of cane per day. The work relating to the construction of the Co-operative Sugar Factories near Madurai and Kallakurichi is progressing according to schedule and they are expected to catch the next crushing season.

## SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

### *Industrial Estates*

In the field of small-scale industries, Madras State occupies an important position and there are more than 7,500 small-scale industries registered on the list as compared to a few hundred of small-scale industries which existed about 10 years ago. The programme of industrial estates has been not a little responsible for this kind of progress. By the end of the Second Plan 9 estates were constructed containing 237 units at a cost of Rs. 151.80 lakhs. All the 237 Factory units constructed during the Second Plan Period have been fully occupied and are now used for production purposes.

During the Third Plan 35 factory units in the Estates of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Erode have been constructed. 13 new industrial estates with 283 factory units were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 320 lakhs. Out of these 13, 11 estates have been completed and many of them commissioned and the units have been occupied. The Estate at Arakonam is under construction and the other estates are expected to be completed in the near future. A sum of Rs. 321 lakhs has been spent and the expenditure is expected to go up to Rs. 500 lakhs before the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Moreover, functional Industrial Estates like the Ceramic Industrial Estates at Vridachalam and Leather Industrial Estate at Madavaram have been set up. Another significant development is the encouragement given by the State Government to the private and Co-operative agencies to set up industrial estates. So far 4 co-operative estates and 2 private estates have been sanctioned. Of these, a private estate near Tiruvotiyur has already come into existence. Others at Tuticorin, Sivakasi, Pollachi, Vysarpadi, Coimbatore and Vellacheri are at progress.

The most significant development during the Third Plan Period, however, is the introduction of the concept of the industrial areas in the industrial estate programme. This scheme has been introduced for the first time in the Industrial Estate at Ambattur, where an extent of 1,200 acres has been acquired for the purpose of providing developed industrial sites. Similar industrial areas are also being planned in half-a-dozen other places in the State. The successful completion of the Industrial Estates at Ambattur is an important event in the industrial history of Madras State.

### EDUCATION

Spectacular progress has been made under the scheme of Universal Primary Education. The programme for 1964-65 envisages the additional enrolment of 4.25 lakhs of pupils. The current trends indicate that about 20 lakhs of pupils will be additionally enrolled in the Third Plan period as against only 14 lakhs envisaged earlier.

The programme of additional enrolment for 1964-65 in the age group of 11-14 is 75,000. Thus by the end of 1964-65 the enrolment in this age group will be stepped up by 2.95 lakhs. The large increase in enrolment in the primary and middle stages of education in the First and Second Plan periods has naturally led to considerable increase in enrolment of pupils in the High School stages. The target for additional enrolment in this age group in the Third Plan period is 75,000. In 1961-62 alone 25,000 pupils were additionally enrolled. This tempo of additional enrolment will be kept in 1964-65.

#### *University Education*

The unprecedented expansion of High School education and increase in the number of candidates successfully completing the SSLC course has generated a demand for more facilities for Collegiate education throughout

the State. To meet this demand, Government have started new colleges. As against 68 Arts College in the years 1963-64 in the State, there are now 78, the number of colleges opened in 1964-65 being 10. The admission in the Pre-University course has increased up from 28,000 to about 34,000 to 35,000 seats in 1964-65. The University of Madras has agreed to permit the opening of evening courses.

### *Midday Meals*

The subsidised scheme for the supply of midday meals to poor children reading in all elementary schools is being implemented practically in all elementary schools in the State. It is now in force in about 30,216 schools including those under the management of Harijan Welfare Department, the Madras Corporation etc. and its benefits extend to about 16.25 lakhs of children, the number of children benefited by the Madras School Meals Scheme alone being about 15 lakhs.

The provision of mid-day meals to needy pupils is in vogue in about 511 secondary schools as voluntary social service, the expenditure being met from voluntary subscriptions and public donations. The number of pupils benefited is 15,500.

The CARE organisation of the USA is continuing its supply of milk powder, cooking oil and corn meal towards the strengthening of the school-meals service in elementary schools in the State. From the current year, milk powder is supplied to Harijan Welfare school also. The total value of the commodities supplied by the CARE from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is of the order of Rs. six crores.

### *Technical Education and Craftsman Training to be increased*

Of the total targeted outlay of Rs. 6½ crores envisaged for Technical Education in the Third Five Year Plan, an expenditure of over Rs. 6 crores has already been incurred so far and it is expected that the approved target of Rs. 6½ crores will not only be achieved a year ahead of schedule but also the actual outlay may go upto Rs. 8 crores by the end of the Third Plan.

**Engineering Colleges:** There are ten Engineering colleges and one more will be started in Salem District. The intake of existing institutions has also been increased during the Plan periods. By the end of the Third Plan, the admission capacity in Engineering colleges in this State would be 2,140.

A number of additional Post-Graduate courses have also been introduced in the College of Engineering, Guindy. Post-Graduate courses have been started in the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore, also.

**Polytechnics:** There are now 26 polytechnics in this State. The admission capacity of diploma holders will be 4,200 by the end of the Third Plan. A beginning has been made in the Third Plan in the imparting of Technical education to women with the starting of three Polytechnics for women, one each at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

*Junior Technical Schools:* So far, ten Junior Technical Schools have been started in this State. Six more schools will start functioning at Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Gudiyattam, Salem, Annamalaiagar and Dindigul with effect from the next academic year and the remaining schools are proposed to be started at Tuticorin, Karaikudi, Rajapalayam and Avadi during 1965-66. One thousand and two hundred students will be trained every year in all these schools.

*Craftsmen Training:* The schemes included under this head provides for training of craftsmen. Two Industrial Training Institutes were started in 1963-64 bringing the total number of institutes to 28. The admission strength was increased from 3,368 at the Second Plan to 4,842 in 1963-64.

### POWER SCHEMES

The execution of the various power schemes in the State has been quite satisfactory. The revised estimates for power schemes for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 28.01 crores. At the end of the Second Plan, total installed capacity for power generation in Madras State stood at 571 MW of which 459 MW was from hydel stations and the balance from thermal stations. The target originally set up for the Third Plan was an installed capacity of 1046 MW which was sought to be achieved by the execution of 17 Kundah hydel project Stage III, Mettur Tunnel Hydel Scheme, Periyar Stage II Extension and Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. However, in view of the national emergency, it was decided to take up all schemes which had been fully investigated which resulted in the addition of 100 MW capacity to the Mettur Scheme, the Kodayar scheme and Madras Plant Extension Stage IV, and increase in installed capacity of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. These additions have resulted in an addition to planned installed capacity which stands now at 1151 MW. During the Third Plan period, 42,654 KM of transmission and distribution lines will be added to an existing 59,546 KM of transmission lines.

The consumption of power in the State during the year 1964-65 has risen to 120 units. Agricultural pump sets have increased from 1,17,697 to 2,34,362 and is expected to increase to 2,50,000 by the end of this year. During the year 1964-65, 19,383 villages and towns were electrified.

### HOUSING

Under the subsidised Industrial Scheme, for the year 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 14.81 crores was provided and 50 houses were built.

Under Co-operative Projects, Rs. 44.23 lakhs was spent and 1,261 tenements were constructed. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 38,000 has been disbursed and houses have been completed under the Private Employees' Projects.

Under Low Income Housing Project, total allocation was Rs. 320 lakhs. The amount utilised upto December 1964 was 149.09 lakhs. Number of

houses targetted is 3,812 and the number completed upto December 1964 is 1,879.

*Slum Clearance:* Total allocation for Slum Clearance is Rs. 300.00 lakhs and the amount utilised upto December 1964 is Rs. 188.53 lakhs. Numbers of plots targetted is 6,500 and completed 5,379. Number of tenements targetted was of which 3,800 1,232 were completed.

*Village Housing Scheme:* Third Plan targets and achievements:

Total allocation	Rs. 25 lakhs.
Amount utilised	Rs. 23.32 lakhs.
Number of houses targetted	Rs. 1,350
Number of houses completed	Rs. 1,832 — inclusive of those constructed during II Plan.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical college admissions have been increased from 600-700 per annum. 1,000 students are being trained annually in general nursing and 255 students as Auxiliary Nurses, mid-wives in various hospitals. In addition about 200 qualified Maternity Assistants were given six months course in elementary nursing and first aid so as to qualify themselves as Aluxiliary Midwives.

The preventive aspects of health programmes have also received adequate attention in the current Plan period. Against the Plan provision of Rs. 300 lakhs for Health Programmes, the expenditure upto the end of the current year will be Rs. 386.52 lakhs. This increase is largely due to the vigorous implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme and the Small Pox Eradication Programme.

#### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to the areas of Vedapatti and Othakkalmandapam in Coimbatore District and Tirunagar District from November 28, 1964. As a result, about 1,500 more factory workers will get benefit under the scheme. This brings the total number of insured persons covered under the ESI Scheme in Madras State to about 2.64 lakhs, and in the entire country to about 29.32 lakhs. To provide medical benefit to workers in Vedapatti and Othakkalmandapam areas, a mobile dispensary has been provided.

#### WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The schemes consist of special programmes found necessary for the amelioration of the condition of Backward Classes. The schemes are grouped under grant-in-aid schemes and centrally sponsored schemes. Though only a sum of Rs. 4,538.00 lakhs has been set apart for schemes included in the Third Plan under both these categories, a large expenditure is also being incurred under non-plan as "Committed Expenditure". The anticipated outlay for 1964-65 is Rs. 123.82 lakhs.

### OLD AGE PENSION

The Old Age Pension Scheme of the Madras Government has been benefiting considerably a large number of persons, than was anticipated. Involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.35 crores about 62,000 persons have been benefited. The scheme provides for the grant of Rs. 20 a month to all destitutes, excluding beggars, over the age of 65. The age limit is relaxed to 60 in the case of decrepits, and other handicapped persons.

A feature in the working of the scheme is that the pension is sent to the beneficiaries by money order, the State bearing the transmission charges.

### STATE CABINET

*Governor:* SHRI JAYAGHAMARAJA WADIYAR

#### *Ministers*

1. Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam,  
Chief Minister ..
2. Shri R. Venkataraman
3. Shri P. Kakkan ..
4. Shri V. Ramaiah ..
5. Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum
6. Shri N. Nallasenapathi  
Sarkarai Manradiar
7. Shri G. Bhuvarahan
8. Shri S.M.A. Majid

#### *Portfolios*

General Administration including the Board of Revenue and District Revenue Establishments; Planning; Finance; Education and Labour

Industries, Law and Transport

Police, Agriculture and Harijan Welfare.

Public Works, Revenue, Refugees and Evacuees

Public Health

Food, Co-operation, Khadi and Village Industries

Information and Publicity.

Municipal Administration; Community Development and Panchayats

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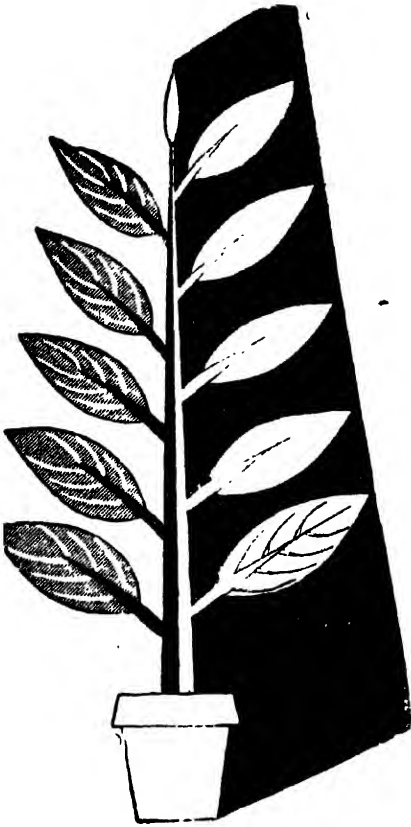
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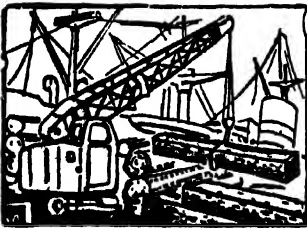




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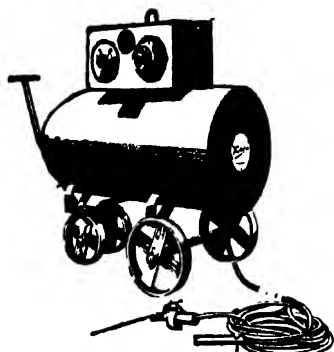
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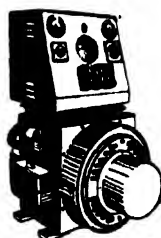
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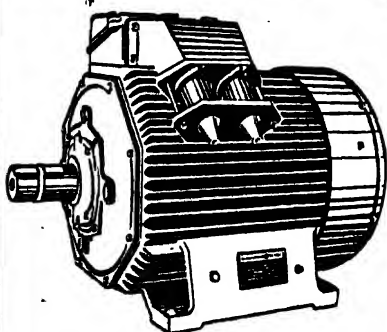
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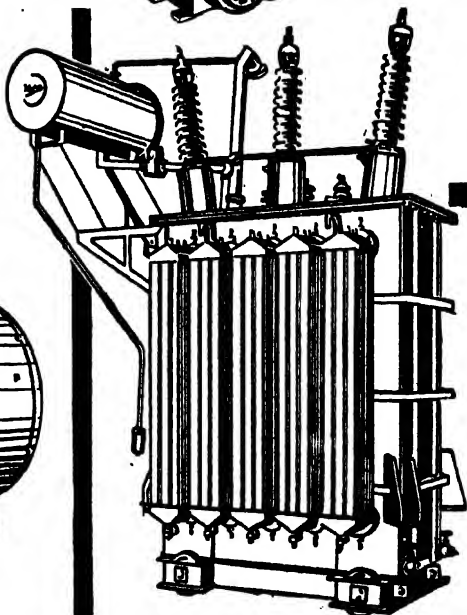
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## CHAPTER 9

### MAHARASHTRA

<i>Capital</i> : Bombay	<i>Population</i> : 3,95,53,718
<i>Area</i> : 1,18,717 Sq. Miles	<i>Main Language</i> : Marathi

THE 18th YEAR of freedom in Maharashtra State, which approximated the fourth year of the Third Five Year Plan, was a year of intensive Plan activity—both in the matter of execution and in formulation. This was particularly so because the shortfall suffered during the first three years of the Plan due to natural as well as national calamities had to be made up and schemes formulated for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan, which is only one year ahead. As against the total expenditure of Rs. 193.27 crores during the first three years of the Plan, as much as Rs. 105.84 crores was estimated to have been spent during the fourth year and the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 121.45 crores for the year 1965-66, that is, the last year of the Third Plan, making a total anticipated expenditure on the Third Plan programme about Rs. 420.56 crores, thus exceeding even the revised Plan outlay by Rs. 2.18 crores. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 7.56 crores for advance action on the Fourth Plan programmes has been approved for 1965-66.

An experiment in “planning from below” on the basis of physical and socio-economic conditions obtaining in the district has been undertaken in the Wardha district. A detailed survey of the district was undertaken by the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics with the object of determining the socio-economic conditions of the district, its resources position and development potentialities. On the basis of this survey, the *Zilla Parishad* had formulated a Development Plan, which was considered by Government in consultation with technical officers. On the basis of these discussions, a Plan for 7 years has been prepared for the Wardha district. The annual plan for 1965-66 includes a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for the accelerated Wardha Plan.

#### FORMULATION OF FOURTH PLAN

The draft Fourth Five Year Plan was prepared in consultation with the *Zilla Parishads*, *Panchayat Samities* and other local bodies and a memorandum on the Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 1185.81 crores was submitted to the Planning Commission and the Ministries of the Government of India. The memorandum was also discussed in the State Legislature last month. The draft of the State's Fourth Plan is under preparation and will be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Government of India,

The State's Fourth Plan has been formulated on the basis that the State income will increase from an estimated Rs. 1,814 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 2,500 crores in 1970-71, recording an average growth rate of about 7.5 per cent per annum. To achieve this rate of growth an investment of about Rs. 2,200 to 2,300 crores is contemplated, of which the State Plan would contribute about Rs. 1,185.81 crores, the remainder coming in from the private, cooperative and central public sectors. The approach to the formulation of programmes for the Fourth Plan has been influenced by the urgency of ensuring every citizen a basic minimum of consumption within a reasonable period, the highest priority being accorded to productive sectors.

Once again the Small Savings Organisation in the State was ahead of all other States and a total investment in small Savings scrips secured during the year was Rs. 29.95 crores as against the target of Rs. 22 crores.

#### EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The most outstanding event during the year in the State was the holding of the International Eucharistic Congress, the successful conduct of which brought laurels not only to the Government and the people of Maharashtra but also to India from all parts of the world. Particularly, arrangements made by the Bombay Police at the time of the Congress received recognition from all over.

#### REHABILITATION OF MIGRANTS

The work of rehabilitating, on a permanent basis, the 10,000 families from East Pakistan whom the State Government has agreed to settle on land and in business in Maharashtra, took a concrete shape during the year. Four villages were established on 3,000 acres of fully reclaimed land in Laggam-Adapalli area in Chanda district and it is expected that about 50 to 60 more such villages would be set up very soon, completing the programme of rehabilitation. The migrants were also provided with all possible amenities in the transit camps pending their final settlement. Medical and education facilities were also provided to them. A special accelerated development programme, in the context of the rehabilitation of East Pakistan migrants, is also being drawn up for Chanda district.

During the year, decisions were taken on 178 of the 287 recommendations made by the Police Commission. One hundred and thirty two recommendations were accepted, 24 were partly accepted or accepted with some modifications and 22 were not accepted and the remaining recommendations are under consideration. As a result of the acceptance of the recommendations, Commissioners of Police have been appointed in the cities of Nagpur and Poona with a metro-politian type of police organisation there.

#### FOOD PRODUCTION CAMPAIGNS

Agricultural production and distribution of available foodgrains on as equitable a basis as possible claimed the highest priority of governmental

attention during the year. The heaviest deficit State that it is (22 lakh tons per year), Maharashtra has taken energetic steps to increase food production with a view to, minimising the foodgrains shortage. Towards this end, six-monthly agricultural production programmes were pursued with vigour and assistance was given to farmers in the form of fertilizers, credit facilities, technical aid, etc. During the year, special *kharif* and *rabi* crop campaigns were undertaken. This year's *kharif* campaign is half way in its implementation. During the last *rabi* season, a second crop of wheat was planned and against the target of 50,000 acres as much as 1.08 lakh acres were brought under wheat. Encouraged by these results, a second crop of wheat in five lakh acres of land has been planned in the coming *rabi* season and irrigation water is being made available free for such cultivation.

### MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT

While efforts were continued to procure as much food as possible from the Central Government and some other surplus States, monopoly purchase of *jowar* and also purchase of paddy was organised through the cooperative machinery in order to feed the areas of heavy shortages and during this campaign as much as 25 lakh tons of *jowar* and 1.20 lakh tons of paddy were procured. In order to provide storage facilities for the grains thus procured, work on godowns costing more than Rs. 4½ crores was taken in hand.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Facilities for expansion of agricultural education were provided by opening a new agricultural college at Dapoli, in Ratnagiri district in the current year, bringing the total of agricultural colleges in the State to eight. Government is also considering establishment of an Agricultural University and an advisory committee in that connection has been set up. To impart the latest knowledge in improved methods of farming and use of modern techniques, short term refresher courses for farmers have been started from November 1964. The *Farmer* a magazine devoted to enlightening the farmers in matters of agriculture has been revived and is being published by the Agriculture Department.

### FISHERIES

In order to derive the maximum benefit from an abundant fish catch, a fish canning plant was opened at Malwan. Cent per cent assistance in the form of subsidy and loan was given to fishermen for their trade requirements. The number of mechanised crafts in the State stood at 1,710 out of the total number of 2,600 in the entire country. Another notable event was the scientific expedition taken to Angria Bank to study the fishing potential and hydrobiological condition. The expedition proved very useful from the survey and research point of view.

### IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The various irrigation projects continued to make good progress. At the present rate of work, a total irrigation potential of 7.60 lakh acres is expected to be created by the end of the Third Plan, while the expected utilisation will be of the order of 3.53 lakh acres. Legislation was undertaken to secure obligatory construction and maintenance of field channels by beneficiaries of irrigation projects in order that the available water is actually utilised to the maximum extent. In case the beneficiaries failed to construct the channels, Government is empowered to construct them at the cost of the defaulting beneficiaries.

The most important event in the field of irrigation is the sanctioning of the Lower Godavari Project Stage I, estimated to cost Rs. 38.46 crores and to irrigate 3,50,000 acres. The Planning Commission has also cleared the Kal river project, the Pus river project and the Bhima irrigation project. Foundation of the Tulsi project in Kolhapur district was laid. Similarly, during the period under review, administrative approval to minor irrigation schemes amounting to Rs. 286.10 lakhs was accorded. The project reports of (1) Manar Stage-II, (2) Dudhganga project, (3) Upper Wardha project, (4) Upper Godavari project (Kayadhu), (5) Tulsi project, (6) Upper Penganga project (Kayadhu), (7) Kudki project and (8) Upper Tapi project Stage I have been sent to the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission for clearance.

### POWER PROJECTS

Work on the Koyna project Stage II is progressing satisfactorily. The first generating unit under Stage II is programmed to be commissioned by the end of 1965. Bhatgar and Vir projects have been administratively approved and also cleared by the Planning Commission. Investigations on Venna, Tillari, Kasari, Hiranyakeshi, Vedganga and Pench hydro-electric projects are under progress. Preliminary investigations about Bhandara-cum-Randha, Bhira Tail Race and Vaitarna Stage II are completed. The work on Purna hydro-electric project is progressing satisfactorily.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Liva-Panvel Railway, the first leg of the contemplated Konkan Railway, was opened for traffic during the year. Work of maintenance or construction on Bombay-Agra Road, Bombay-Poona-Bangalore Road, Bombay-Goa Road, the Eastern Express Highway in Bombay and the Ghodbunder Manor Road are progressing satisfactorily. The Eastern Express Highway was opened for light traffic. Most of the work on the Ghodbunder Manor Road is completed. This road will relieve heavy congestion on the Bombay Agra Road and reduce the distance to Ahmedabad by 12 miles. A special programme for the completion of missing links and bridges in the Marathwada region was also taken up during 1964-65 and would be continued in 1965-66. A special traffic and transportation survey of Greater Bombay was

undertaken thorough Messrs. Wilbur Smith and Associates and the recommendations of the consultants have been accepted by Government. For assessing the future needs of transport facilities in the State as a whole and for developing them on a coordinated basis, a Regional Transport Survey has been started in the entire State.

### HEALTH

A medical school at Nagpur started functioning during the current academic year to conduct a 3½ year course leading to L.C.P.S. The Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya at Nagpur was taken over by Government. The R.A. Podar Medical College at Bombay was affiliated to the Poona University for B.A.M. & S.Course. A new building was constructed for the Medical College at Aurangabad and two blocks at the Medical College at Miraj, increasing the admissions there by 30 and 20, respectively. The seats at the Dental College at Bombay were also increased from 70 to 100. Four Regional blood transfusion centres were sanctioned for Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, and Aurangabad. The programme of malaria eradication was continued vigorously and leprosy control measures were intensified. So far, 26 leprosy control units and 232 survey education treatment units have been established. Primary health centres continued to render useful service. So far, 371 such units have been established and when all the 387 units are established before the end of the Third Plan, medical, maternal and child health services would be provided to all the C.D. Blocks. As a result of these various medical and health measures, death rate has fallen to 13-14 per thousand from 18-20 in 1961. The birth rate has also shown a slight decline from 38 to 34 per thousand as a result of the Family Planning programme. This has underlined the need for intensifying the family planning programme through the various family planning centres and sub-centres. This year a campaign was launched to popularise a new device the Intra Uterine Device—which is easy and inexpensive.

The Golden Jubilee of the Town Planning and Valuation Department was celebrated during the year. An exhibition on Town Planning was arranged on the occasion.

An important legislative measure, namely, to unify the Municipal laws in the State was undertaken during the last session of the Legislature.

### HOUSING

With a view to relieving the acute shortage of housing, the Plan funds are being supplemented by loans from the Life Insurance Corporation. During the year under report, over 7,500 tenements were constructed by the Maharashtra Housing Board, bringing the progressive total to about 74,000 tenements constructed so far all over the State. Mention may particularly be made of the 1,700 tenements constructed in the colonies of Siddharthanagar and Motilalnagar at Goregaon in Bombay. Besides, about 500 tenements were built in the Azadnagar colony at Andheri and 200 in the

Adarshnagar colony at Worli. During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to take up a Housing programme of the order of Rs. 558.50 lakhs including spillover works. It is aimed to construct over 18,000 tenements altogether all over the State.

### EDUCATION

During the year, preparations were made for introducing compulsory primary education in Vidarbha and Marathwada and it will be so introduced from August 15 to bring these regions on par with Western Maharashtra. Besides, the Zilla Parishads all over the State were also authorised to create 6,280 new posts of primary teachers for additional pupils brought to schools. As a result of progressive expansion of primary education, almost all villages with a population of 200 or more have been provided with schooling facilities.

Facilities of free education up to the S.S.C. stage for the children of the employees of the State Government, local bodies and teachers employed by the local Bodies whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800, was introduced during the year. Three Secondary Training Colleges were opened at Ratnagiri, Ambejogai and Bhandara. More assistance in the form of cost of books, clothing etc., was given to the children of ex-servicemen. In addition to the existing book banks, text book libraries were established at Bombay, Nagpur, Amravati and Kolhapur to make standard text books available to poor deserving students on long term basis. Legislation was undertaken to do away with the diversity of legislations regulating the Secondary School Certificate Examinations in different regions of the State and introduce a uniform pattern of secondary education throughout the State.

The intake capacity of the Government Engineering College at Amravati was increased from 150 to 180. Additional 464 seats in different trades have been introduced at the various institutions in the State. The opening of a centre at the Government Polytechnic at Karad for undertaking a programme for training of teachers for diploma institutes was sanctioned. Government also sanctioned the establishment of an Artisan Technical Training Centre Varangaon in Jalgaon district with an intake capacity of 75 seats, to begin with, for training the workers required for manning the ordnance factories in the State.

Realising the growing importance of art education, a Directorate of Art was established during the year to coordinate and consolidate the policies regarding the development of art. Maharashtra is the only State in the country to have a separate Directorate of Art.

### PANCHAYAT RAJ

For the *Zilla Parishads* and the *Panchayat Samitis*—*Panchayat Raj* it was another year of commendable service and enterprise and received commendation from the Union Minister for Community Development. The State Government gave an adequate financial assistance of Rs. 47 crores to the *Zilla Parishads* to carry on development work efficiently during the



year 1964-65, while provision has been made for Rs. 59.49 crores for the year 1965-66. The State Government has undertaken an ambitious programme of drinking water supply in rural areas. While 6,000 village water supply works have been completed upto now, 7,712 works are in progress. So also, 28 piped water supply schemes for individual villages and four piped water supply schemes for groups of villages designed to benefit 134 villages are in progress.

During the year, as many as ten tribal development blocks were started, bringing the total of such blocks to 40. Under the rural works programme, 63 more projects were sanctioned, bringing the total of projects to 131. This programme provided work to landless agricultural labour by generating employment opportunities of 99 lakh man days, the physical achievement being 96 irrigation wells, 2,156 market roads, 7,704 acres of land reclaimed and 4,032 acres under horticulture.

#### COOPERATIVES

The cooperative movement in the State maintained a steady progress. The number of co-operatives increased to 36,575; noteworthy increase being in housing, dairy and farming cooperatives. Rural cooperatives now cover 98 per cent of the villages and serve 53 per cent of the total rural population.

#### INDUSTRIES

The policy of the State Government is to encourage agro-industries in the State. Besides, Government has been making special efforts for dispersal of industries to the hitherto underdeveloped regions. In this context, the State Government has announced a package scheme of incentives to new industrial units which will be set up in the under developed regions of the State.

For promoting export of indigenous commodities, an Export Promotion Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister was constituted. Good progress was recorded in the various industrial estates in the State and work is being carried out for setting up a Central Ammunition Factory at Ambajhari, near Nagpur. Work on various defence production projects continued satisfactorily. Promising iron-ore and limestone deposits were discovered in Chanda district.

#### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

As usual, the cultural activities conducted by the State Government during the year included *Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava*, Marathi Films Festival *Natya Mahotsava*, *Tamasha Mahotsava* and the Festival of Folk Arts. A camp for training in dramatics was also organised during the year. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 90,000 was granted to 275 artistes while 113 cultural institutions were aided to the extent of Rs. 1,03,350.

The Directorate of Tourism organised conducted inter-State tours to Goa from Bombay and Poona and also to Kashmir from Bombay, in addi-

tion to the package tours to Aurangabad, Ellora and Ajanta, sightseeing tours in Bombay city and also around Bombay environs. The various holiday camps in the State also worked successfully in the year. Work on the low income group rent house at Ajanta continued satisfactorily and is expected to be ready shortly.

The Directorate of Languages pursued with vigour its work of introducing Marathi into administration during the year under report, prepared and published the *Prashasan Wakprayog* (Administrative Terminology) which contains Marathi equivalents of about 5,000 English terms and phrases used in the day-to-day Government work and also the Typography of Devanagari compiled by Shri B.S. Naik.

#### EXHIBITIONS

The State Directorate of Publicity participated in two major exhibitions—"Our Heritage" held at Bombay and the "Agricultural Fair" at Ahmedabad. In both the exhibitions, Maharashtra was awarded the first prize. It also participated in the Durgapur exhibition held at the time of the A.I.C.C. session and organised two "Nehru Exhibitions", one at Bombay and the other at Jalgaon at the time of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad held there.

A teleprinter line was installed between Bombay and Poona and Bombay and Nagpur to transmit Government news releases in Marathi to Newspapers of these centres.

#### ACTIVITIES IN THE CAPITAL

The Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi organised an exhibition on the life and activities of Hari Narayan Apte in Delhi and participated in a similar exhibition organised at Hyderabad. It also organised a Theatre Festival in Delhi to mark the Marathi Theatre Day on November 5 and arranged a special reception to honour the academy award winners, thus bringing together the dramatists and authors of different language groups.

In order to meet the shortage of community listening sets, the Rural Broadcasting Section undertook a pilot project and completed the manufacture of 40 sets departmentally. The Government has also sanctioned the manufacture of additional 1,200 sets by the Department. During the period under review, as many as 958 new radio sets were installed in the villages bringing the total number of radio sets to 8,350.

#### STATE CABINET

Governor : P. V. CHERIAN

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri Vasantrao Phulsing Naik, <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. General Administration & Planning
Shri Daulatrao S. Desai	.. Home
Shri Gopalrao B. Khedkar	.. Rural Development

*Ministors*

Shri Parshuram K. Savant  
 Shri Shantilal H. Shah  
 Shri Sheshrao K. Wankhede  
 Shri Shankarrao B. Chavan  
  
 Shri Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan  
  
 Sint. Nirmala Rajc Bhosla  
 Shri Madhukarrao D. Choudhari  
 Shri Keshavrao S. Sonawane  
 Shri Narendra M. Tidke  
 Shri Rafiq Zakaria  
 Shri R.A. Patil

*Portfolios*

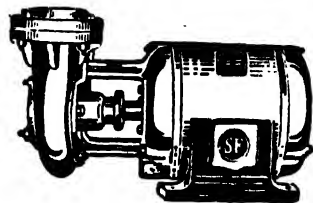
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 .. Public Health, Law and Judiciary  
 Finance  
 .. Irrigation, Power, Building and Communi-  
 cations  
 .. Housing, Fisheries, Small Savings and  
 Printing  
 .. Social Welfare  
 .. Education and Forests  
 .. Cooperation  
 .. Labour  
 .. Urban Development and Waqfs  
 .. Revenue

*Deputy Ministers*

Shri Gundu Deshrath Patil  
 Di. Kailas Shivanarayan  
 Shri Y.J. Mohite  
 Shri M.A. Vairale  
  
 Shri S.B. Patil  
 Shri Hari Govind Vartak  
 Shri Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal  
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## CHAPTER 10

### MYSORE

*Capital* : Bangalore

*Population* : 23 million

*Area* : 1,92,203.15 sq.kilometres

*Main Language* : Kannada

THIS IS the 18th year of freedom and it is also the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. As in the previous years, the State of Mysore marches on with a determined effort to face ahead with the experience of the years left behind. The State has been confronted with the onerous task of dealing with several demands in various developmental activities with the limited resources available. The heavy investments on these activities during the successive plans without appreciable returns immediately, the mounting expenditure on welfare Departments coupled with the growing debt burdens, the vagaries of the monsoon and the sporadic outbursts creating Law and Order problems have caused great stress and strains on the State's economy. However, inspite of the difficulties and problems, the very best is being done to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

There was an over all deficit of Rs. 50 to 60 crores in implementing the Third Five Year Plan. "But with efforts at raising resources, getting additional assistance from the Centre along with the normal shortfalls in certain sectors and the resources which have been utilised, it might be possible to make up the gap to a considerable extent. In spite of difficulties, every effort is made to accelerate the rate of economic development and several developmental activities are being taken up, always with the view to do a little better than before and achieve a little more.

#### AGRICULTURE

The programmes taken up for increasing food production in the State comprise the following :

1. Reclamation of land
2. Developing local manurial resources
3. Bringing more areas under irrigation
4. Use of chemical fertilisers
5. Use of improved seeds.
6. Adoption of improved agronomic practices
7. Control of pests and diseases
8. Soil conservation and other measures

*Third Plan Target*

The Third Plan had set a target of 10.2 lakh tons of additional food-grain production to be achieved by the last year of the plan taking into consideration the rise in population.

The Department had programmed for additional production under all crops during 1965-66 and it is hoped that seasonal conditions would be favourable to make it a success.

*Agricultural Research*

During the Third Plan, the entire Research set-up is being reorganised with Regional Sub-Stations for each of the major crops. Significant achievement has been registered in the matter of evolution of improved strains. The Deccan Hybrid Maize is becoming very popular as also the Hybrid Jowar. The Agricultural Research Station, Nagenahalli has developed a hybrid of Indo-Japanese cross paddy. This is expected to be released for general cultivation after its performance at district trial is assessed. Similarly, a high yielding strain of Ragi known as 'Cauvery' is also expected to be released from the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya.

The Agricultural Sciences University has started functioning in Bangalore from this year.

**HORTICULTURE**

Thirty-six schemes comprising development research and extension on fruits, vegetables, plantation and spice crops and commercial horticulture were under speedy implementation in the department. During the Third Plan, as against the target of 15,000 acres, an area of 13,800 acres were brought under new orchards and an area of 14,100 acres was rejuvenated as against the target of 20,000 acres. Nearly an area of 88,000 acres have been covered under different plantation and spice crops which includes Pepper, Cashew, Cardamom, Coconut, Arecanut and minor spices. Under the crash programme up intensive production of vegetable and quick growing fruits have been taken up in urban areas and 2,120 kitchen gardens and 18 demonstration fruit orchards were established. A scheme for cultivation of vegetables in riverbeds, tankbeds and vegetable cultivation was sanctioned. Five schemes under Crash programme costing Rs. 6.88 lakhs have been sanctioned.

Rural youths were trained in the various practical fields of Horticulture. Seed production and multiplication centres proposed at Hassan and Ooty were intended to supply disease-free and genuine quality seeds of vegetables and potatoes to the cultivators.

There were 17 research schemes under the Department at different centres which were tackling the problems on various fruits, spices, vegetables, plantation and ornamental crops.

Six hundred and seventy-five acres were brought under Cardamom cultivation and 67 tonnes of increased production has been achieved. The



area newly brought under cultivation was 1,000 acres and the increased production is 120 tonnes. An area of 14,270 acres was newly brought under the Cashew crop and the production is 550 tonnes. Under area development schemes, 35,000 acres were brought under new cultivation and planting of 2 lakhs of seednuts was taken up. Under the Coconut Development Scheme 60,204 seedlings were supplied and 5 lakhs seednuts planted. Increased production from existing gardens due to cultural practices is 30 million units. The area under new plantation was 15,000 acres.

### FORESTS

Development Schemes costing Rs. 289.00 lakhs under Forestry Sector, 71.00 lakhs under the Soil Conservation and 9.93 lakhs under Agricultural production were under implementation during the Third Plan. Under the Scheme of economic plantations, it was programmed to plant teak over 52,000 acres, and softwood species for match, plywood and packing cases in 12,000 acres. It is also envisaged to undertake plantations of Fuel species on a large scale in the drier parts of the State over an area of 42,000 acres under the Scheme "Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests". Plantations over 1,100 miles were also proposed to be raised along the canal sides with a view to compensate for the areas submerged under the river valley projects. Under soil conservation scheme, the areas subjected to soil erosion were proposed to be improved by soil improvement works such as staggered trenching, nalla bunding and gully plugging followed by planting of suitable tree species over an area of 65,000 acres. Under agricultural production, cashew plantations over an area of 18,500 acres were proposed to be raised under the "Cashew Development Scheme". The gregarious flowering of bamboo all over the Forests in the State has greatly upset the working of the paper-factories which depend on bamboos. This has focussed the immediate need to find out an alternate suitable species to feed the factories. With a view to serve as substitute for Pulp production, intensive plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid have therefore been taken up in North Kanara and Shimoga Forests and every year about 10,000 acres are covered. These plantations will not only cater to Pulp industries but will also meet the large-scale demand for firewood for other industries such as Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. For the First time in the history of the Mysore Forest Department raising of rubber plantations received the attention of the Department and 785 acres were covered so far. The Department took up raising of Linaloe plantations as there was great demand for the Linaloe oil in the home and foreign market. An area of 1,165 acres was covered with Linaloe.

A number of Industries, Railways, Electricity Board and Post and Telegraphs Department obtain their requirements from the Forest Department.

The net Revenue from Forest has risen from Rs. 334.59 lakhs in 1957-58 to 371.71 lakhs in 1964-65.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

During the current year a provision of Rs. 43.90 lakhs for animal husbandry schemes and a sum of Rs. 27.10 lakhs for Dairy Development Schemes was made.

#### *Veterinary Facilities and Disease Control*

Fifty Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned and opened, bringing the total number of Veterinary Institutions to 587. Each Institution serves on an average 21,782 heads of cattle.

#### *Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes*

There were four milk supply schemes at Kudige, Kurikuppi, Hubli-Dharwar and Bhadravathi functioning in the State. Four others, viz., at Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga were sanctioned and were at various stages of implementation.

### SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT (CRASH) PROGRAMME

This is an integrated Special Development Programme comprising several schemes relating to the development of Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Piggery, etc.

This programme is sponsored by the Government of India and is fully financed by them on the basis of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

The programme is to be implemented mainly in the Milk Shed area consisting of the 3 districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar within a 60 miles radius of Bangalore City. Intensification of the existing developmental activities outside the Milk Shed Area is also proposed.

A programme for the development of piggery at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.20 lakhs was sent to the Government of India and was under their consideration.

The Government of Mysore accepted the offer of the Government of India to implement the Crash Programme, as it directly aimed at the rapid increase in the production of subsidiary foods such as milk, eggs, bacon, etc., in order to supplement the present acute shortage of food.

### BANGALORE DAIRY

The Bangalore Dairy Project has been sponsored by the Government of India. The UNICEF has aided the project with imported Dairy Equipment worth Rs. 30 lakhs. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 1.5 crores.

The Dairy is designed to handle initially 50,000 litres of milk with scope for expansion to handle 1,50,000 litres within a period of two to three years. -

Three chilling centres were established, one at Anekal one at Doddaballapur and one at Byrapatna (Channapatna). These chilling centres have a capacity of 10,000 litres of milk each to be processed, chilled and then con-

veyed by road to the main Dairy at Bangalore. The chilling centre at Anekal was put into commission on September 2, 1964.

The other two chilling centres are nearing completion and are likely to be commissioned shortly. The balance of the requirements of the project will be secured directly from the collection centres in rural areas, by vans.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided, for undertaking Rural Extension work in the Milk shed area of Bangalore. Necessary equipment will be procured during the current year.

### FISHERIES

The development of fisheries in the Third Five Year Plan has been programmed more or less on the same lines of the Second Plan, but with more financial outlay and bigger targets. The total plan outlay is Rs. 130.00 lakhs. The scheme for introduction of mechanised fishing during the Second Plan was so successful that during the Third Plan larger numbers of fishermen are coming forward to receive training and to own boats for operation in the coastal region as well as in the reservoirs of the inland districts. As a result, the targets for training of fishermen have been revised to meet the demand to the extent practicable.

#### *Processing and Preservation Facilities*

Fish being a highly perishable food, steps were taken to provide increased facilities for preservation and processing. The 30 fish curing yards on the coast continued to stock and supply salt suitable for fish curing.

Government are considering how far the supply of salt could be subsidised. The re-introduction of this subsidy is under the consideration of Government.

#### *Marine Fisheries Development Under International Collaboration*

During the current Plan period, the activities of the Indo-Norwegian Project were extended to Karwar. Under this Project work on providing harbour facilities, training of fishermen, boat construction and setting up of processing facilities were taken up and was making good progress. At the Marine Products Processing Training Centre set up at Mangalore with the assistance of the Government of Japan, training of technicians in fish (food) processing technology has been taken up. The first batch of 29 students successfully completed their training during the year and the second batch is now undergoing training.

#### *Education and Training*

The strength of the Training Centre at Mangalore was increased and a second training centre was opened at Karwar. Under the Special Development Programme, two more training centres are proposed at Gangollay and Honnavar.

*Special Development Programme*

In the context of the present emergency, attention was focussed on increasing the fish production as quickly as possible.

Government of India have approved the following five schemes under the Special Development Programme (Crash Programme) :

	(Rupees in lakhs)
(a) Approach roads .	7.00
(b) Training of fishermen	2.85
(c) Establishment of Ice Factory, Cold Storage and Processing Units at six centres at Ulal, Mangalore, Mukka, Malpe, Manoor and Gangolli.	35.00
(d) Mechanisation of fishing craft (supply of 35 mechanised boats)	14.00
(e) Supervisory staff	3.53
Total	62.38

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

The Community Development Programme in Mysore State was launched on October 2, 1952 as a part of the All India Programme. The entire state is delimited to 268 Blocks.

From the beginning of the Third Plan period Blocks have been allotted and converted from one Stage to the other as per the phased programme and with the conversion into Stage I of the Pre-Extension Blocks of October 1962 series on October 1963 the entire State is now covered by the programme, with 268 Blocks.

*National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme*

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has become very popular in rural areas. After considering the necessity to extend the benefit to larger number of villages, the local contribution payable by the Village *Panchayats* or other Local Bodies under this programme has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent of the capital cost of the scheme. In deserving cases the contribution may be further reduced. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made during the Third Five Year Plan. So far, 259 schemes have been sanctioned.

*Local Development Works Programme*

This Centrally sponsored programme was started in 1953-54 to cater to the needs of the rural areas. Under this programme, small works like drinking water works, school and dispensary buildings, roads, sanitation works, etc., costing not more than Rs. 20,000 each were taken up.

### *Panchayati Raj Training Centres*

With a view to impart training to the leaders of the Panchayati Raj Bodies in the concept of the Panchayati Raj and the Community Development Programme, four centres one each at Bangalore, Nanjangud, Dharwar and Gulbarga, were established in the State during 1962-63 and these centres were functioning in the above places since then. A fifth *Panchayati Raj* Training Centre at Sirsi in the North Kanara District was established recently and the establishment of a sixth centre at Kolar is under active consideration. Within the end of the Third Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish two more centres in this State to reach the target of eight centres fixed by the Central Government.

### *Training of Associate Women Workers*

So far 104 women workers have been trained in the three Centres of Mandya, Dharwar and Gangavathi during the current year.

### *Gramsevak Training Centres*

Ninety-five Candidates were trained in the five *Gram Sevak* Training Centres and were subsequently appointed as *Gramsevaks*. The Refresher Courses have completed their yearly targets of training about 300 *Gramsevaks* by the end of March 1965.

### *Rural Works Programme*

The Rural Works Programme that was initiated with two projects in 1961 has expanded over the last 4 years and now comprises of 45 projects which all but one, viz. Haveri Project are in progress. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with full assistance in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

During this year five new projects were sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 24-24 lakhs was released for all the 45 projects. The expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of the current year is Rs. 21.50 lakhs and the number of man-days likely to be generated is 11,50,000.

### *Village Volunteers Force and Defence Labour Banks*

These schemes were inaugurated in the State on the Republic Day of 1963 with the three aims fold times of higher production, mass education and defence. So far 6,19,243 members were enrolled for the village Volunteer Force and 3,078 Defence Labour Banks were constituted throughout the State.

The *Dalapathis* were appointed and the *Panchayats* formed Emergency Committees and Programmes of action were chalked out mostly relating to the intensification of agricultural production 14,06,178 man days of free labour were donated and a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs was contributed in kind in lieu of free labour.

### POWER

Till now paucity of power was one of the major bottlenecks for development of industries. The Sharavathi Valley Project has now commenced producing power. There can be no economic development unless adequate power is available for utilisation by large and small-scale industries. The Government would consider concessions to new industries consuming large blocks of power keeping in view the need for the power projects to discharge their own obligations of payment of interest, provision for depreciation, repayment of loans, etc. The Government had decided to sell block power to the Electricity Board at a fixed rate. The Board itself would require a huge investment of over Rs. 100 crores for carrying power to points of consumption by various sectors-domestic, small and big industries, agriculture, etc., and would have to work on commercial lines without incurring losses. For the first few years, till all the units are commissioned and the power consumed, there would be a gap between Revenue and Expenditure so far as these Power Projects were concerned.

### INDUSTRIES

To promote rapid industrialisation of the State, the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation has been registered as a limited company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. It is hoped that this organisation would raise necessary finance to help the industries.

One of the major problems for location of industries is developed lands. The State Government decided to develop lands required for industries in important places, viz., Gulbarga, Dandeli, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Shimoga-Bhadravati, Mysore-Nanjangud, Harihar-Davangere, Hospet-Bellary and around Bangalore and Mangalore. Necessary provision would be made for this purpose both under Advance Action and in the IV Plan. To avoid heavy expenditure on acquisition, Government lands would be procured wherever available.

In addition to the Sintering Plant and the Ferro Silicon Plant already completed, the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited has taken up the conversion of the Steel Plant into alloy and special steel plant. A technical collaboration agreement to obtain the know-how for the manufacture of special steel was entered into with M/s. Bohler Company, Austria. The scheme for expansion of Pig Iron capacity by 1,20,000 tons was approved by the Government of India and the negotiations for a loan assistance from K. F.W. Germany to finance this project were finalised.

The New Government Electric Factory was making satisfactory progress. German specialists have been on the work. The production of Switchgears was started in January 1965. The production of Transformers was about to start. With a view to get greater technical collaboration and to secure capital participation, this factory was being converted into a joint-stock company.

The Government Porcelain Factory made substantial progress during the Third Plan period. The expansion programme of this factory was taken up at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs for the manufacture of malleable castings and forge pins. With a view to step up the present production of 2,500 tons of electro-porcelain per annum to 5,000 tons, a new agreement is proposed to be entered into with M/s. N.G.K. of Japan. The other Industrial Establishments in the public sector, viz., Implements Factory, Hassan, the Soap Factory, Sandalwood Oil Factory etc., also made substantial progress.

In the private sector, the Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Company proposed to take up the manufacture of loud-speakers. It was hoped that production of these loud-speakers might commence in about a year's time.

The Mysore Acetate and Chemical Company took up a new project for the manufacture of tri-acetate. The company secured technical know-how from a Belgium Firm and separate agreements were concluded with well-known firms in America and Sweden for the establishment of the factory.

Four Paper Mills are working at present in the State. The West Coast Paper Mills which was licensed for a daily production of 60 tons has increased its capacity to 100 tons and the management have taken steps to increase it further to 120 tons. Permission to expand it further to 150 tons per day has been sought for. The Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravathi recently completed its expansion programme doubling its capacity.

The Mandya Paper Mills proposed to take up steps for increasing their production. The Nanjangud Factory is a small unit based on utilising rags, waste-papers, etc., In addition to these four factories, licences were given for setting up of new factories.

Eight Sugar Factories were working and the ninth Factory was under erection. Of these, three were in the Cooperative Sector. In order to step up the production of sugar, expansion of some of the existing units was in progress and three more factories were expected to be set up, one each at Bidar, Mugutkhan-Hubli and Hiriya.

Rich deposits of limestone are found in Gulbarga, Bidapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Chitradurga Districts. There were four factories with a total installed capacity of nearly a million tons. The State Government have extended all assistance to these factories to increase their manufacturing capacity to meet the growing demand. Efforts were being made to establish new factories in Hosadurga, Wadi and Nagargalli.

Cotton Textiles is one of the leading consumer industries in the State with a spindleage of about 5 lakhs. An additional spindleage of 2,41,280 was obtained both for expansion of some of the existing uneconomic units and also for establishing new spinning units.

It was proposed to have two Industrial Estates for each District. Eight Industrial Estates were completed and 10 were under various stages of construction. During 1965-66 construction of another 8 to 10 Estates was expected to be taken up and by the end of the Third Plan it is expected that

about 28 Industrial Estates would be completed with over 300 sheds available for allotment.

During the last three years the Industrial Co-operative Bank disbursed nearly Rs. 15.7 lakhs to small-scale industries. Financial Assistance was given to raw material depots, run by the small-Scale Industries Corporation.

The development of sericulture made steady progress. The production of high quality silk was expected to go up to 23 lakhs lbs. The development of Tassar Silk, modernisation of Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, and the Weaving Factory at Mysore development of sericulture through Cooperatives and development of marketing and research were programmed. A new station for breeding of quality cocoons at Ooty was being considered.

#### THE BOARD OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

The Board of Mineral Development is a Departmental venture of Government in the field of mining and export. Besides export of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore, it dealt with the mining and sale within India of commodities like Chrome Ore, Clay, Graphite, Quartz, Feldspar, Soapstone, etc. The export items was at present restricted to Iron Ore and Manganese Ore. This commercial venture is a foreign exchange earner, and during the year 1963-64 the export of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore to foreign markets totalled up to 4.62 lakh tonnes, securing a foreign-exchange component equipment of Rs. 126 lakhs.

The Sales for the last three years were .

	Rs. in lakhs.
1960-61	28.91
1961-62	58.36
1962-63	115.05
1963-64	132.85

During the current year the sales will touch Rs. 1.5 crore.

The Board has an ambitious programme of expansion, envisaging an annual export of one million tonnes, raising it steadily to two or three million tons by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

In addition to the 25 projects taken up during I and II Plan period, 7 new schemes 3 Major and 4 Medium were included in the Third Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of the 7 new schemes in the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 99.41 crores with an irrigation potential of 10.52 lakhs acres. Thus the total estimated cost of the First, Second and Third Plan Schemes amounted to Rs. 228.69 laCrores with a gross potential of 25.14 lakh acres. There was a provision of Rs. 40.66 Crores in the Third Five Year Plan.

Under the 32 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects included under the three Plans the gross irrigation potential available was 25.14 lakhs acres.



## MINOR IRRIGATION

The Third Plan provision for the Minor Irrigation Programme of the PWD Sector was Rs. 850 lakhs. The Physical Target fixed was the stabilisation of 1,16,720 acres of existing *atchkat* and providing irrigation to 53,030 acres of fresh area.

Till the end of the Third year of the Third Plan an outlay of Rs. 810.40 lakhs was incurred.

## PORTS

The development of Mangalore Port into an all-weather Major Port was sanctioned by the Government of India under the Central Sector and Preliminary work was in progress. Preliminary work on the Railway link between Hassan and Mangalore had already commenced. The layout and designs for port proper were pending finalisation.

One of the major schemes under State Sector was the development (Medium scheme costing Rs. 10.00 lakhs to 5 crores Major schemes costing Rs. 5 crores and above) of Karwar Port into an all-weather Intermediate Port with one alongside berth for 32 feet draft Steamers. The Project Report based on the results of Hydraulic Model Studies conducted at the central water and power research station, Poona, in respect of the second stage development work was before the Government of India. Model studies in respect of other Minor Ports were in progress at the Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar.

## EDUCATION

Table 1 indicates the rapid growth of expenditure on education.

TABLE I  
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

	Rs. in lakhs
1957—58	900.19
1960—61	1,247.27
1963—64	1,826.39
1964—65 (Revised)	2,193.93
1965—66 (Budget)	2,498.79

This rapid expansion created a number of problems connected with the provision of accommodation, training of teachers, equipment, etc. The Government was trying its best to solve these problems.

Free and compulsory Primary Education was extended this year to the age group 9-10. A thousand more primary school teachers were appointed to man these schools. With the expansion of the Mid-day Meals Scheme in Primary schools, 3 lakh additional children were brought into the scheme bringing the total of such children to 8 lakhs. Several steps were taken to

improve the quality of Primary Education and the State Institute of Education is tackling this problem.

In the field of Secondary Education, the public demand for more High Schools continued. As against a Third Plan target of 200 High Schools, 522 High Schools were opened in the last four years. The State had 1,329 High Schools, though most of them did not have proper buildings, furniture or equipment.

Under the Higher Secondary Scheme of Education, the XI Standard was opened for the first time in 50 Schools in different parts of the State during the year.

It was proposed to bring before the Legislature a Bill to establish a Secondary Education Board which would have wide powers to conduct examinations entrusted to it.

Two Youth Vocational Centres were started in the rural areas under the scheme sponsored by the UNESCO to give vocational training to children who do not continue High School Education after the VII Standard. It was proposed to start 3 more Centres in the coming years.

The number of students in the *Sainik* School at Bijapur rose from 120 to 200. Additional funds for the construction of permanent buildings for the school have been sanctioned.

The Bangalore University started functioning during this year conducted the final year examinations of the various courses in all the Colleges under its jurisdiction in March and September this year. Arrangements were made for acquiring the necessary lands for the new campus.

The Agricultural Sciences University started functioning in Bangalore from this year.

The new Uniform Grant-in-Aid Code for all Colleges in the Collegiate Education including Law Colleges has been brought into force from this year.

A school of Arts and Crafts was started at Davanagere during the year. Training will be given at this school in Applied Art, Painting, Sculpture, etc., upto Diploma level.

Two Junior Technical Schools were started at Gulbarga and Hubli with the annual intake of 60 each. These institutions were expected to divert students to technical craft courses from purely academic courses.

### HOUSING

A Plan provision of about Rs. 110 lakhs has been made for the year 1965-66 as against the provision of Rs. 54 lakhs for 1964-65 for Housing.

The Housing Programme include the following Schemes :

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme  
 Land Acquisition and Development Scheme  
 Rental Housing Scheme  
 Rural Housing Scheme •  
 Plantation Labour Housing Scheme  
 Slum Clearance Scheme

The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and Rental Housing Schemes were financed from the funds made available by the Life Insurance Corporation.

#### *Subsidised Industries Housing Scheme*

In the first three years of the Third Plan, 1,154 houses have been completed under this scheme.

#### *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*

During the first three years of the Third Plan period about 1,800 houses were completed, and another 650 houses were expected to be completed during the year 1964-65.

#### *Rental Housing Scheme* •

608 tenements taken up under the scheme were at various stages of completion. Projects for the construction of Multi-storeyed buildings to accommodate 586 Government Servants at Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 57.97 lakhs were sanctioned recently. The scheme was being financed from loan obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation. An estimate of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned for constructing quarters for officials on a rental basis in the Gulbarga Division. •

### PUBLIC HEALTH

The establishment of Primary Health Centres as part of the Community Development programme was continued. As against the target of 115 Primary Health Centres in the Third Plan, 90 Primary Health Centres were established and the remaining 25 Centres were to be started during 1965-66.

Fifty Primary Health Centres were provided with buildings, while work for 67 Primary Health Centres was at various stages of progress.

The target of starting 50 Health Unit Type Dispensaries in Blocks of 15,000 population was fully achieved as 53 Health Unit Type Dispensaries have been sanctioned.

Under the programme for construction of quarters for medical para-medical staff, 61 quarters were completed & 60 were at various stages of progress.

## STATE CABINET

Governor : SHRI V. V. GIRI

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri S. Nijalingappa <i>Chief Minister</i>	General Administration Department Planning, from the Planning Housing and Housing and Social Welfare Department. Irrigation from the Public Works and Electricity Department. Law Department including Courts.
Shri S. R. Kanthi	Education
Shri B. D. Jatti	Food
Shri M. V. Krishnappa	Revenue
Shri M. V. Rama Rao	Home
Shri R. M. Patil	Development, Panchayatiraj and Co-operation
Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa	Social Welfare
Shri K. Mallappa	Commerce and Industries
Dr. K. Nagappa Alva	Health
Shri Veerendra Patil	Public Works
Shri B. Rachiah	Forests and Fisheries
Shri Ramakrishna Hegde	Finance
Shri K. Puttaswamy	Co-operation and Housing
Shri D. Devaraj Urs	Transport and Tourism
Shri G. Narayana Gowda	Agriculture
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>	
Shri H. R. Abdul Gaffar	Finance
Smt. Grace Tucker	Education
Shri Y. Ramachandra	Municipal Administration Development and Panchayatiraj
Shri Kondajji Basappa	Information, Publicity and Excise
Shri Alur Hanumanthappa	Minor Irrigation
Shri R. Dayananda Sagar	Sericulture
Shri Maqsood Ali Khan	Mines and Geology
Shri K. Prabhakar	Social Welfare
Deputy Minister for Social Welfare	
Shri Mallikarjunaswamy	Health

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People of Tamilnad are aware that only through Planned efforts they can improve their standard of living. This, in no small measure, has been responsible for the successful implementation of the State's Five Year Plans.

In the agricultural front, an overall increase of well over 22% is anticipated by the end of the Third Plan.

In the field of education Madras has stolen a march over other States. About 92% of the Children of the age-group 6-11 will be at school by the end of the Third Plan. Fourth Plan envisages 81% for the country as a whole.

To speak of industrial development—at the commencement of the First Plan there was rarely any industry in the State worth its name except perhaps the textile industry.

But, today the State can be proud of the fact that a strong industrial base has been established and everywhere new industries, big and small, are springing up. Industrial Estates have opened new vistas to private entrepreneurs.

Madras is marching from Plan to Plan with impressive achievements in all fields.

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THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS**

## CHAPTER II

### NAGALAND

*Capital* : Kohima

*Population* : 3,96,200

*Area* : 6,366 sq. miles

UNDER THE Nagaland [Transitional Provisions] Regulation, 1961, promulgated by the President on February 8, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills—Tuensang Area came to be known as Nagaland and to have separate status as an independent State of the Indian Union. Parliament passed the State of Nagaland Act and the Constitution [Thirteenth Amendment] Act, 1962, in this connection.

On December 1, 1963, the President formally declared Nagaland State on par with the other States of the country, enjoying full representative government. General Elections were thereafter held in the new State and the Ministry was sworn in on January 25, 1964.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

The following is the financial position of the State based on the financial statement of receipts under the Consolidated Fund of the Government of Nagaland placed before the Legislative Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri Hokishe Sema in April, 1965, and passed by the Assembly.

<i>Revenue Receipts</i>	<i>Budget Estimates 1964-65</i> <i>Rupees</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 1964-65</i> <i>Rupees</i>	<i>Budget Estimates 1965-66</i> <i>Rupees</i>
Taxes, Duties & other principal heads of revenue .	5,59,000	24,52,000	24,83,000
Debt Services .	2,000	2,000	5,000
Administrative Charges .	74,000	74,000	2,54,000
Social and Development charges .	2,21,000	2,21,000	3,24,000
Electricity Schemes .	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,25,000
Public Works .	44,000	44,000	45,000
Road and Water Transport schemes .	—	10,000	1,50,000
Miscellaneous .	12,00,000	12,00,000	14,20,000
Contribution and miscellaneous adjustments .	8,76,00,000	8,63,05,450	10,91,57,000
Loan from Central Govt. .	1,55,00,000	2,48,77,500	2,20,00,000
<b>Grand Total Revenue Receipt</b>	<b>10,56,00,000</b>	<b>11,55,85,950</b>	<b>13,62,73,000</b>

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Budget Estimates 1964-65 Rupees</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 1964-65 Rupees</i>	<i>Budget Estimates 1965-66 Rupees</i>
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other principal revenues.	30,000	48,500	81,600
Debt Services			
Administrative Services	5,35,30,000	4,43,49,090	5,85,40,800
Social and Development organizations	1,84,29,000	2,19,09,950	3,2a,89,100
Electricity Schemes	8,00,000	9,95,500	16,04,100
Public Works	1,16,53,000	1,37,33,700	1,32,14,900
Road and Water Transport Schemes	1,00,000	41,000	5,00,000
Miscellaneous	55,15,000	95,94,500	85,40,000
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments	1,800	1,800	1,800
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	6,00,000	6,84,8000	3,00,000
Capital account of public works and schemes	90,00,000	1,78,31,100	1,94,89,300
Miscellaneous capital account	40,00,000	34,95,700	(—) 3,72,300
Loans and Advance by the State Govt.	19,00,000	28,65,900	25,83,000
Total	12,11,00,000	14,07,68,450	15,85,80,000
Excess of expenditure from Revenue over Revenue	1,55,00,000	2,41,83,600	2,23,07,000

### PEACE TALKS

Since the elections were held in Nagaland in January, 1964 and the new State was launched, peace overtures between the Naga underground and the Government of India have been going on. Its first step was the initiation of peace talks with the help of the Peace Mission consisting of Shri B. P. Chaliha, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and the Rev. Michael Scott. The military operation was stopped on September 6, 1964 and the first round of talks between the delegation of the underground Nagas and delegation of the Government of India started soon after at Chedema, 5 kms. from Kohima. So far there have been nine rounds of talks. In the meantime a Parliamentary delegation consisting of major political parties in the Parliament paid a goodwill visit to Nagaland. On their return they submitted a report for their impressions in which they said: "The Chief Minister and the Ministers of Nagaland have been carrying on an onerous responsibility in the difficult circumstances, when brother was fighting brother. They have conducted themselves with great patience and fortitude. They are men of courage and conviction who have stood by India through rough times and at the same time have been keen about the welfare of the Nagas." "The delegation believes that there can be no solution



of the Nagaland except within the Indian Union and trusts that the period of the bitter struggle would soon end. The delegation reports that the suspension of firing has been beneficial both to India and Nagaland and would like it to be prolonged. However, we are of the opinion that every effort should be made to bring a peaceful settlement within the shortest possible time."

#### LAW AND ORDER

Speaking on a resolution which said, "This Assembly is of opinion that the Peace Talks be continued in view of the fact that the underground people have not rejected the Peace Mission proposal and that the continuation of peace period is necessary for the restoration of lasting peace in Nagaland," in the State Assembly on March 26, 1965, Shri P. Shilu Ao, Chief Minister of Nagaland said, "After the cessation of operations undergrounds have not stopped their activities. From September 6 up till now a large number of Nagas had been kidnapped and some of them have even been killed by the underground. But not a single underground Naga has been killed kidnapped by the overground people. I had thought that from September to December 1964 we would achieve some sort of result. But, unfortunately, we did not get any satisfactory result." He said he had no objection if the resolution was passed.

#### DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Third Five-Year Plan is actually the first Plan for Nagaland for which an outlay of Rs. 7.25 crores had been originally approved subject to the increase of allocations from year to year. As the pace of progress has been considerably rapid the actual expenditure by the end of this Plan may come to Rs. 11.20 crores.

*Agriculture:* By the end of 1963-64 the total production was 80,900 tons as against the figure 77,200 tons in 1961-62. The estimated area under rice and production by the end of 1963-64 was 1,79,500 acres and 70,000 tons respectively.

*Forests:* By the end of 1963-64, the output of timber was 6,32,000 c. ft. as against 1,60,000 c. ft. in 1960-61. Against an expenditure of Rs. 4.56 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 7.33 lakhs in 1963-64 under Plan, the plan expenditure during this year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 20.39 lakhs. Now the forests are bringing in a revenue to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs as against 3 lakhs in 1960-61.

*Roads [1963-64]:* National Highway: 64 miles; jeepable roads 1,155 miles; Mule paths and porter tracks: 837 miles, widening done to the existing roads: 550 miles. The allotment under the Third Plan is Rs. 250 lakhs and the following targets are aimed at: New Jeepable Roads: 718 miles; widening and improvement: 489 miles; total: 1,484 miles; Minor Bridges 38 in number. The State has a five year scheme of running a Public Transport, which came into affect from December 1, 1964.

**Education:** The number of Government Primary Schools in the State was 650; Government Middle Schools 82; Government High Schools 171. The total number of Government Schools in the State was 749. There was one Government College; 2 Training Centres; 1 Junior Tech. School. The total number of students in the Government schools and colleges was 59,832. The number of aided and private institutions was: College 1; High Schools 16; Middle Schools 59; Primary Schools 23. The total number of students in private schools and colleges was 6,914. In the Third Plan the allocation for Education was R. 100 lakhs against which Rs. 37.39 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs had been spent in 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively.

**Health:** There were 30 Hospitals, 29 Dispensaries, and 100 Doctors in the State. The allocation for the Plan period was Rs. 150 lakhs against which Rs. 38.23 lakhs had been spent in 1963-64. An amount of Rs. 57.14 lakhs was set apart for the year 1964-65.

**Community Development :** All the villages in Nagaland have been covered by 17 C.D. Blocks with an expenditure of over Rs. 60 lakhs.

Other schemes such as Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Cooperative, Power, Industries, Research & Cultural Programme, Housing, Labour and Welfare of Backward Classes, Statistics and Information are also in progress.

#### STATE CABINET

*Governor :* SHRI VISHNU SAHAY

##### *Ministers*

Shri P. Shilu Ao, *Chief Minister*

Shri Hokishe Sema

Shri Jasokie

Shri R. C. Chiten Jamir

Shri K. A. Imlong

Shri M. Kithan

Shri Luthipru Vasa

Shri N. L. Odyuo

##### *Portfolios*

.. Home, Appointments, Planning and Coordination, Councils, Revenue etc.

.. Finance & P. W. D.

.. Supply & Transport, Rehabilitation etc.

.. Agriculture, Industry etc.

.. Tuensang Affairs, Publicity

.. Education

.. Medical & Public Health

##### *Deputy Minister*

.. Tribal/Area Councils etc.



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## PLAN PROGRESS IN PONDICHERY—A GLIMPSE

1. The total production of food grains has increased by about 10,000 tonnes during 1964-65. The 1964-65 production amounts to 52,000 tonnes and represents an achievement of over 91% of the targetted 57,000 tonnes of the Third Plan.
2. All the 177 (revenue) villages in Pondicherry region have been electrified and the per capita consumption of power stands at 169 units as against 18 units in 1954.
3. There are at present 310 Primary and Middle Schools and 37 High Schools in this Territory with a total enrolment of about 60,000 students. About 34,000 school children are benefited by the Mid-day Meals Scheme.
4. In the Private sector, no less than 182 small-scale industrial establishments have been started and there are at present seven major industries employing about 10,000 people.
5. 180 Co-operative Societies of various denominations have come up all over the Territory as against the total absence of any co-operative, before merger.
6. Under Social and Labour Welfare Schemes, 18 Welfare Institutions, 11 voluntary Organisations and one 'Service Home' are functioning and a total sum of Rs. 6.79 lakhs has been spent on these schemes.
7. Under Harijan Welfare Schemes, Harijans are granted liberal scholarships for pre-matric and post-matric studies and given increased representation in Services. A sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been expended down to 1964-65 on Backward Classes Welfare Schemes.
8. There are 12 Primary Health Centres besides numerous rural dispensaries and medical depots. The total bed strength of the Urban (General) Hospitals in Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam (as on 31-3-1964) is 906. Bed strength in the Rural Dispensaries amounts to 203.
9. JIPMER (Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research), Pondicherry is the second of its kind commissioned so far by the Central Government. Almost three crores have been spent so far on this medical project. The Hospital attached to the Institute will have an ultimate bed strength of 650.
10. 194 Community Listening Sets are functioning in the rural areas of this Territory, providing free entertainment and social education.

*Released by:*

**General Administration (Information) Department**  
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**(September '65)**

*Visit*

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## CHAPTER 12

### ORISSA

*Capital*    Bhubaneswar  
*Area*        : 60,171 sq. miles

*Population*        : 1,75,48,846  
*Main Language*    : Oriya

RESURGENT ORISSA has stepped into the most exciting period of economic activity in her chequered history which bids fair to lift her people out of the slough of despondency and put them on a level where their intellect, imagination and work will be more rewarding, increase their standard of living and offer opportunities to enjoy a richer and happier life.

Till the planning era began in this country, Orissa with her bowels full of minerals and her surface criss-crossed with rivers, sometimes smiling and at other times turbulent, remained dormant and nobody quite knew how to get about the business of rousing the people to intense economic activity.

For generations the people, by and large simple, unsuspecting and unlettered, led an existence that was at once featureless and futureless. This happened because, in spite of being a recognisable linguistic group, they were denied the opportunity to function together under one administration. Only after the birth of Orissa Province, regrettably in a truncated form in 1936 and the integration of the princely States and principalities, did Orissa attain a full statehood in 1948 bringing people separated for centuries into one homogenous fold that fits perfectly into the Indian fraternity.

It was not easy to shake off the inertia and poverty that stalked this part of the country for centuries. Individual initiative to venture into fields of economic activity has been conspicuously low despite the incentives offered during the last few years. This trend set the leaders of the State thinking.

It was difficult to see how the bewildering back log of backwardness could be cleared without the State coming into the arena of agriculture, industry, power production, etc. It was inevitable that the State should give guidance and channelise the energies generated by increased social, political and economic awareness among the people.

So the State, perforce, had to function in a big way, which was conspicuous from the middle of 1961. What is being aimed at now in this State, under a dynamic leadership, is Socialism unsullied by dogma, equality without the drabness of uniformity, and freedom of opportunity cutting across religion, caste, language and political barriers.

These are the sign posts that are being sought to be erected on the road now dotted with the Hirakud Dam and Power Grid, the Rourkela Steel

Plant and the Machkund hydel plant, the Paradeep port and Talcher Thermal Station and to be dotted with the Balimela Dam, the Talcher complex of industries, the MIG aero-engine factory, a ferro-chrome plant, cement factories, Pig iron plant, Sugar Mills, the proposed TIKARAPARA-GANIA project and a host of other such projects.

Industrial activity of this magnitude under State auspices will necessarily release forces that will nurture egalitarian outlooks. But these must be without rancour and ill-will. It becomes the natural responsibility of the State and its leaders to guide these forces on the right path of Democracy and Socialism.

Panchayati Raj and progress without regimentation, shorn of cliches, this should sum up everything that Mahatma Gandhi held dear. The people of Orissa in particular are economically so backward that there is little they could do by themselves without the State's active participation. Through the fast spreading education they are becoming slowly but surely conscious of their potential as well as nature's treasures that need to be exploited for economic well-being. Their aspirations are mounting. What is not so well realised is the fact that entrepreneurial talent has not come to the surface in the private sector in an under developed State like Orissa. People's urge to see their lot bettered is too strong to wait till this talent surfaces in the State. The State must, therefore, fill this gap and fill it quickly to prevent this urge from becoming a difficult source of discontent.

All this has to be judged from the perspective of raising the revenues of the State by judicious tapping of minerals and, hydro and thermal power and increasing agricultural production. It is clear that the scope for taxation is very limited in Orissa and yet the State has to find out funds for investing in economic and welfare schemes. That is why Orissa is anxious to tap non-tax revenues.

It is precisely with this object in mind that the State Government brought into being several corporations in the public sector to mine ores, to transport ores and forest products, start large, medium and small-scale industries, take up large construction works, exploit forest wealth, promote fisheries and deal with plantations, expand the market for Orissan handicrafts and textiles. A number of these have already learnt to amble. Soon all of them will be paying sizeable dividends to the State Government. To that extent the people would be spared the additional burden of taxation. These would also become great sources for gainful employment for skilled as well as unskilled workers.

#### PANCHAYAT INDUSTRIES

A number of small-scale industries are coming up under the auspices of the *Panchayat Raj Samities* and *Gram Panchayats* on a cooperative basis. This will prevent an undue influx of people from rural areas into townships by providing employment at local levels. It also implements, in a good measure the "Back to the village" call of Gandhiji.

# MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES IN ORISSA 1961-71

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- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- POSSIBLE SITES
- ALTERNATE SITES
- EXPANSION

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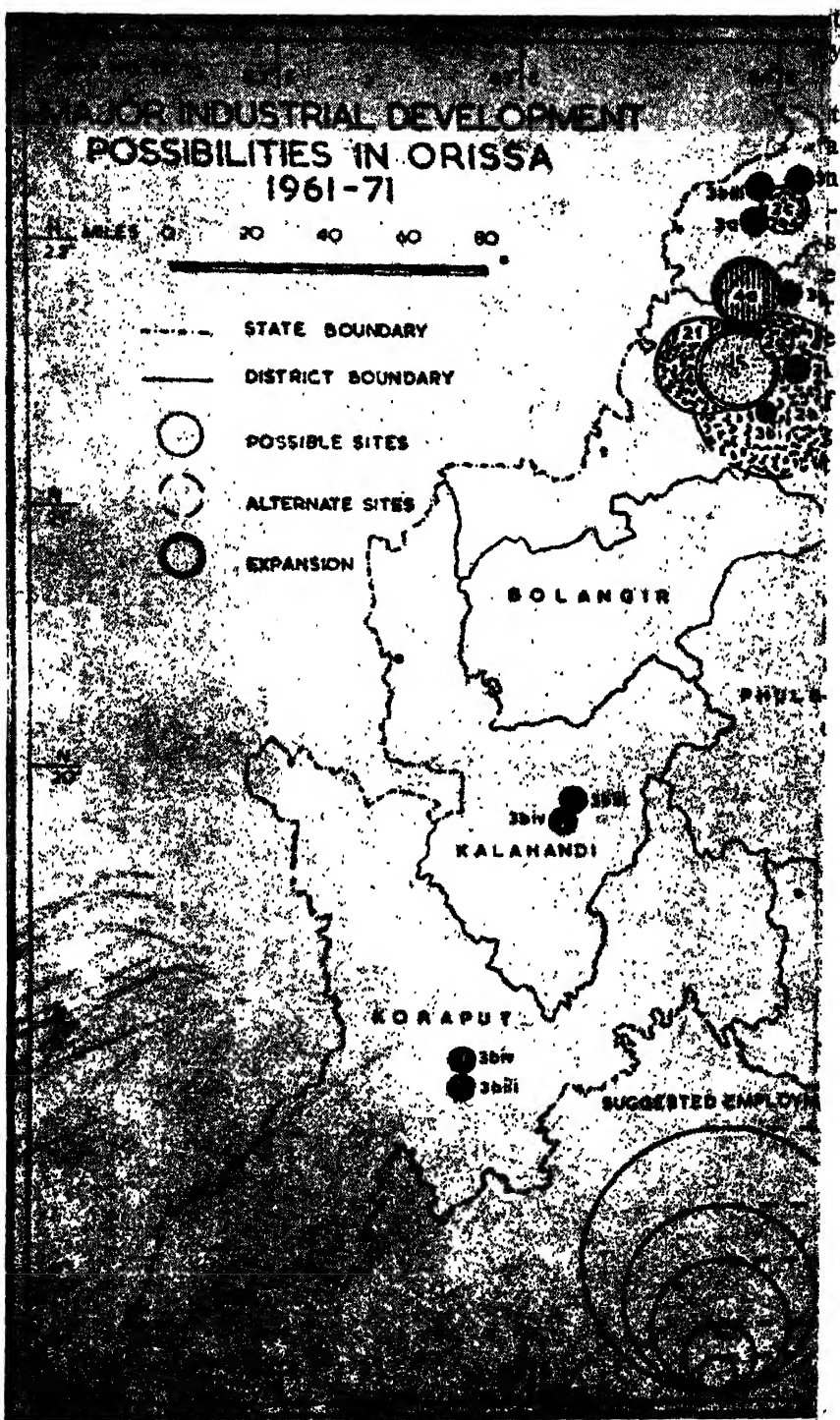
KALAHANDI

KORAPUT

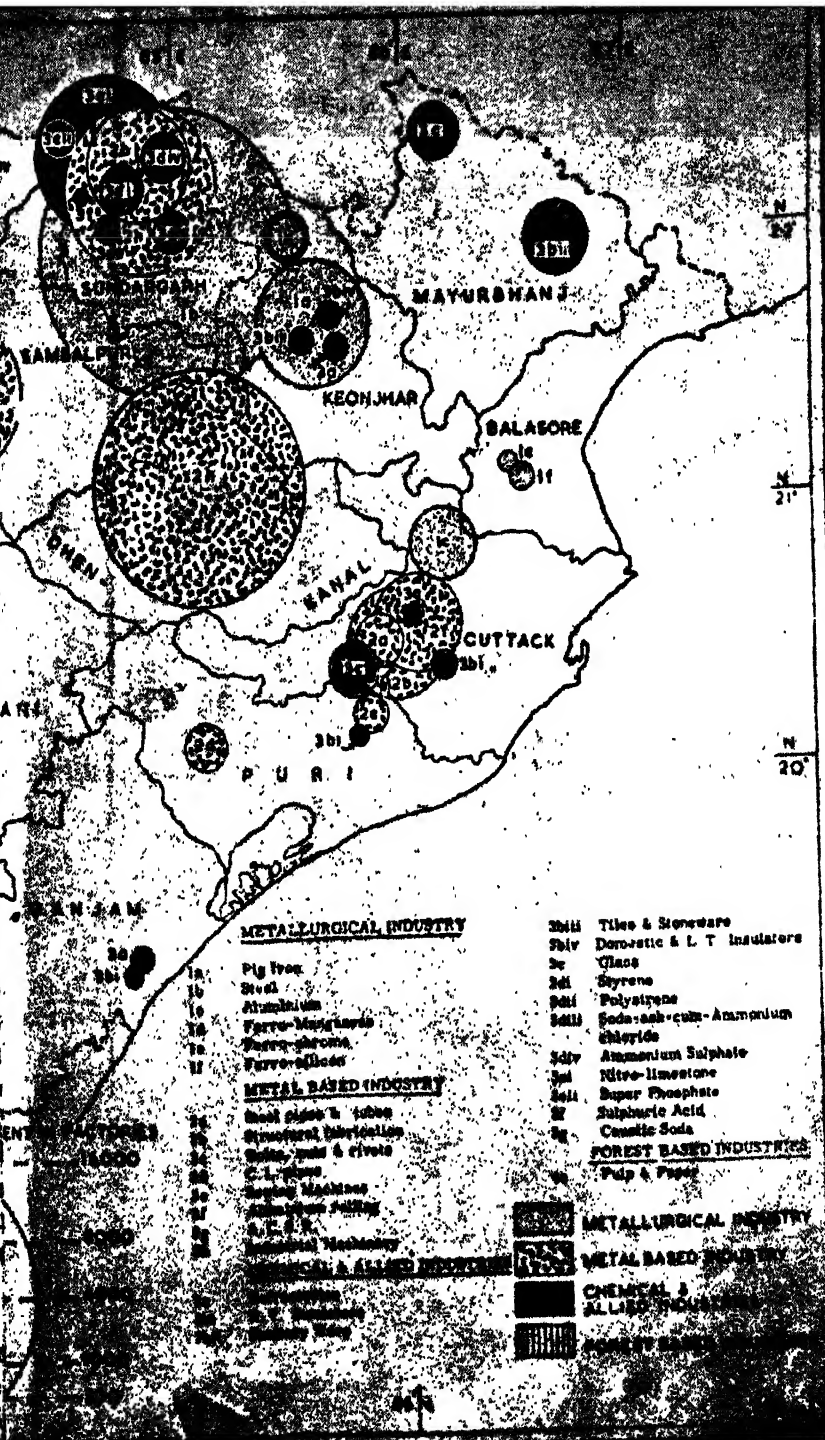
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In fact the Planning Commission is so appreciative of the Panchayat Industries Scheme initiated in Orissa that it has urged others in the country to emulate this example.

In order to provide incentives to the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samities to go in for industries, the State Government has put into force a formula which enables the people to generate the spirit of competition in development work for prizes offered. The Industrial Development Corporation has been entrusted with the implementation of *Panchayat Samiti* factories while the Small Industries Corporation is looking after the promotion of the *Gram Panchayat* industries. Investigation and studies are in progress for setting up a rice-straw building boards factory at Basudevpur in Balasore district and one engineering works at Jamankira in Sambalpur district. A power tiller plant at Jeypore in Koraput is to be set up for which the letter of intent has been received from the Government of India. Steps are being taken for setting up industries in three more prize winning Panchayat Samities.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

All this, however, does not mean that the private sector has no role to play. The State Industrial Development Corporation and the Small Industries Corporation for instance, can and do give assistance to industries in the private sector where such assistance can be well utilised. The Construction Corporation also utilises the services of smaller contractors in executing works. This policy has created enthusiasm among small and new entrepreneurs for carrying on industries and trade.

#### TECHNO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Now it is time to take a goodlook at what is on the anvil and what is in the embryo for the rapid development of this State which has to make considerable headway before it could rank with States like Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal, which had a much earlier start and a much larger investment in the private sector.

The techno-economic survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has estimated that development in the fields of agriculture and industry would require an investment of the order of Rs. 1,400 crores in the decade 1961-71 or Rs. 140 crores per annum. Of the total investment suggested, about 77 per cent would be in the public sector, the share of the Central Government being nearly 48 per cent. The bulk of the Central Government investment would be in the iron and steel industry. With this investment, the State income is expected to grow at the rate of 14 per cent per annum and the per capita income double and catch up with the all Indian level of 1971.

Stressing the role of agriculture in the future development of State's economy, the Council has, suggested an investment of Rs. 212.3 crores during the decade. If the targets set are realised by the end of 1971 produc-

tion of foodgrains would be up by 4.3 million tons and the net value of total agricultural production is likely to go up by Rs. 178.4 crores, marking an increase of 108 per cent over the 1960-61 level. It is estimated that with this increase in agricultural production, a surplus of 1.8 million tons of cereals would be available by 1971 for export.

The investment in the large-scale industries will, however, be by far the biggest, Rs. 550 crores. The total additional output expected from this investment is Rs. 146 crores. This will provide additional direct employment for about 90,000. Mineral-based industries would account for roughly 88 per cent of this investment, 75 per cent of the additional net output, and 42 per cent of the additional employment. Metal-based industries would absorb 3 per cent of the total investment and provide 10.8 per cent of additional net out-put and 27.4 per cent of the additional factory employment.

#### OUTPUT OF BIG INDUSTRIES

The Council expects that with the implementation of the suggested industrial programme, the net output of large-scale industries would increase from about Rs. 22.1 crores in 1961 to Rs. 179.4 crores in 1971, which amounts to an increase of 710 per cent. Employment would be about 165,000 or 120 per cent above the 1961 level, and the output per worker would rise from Rs. 3,000 in 1961 to Rs. 10,000 in 1971.

In addition, the Council opines, the character of the industrial sector would be fundamentally changed. With the predominance of steel in the industrial structure, the emphasis would have shifted from agriculture based and consumer goods industries to producer goods and durable consumer goods industries.

Orissa has a third of the proved Indian reserves of high-grade-iron ore, and 40 per cent of the possible reserves. The known reserves of manganese ore are about ten million tons. The proved reserves of limestone are 50 to 60 million tons and coal about 880 million tons. In addition, deposits of chromite, dolomite, china clay, fire clay, bauxite and other minerals are found scattered in the State.

It is estimated that in the Third and Fourth plans an additional 12 million tons of iron ore would be required to meet the demand from Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants and proposed plants at Bokaro and Bonaigarh, and about ten million tons for export. Total production is thus expected to increase from 4 million tons in 1961 to 26 million tons in 1971. This might call for an investment of Rs. 40 crores and an additional 140,000 workers in iron ore mines. The output of manganese ore is expected to rise to 7 lakh tons by 1971. The council is of the opinion that it might be necessary to set up out-put of coal from the present level of six lakh tons to 39 lakh tons by 1971 through an investment of Rs. 15 crores. The output of limestone is also to be doubled to cope with the growing demand of cement, refractories and other connected industries.

This growth of mineral production is expected to increase the net product of mining from Rs. 8.98 crores in 1961 to Rs. 42.22 crores by 1971 and provide employment to over two lakh workers.

The council has also emphasised that in a backward State like Orissa people could ill afford to bear additional taxation burdens. Therefore, it is necessary to find additional non-tax revenues.

The surplus that can form the basis of capital formation in this State is stated to consist of the revenue from the sale of agricultural products, forest production and extractive industries.

#### SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The programmes of development of Small-Scale Industries have been re-oriented to fit in with the rapid Rural Industries Programme. It aims at establishment of Tile Factories, Khandsari-Gur Factories, Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Carpentry, Blacksmith Units, Limestone, Stone-crushing Industries, etc. So far 40 units have been sanctioned out of which 84 are in production. Next year 34 units in prize-winning Grama Panchayats will be taken up.

Two rural industries projects are being executed in Barpalli and Jajpur. The aim is to start small-scale Industries and village industries intensively. Twelve units have been undertaken in Jajpur and 21 in Barpalli project. Four units of Jaipur project have gone into operation.

The Small-scale Industries Corporation has since become the agency of implementing the *Grama Panchayat* Industries Programme in the State. They have also taken up a number of small-scale Industries in the district of Koraput with a view to providing employment to displaced persons from Pakistan who have been settled in this area. The Industrial Estate Programme runs concurrently with the programme of development of small-scale Industries. So far, 177 factory sheds have been constructed under the Industrial Estate Programme. In the year 1964-65, thirty-four estates were taken up. On account of *Panchayat* Industries Programme, 83 *Panchayat Samiti* Industrial Estates have been established and 34 more estates are under construction. The Co-operative Sugar Mill at Aska with a crushing capacity of 1,000 to 1,200 tons of canes per day has already gone into production. Besides, steps have been taken to obtain licence for establishing sugar factories at Nayagarh, Bargarh, Parlakhemdi and Nawarangpur.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

It is the most important Corporation in this State. The promotion of large-scale industries is almost entirely its responsibility. Its authorised capital is Rs. 50 crores divided into five million shares of Rs. 100 each. Its up-to-date subscribed and paid-up capital is Rs. 5.61 crores fully owned by the Government of Orissa.

The Corporation has purchased the Kalinga Iron Works which comprises a low shaft furnace pig iron plant situated at Barbil in Keonjhar district.

sector. Out of the total proposed Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 460 crores a sum of Rs. 189 crores has been earmarked for agriculture and allied subjects.

### PARADEEP PORT

None can complete his appraisal of Orissa's Third Plan progress without mentioning a word about the much discussed Paradeep Port project. An all-weather deep-draft port at Paradeep was not in the Third Plan. And yet the job has already been accomplished. An all-weather port, the only one in India capable of receiving 60,000 tonner vessels from the end of this year and with the potential to receive even million tonners, has already been delivered to the Government of India on June 1, 1965. Orissans consider it as the "Gateway to their prosperity". Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inscribed on a granite stone erected on the Paradeep sea-side on January 3, 1962, "Willed by the people I commend you to this yet another National Adventure". The people of Orissa have achieved it. "The Project has evoked controversy and criticism. But five or ten years from today there is little doubt that Paradeep will stand out as one of the finest achievements of the Third Plan. Paradeep is not just an individual project. It is a development trigger with immense potentialities". Thus writes Shri B.G. Verghese the well-known columnist on our plans and economic growth.

### PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

Agricultural production contributes roughly two-thirds of the State's Income. It is gratifying that steady and marked improvements have been recorded in this sector. The production achieved during the last *kharif* year was the highest so far in the State.

The total production of cleaned rice has gone up from 36.70 lakh tonnes in '60/61 to 53.59 lakh metric tons in 64/65. The previous year's (63/64) production was 42.49 lakh metric tons. The yield rate of winter paddy has been estimated at 6.62 quintals of the last year.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In order to meet the increased demand of technical personnel, the admission capacity of the two existing Engineering Colleges at Burla and Rourkela has been increased to 180 and 250 respectively. The annual admission capacity of the six Engineering Schools and the Polytechnic has been increased to 940. Arrangements are afoot for starting a new type of Technical School in the State as a preliminary to reorienting the entire system of education so as to provide the large body of technically trained people required to man various industries in and outside the State.

In order to increase and expand research activities in the State, provision has been made for financing new schemes. At the request of the State Government, the Government of India have set up a Regional Research Laboratory at Bhubaneswar to conduct special investigation on Coal and Mineral deposits which will help establish new industries in the State.

All these development plans, formulated on the basis of the felt needs of the people, will soon register their impact. The impact will necessarily have an egalitarian touch. This major responsibility has to be shouldered by the Government. If the people realise this role and responsibility of the Government and extend their full cooperation, the era of prosperity may be ushered in sooner than expected. It will be a glorious era of responsibilities shared by all. Orissa is working for such a cooperative way of life.

# STATE CABINET

Governor : SHRI A. N. KHOSLA

## Ministers

Shri Sadasiba Tripathy  
Chief Ministers

Shri Nilamani Routroy  
D. Chief Minister  
Shri Satyapriya Mohanty  
Dr. P.V. Jagannath Rao  
Shri T. Sanganna  
Shri Banamali Babu  
Shri Ram Prasad Mishra

## Portfolios

- .. Finance, Industry, Planning & Co-ordination, Mining & Geology, Irrigation & Power, Cultural Affairs, Commerce, Revenue, Excise and Forestry
- .. Home, Supply, Labour, Political and Service
- .. Education, Works & Transport
- .. Health
- .. Tribal & Rural Welfare
- .. Law & Local Self-Government
- .. Agriculture Animal Husbandry & Co-operation

## Deputy Ministers

Shri Prahallad Mallik  
Smt. Saraswati Pradhan  
Shri Santoshkuma Sahu  
  
Shri Chandra Mohan Singh  
Shri Chittaranjan Naik  
Shri Anup Singh Deo  
Shri Madan Mohan Pradhan

- .. Irrigation & Power
- .. Education
- .. Cultural Affairs, Co-operation, Mining & Geology
- .. Labour and Jails
- .. Industries & Commerce
- .. Transport
- .. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

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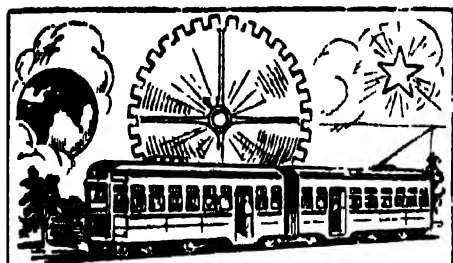
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WHEELS



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PROGRESS



ON

CALCUTTA'S TRAMWAYS

## CHAPTER 13

### PUNJAB

<i>Capital</i> : Chandigarh	<i>Population</i> : 2,03,06,812
<i>Area</i> : 47,205 sq. miles	<i>Main Languages</i> : Punjabi and Hindi

WEDDED TO THE principles of democratic socialism, the State of Punjab has been forging ahead steadily despite difficulties and setbacks. During the year under review appreciable progress was made not only on all development fronts, but the year also witnessed largescale struggle between challenging situations and grim determination of the people to grapple with them.

On July 6, 1964, the State was given a new Ministry in the wake of unusual circumstances created by the exit of the previous Ministry as a result of the verdict of the Das Commission. So positive has, however, been the approach of the new Ministry that the State is enjoying peace undisturbed by agitations.

The most important event of the year has been the separation of judiciary from the executive which came into effect on October 2, 1964, i.e., on the auspicious day of Gandhiji's birth anniversary. All such institutions as were antithetical to the spirit of democracy such as *Zaildars*, *Inamdars* and *Safedposhes*, Honorary Magistrates and Sub-Registrars were also abolished during the year so as to establish direct contact between the Government and the people and their representative institutions set up under the *Panchayati Raj*.

Special attention had to be paid to streamlining of administration on account of strictures in the Das Commission report and the State took a number of steps, in this direction. These included followup action under the Das Commission report, laying down a new code of conduct for the services, appointment of a Special Establishment Board to hear cases of injustice to employees, strengthening of the District Administration and introduction of measures for the welfare of Government employees to whom immediate relief involving annual expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5.50 crores was given in spite of the tight position of the State finances. Two other very important measures taken by Government have been the setting up of an Administrative Reforms Commission to explore ways and means for toning up the administration; and the formation of a Vigilance Commission to fight corruption more vigorously.

On the development side, remarkable increase in agricultural production with some record statistics was achieved. During the year, the State

produced 69.87 lakh tons of foodgrains registering an increase of 21 per cent on the previous year's production which was only 57 lakh tons.

Promotion of Defence effort also received priority during the year and the morale of the people on the borders was kept high by pledging full Government assistance to them in all eventualities. Besides incurring huge expenditure on P.A.P. Jawans who remain on the vigil round the clock, the State Government provided a number of new amenities and concessions to the soldiers and their families.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

The budget estimate for the year 1964-65 provided for revenue receipts at Rs. 112.67 crores and expenditure at Rs. 112.91 crores showing thereby a deficit of Rs. 24 lakhs. During the year, additional expenditure to the extent of Rs. 15.32 crores, also came to be incurred on items like flood control, drainage; and antiwater-logging schemes (Rs. 3.30 crores); construction of roads; grant of *taccavi* and other relief measures in flood affected area (Rs. 3.14 crores); outstanding liability on account of purchase of imported wheat and storage of rice (Rs. 4.55 crores), and loans to Harijans for the purchase of evacuee lands (Rs. 2.031 crores) etc. The total budget deficit thus came to Rs. 19.56 including Rs. 4 crores which according to the budget was to be raised in the form of loans in the open market, but which the Government did not raise. No new tax was levied but to make up the gap a sound fiscal policy was followed calculated to conserve the economic resources by rationalising spending, allocating more funds whenever necessary and eliminating wasteful expenditure in order to effect economy.

Proposals for the year 1965-66, as presented to the State legislature, provided for an expenditure of Rs. 127.33 crores on revenue account as against revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 129.65. The overall budget, however, showed a deficit of Rs. 350 crores; Rs. 259.36 crores being on the receipt and Rs. 262.86 crores on the expenditure sides and mainly on account of additional stress given to development and other schemes aimed at improving the lot of the people. In this case too no new taxes were proposed and the gap was left to be bridged in the light of the fiscal policy of the Government.

On the Plan side, Rs. 58.65 crores were spent during the year 1964-65 out of the total Third Plan Outlay of Rs. 231.39 crores and as against the expenditure of Rs. 37.29 crores and Rs. 41.09 crores and Rs. 44.23 crores respectively during the first three years. This raised the total for all the four years to Rs. 181.26 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 50 crores only for the last year. Considering this balance to be inadequate in the light of the tempo of our development activities outlay for the final year has been increased to Rs. 62 crores, thus raising the Third Plan outlay from Rs. 231 crores to Rs. 246 crores. Of this Rs. 133 crores will be the share of the Government of India while the remaining expenditure will be met by the



State itself. For the Fourth Plan, a tentative outlay of Rs. 500 crores has been provided.

The State Government has made every effort to rationalise the incidence of taxation and to streamline procedures wherever they are found to be cumbersome and complicated so as to keep the cost of collection of taxes commensurate with their returns. In the light of this policy, the rate of Stamp Duty was reduced. Similarly, recognising the hardships involved in assessment and collection of Special Assessment, commonly known as Marla Tax, its collection was suspended. Further, in order to provide incentive to the farmers, electricity duty on tube-wells and pumping sets used for agricultural production was abolished. The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act has also been amended so as to raise the exemption limits and give some other concessions.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

In the matter of production of foodgrains a major breakthrough was achieved during the year and the State's production of foodgrains touched a record output of 69.87 lakh tons registering an increase of 21 per cent on the two previous years' production which in each case was 57 lakh tons only. This increased production, it is estimated, will fetch the farmers an extra income of Rs. 80 crores and will be a major stabilising factor in the State's fight to keep the prices under check. This production also exceeds the revised Third Plan targets by one lakh tons.

The State Government took special steps during the year to give top priority to the work of agricultural production and adopted the policy of giving remunerative prices to the farmers for all food crops and also announced certain incentives to boost agricultural production. Among the main incentives which have directly helped to achieve the record production in the State, mention must be made of 25 per cent subsidy on diesel engines for irrigation upto a maximum of Rs. 750; loans for the purchase of wheat-thrashers and provision for 25 per cent subsidy for the purchase, increase in the subsidy on insecticides from 25 to 50 per cent.) provision of subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent also for potassic fertilizer, short-term loans for seeds especially to small farmers and tenants, crop competitions at Block, Zila Parishad and State levels; and the abolition of duty on all agricultural electric connections. Simultaneously package programmes of wheat and rice also came to be started in 100 selected blocks of the State and about 4 lakh farmers were imparted training in improved practices and 20,000 maximum potential plots of 1 acre each were laid out seeking participation of about 2 lakh farmers. Six lakh acres lost under foodgrains during the previous year were also regained and brought under foodgrains production.

On the supply side, the State Government was not only able to meet the food situation in the State during the year under review but it also catered to the needs of adjoining States of Northern Food Zones; 60,000 tonnes of wheat was supplied to other States for sowing purposes including

25,000 tonnes to Uttar Pradesh to enable them overcome their food crisis. Rice was also supplied to Kerala and other rice-eating areas. For the distribution of wheat *atta* and rice to the consumers, over 6,000 fair price shops were set up in the State, 2,617 in urban and 3,404 in rural areas.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The work of consolidation of holdings made further progress. Against the target of 8.10 lakh acres, as many as 8.79 lakh acres of land were consolidated during the year raising the progressive total to 218.40 lakh acres out of 225.50 lakh acres to be consolidated in the whole of the State. March 1966, is the target date for the completion of this work in the State. The total amount spent so far stands at Rs. 12.91 crores of which Rs. 7.87 crores constitute land owner's share in the form of consolidation fee and the rest as the amount spent by Government from its own budget. The total cost of these operations is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13.69 crores.

#### PANCHAYATS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

There are 13,452 Panchayats, 227 Panchayat Samitis and 18 Zila Parishads in the State. The work of second general elections to the Panchayats and Zila Parishads, which could not be undertaken immediately after Panchayat elections last year due to certain legal complications and later on due to floods etc., was undertaken during the year and completed in respect of 217 Panchayat Samitis and 12 Zila Parishads. Elections to the remaining Panchayats and Zila Parishads will also be completed soon.

For the development of Panchayats, the State's Third Plan had a provision of Rs. 112.40 lakhs in addition to the Central assistance of Rs. 27.60 lakhs and Punjab's own contribution of Rs. 275 lakhs. Due to national emergency, however, some of the schemes had to be deferred or curtailed and it is estimated that the revised expenditure on this account will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 48.01 lakhs by the end of the Plan. The important items implemented so far include completion of Panchayat Bhawan building at Chandigarh, grant of interest free loans of Rs. 21.82 lakhs to about 370 Panchayats against their revenue earning schemes, training of Panchayat Secretaries and construction of Offices of Panchayat Samitis, etc. During the year, a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was advanced as interest free loan for developing irrigation on Shamlat land. The total area vested in Panchayats under the Punjab Village Common Land [Regulation Act 1961] at the present moment stands at 150,60,186 acres from which Panchayats derive approximately Rs. 68 lakhs as income which is utilised for the common good of the residents.

Under the Community Development Programme which now covers the whole of the State, there are now functioning 223 blocks of which 95 are in stage one, 92 in stage two, 23 in stage three. There is no block in pre-extension stage now. Distribution of chemical fertilizers and seeds, construction of drains, culverts; and roads, the paving of streets and many

other works of the type on the major planks of this programme. In the matter of public participation, people's contribution amounted to Rs. 19.50 crores upto 31st March, 1965 against Rs. 22.59 crores spent by the State Government.

In order to ensure closer cooperation, co-ordination and collaboration among the departments of Development and Panchayats, Agriculture and Cooperation, vast changes in the administrative set up have been brought about and these departments have been placed under the overall charge of a Senior Officer, designated as Commissioner for Agricultural Production and Rural Development. Similar official committees have been formed at district block and panchayat levels to follow up the programme allotted at these levels more vigorously.

### COOPERATIVES

The co-operative movement in the State has registered further progress with an enrolment of 3 lakh new members thereby covering about 61 per cent of the population in the State. At the close of the cooperative year ending 30-6-65 there were 36,979 societies as compared to 35,300 societies in the last year. These included 7 apex institutions, 114 central i.e., district level and over 36,850 primary societies. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 11.530 crores on June, 1964 as against the last year's capital of Rs. 95.90 crores.

The most significant development in the cooperative field during the year has been in connection with the strengthening and organisation of big central consumer stores in cities and towns having a population of 50,000 and above and cooperative godowns in rural areas. During the year, another primary Mortgage Bank was also established to extend loan facilities to agriculturists on reasonable terms. There are nearly 20,000 agricultural credit service societies at the present moment to serve the farmers in the State. The total amount of loans of all categories sanctioned during the year was Rs. 20 crores. The movement has also made note-worthy progress in other spheres such as marketing and processing, labour and construction, transport, house-building, farming irrigation, garden colonies, soil conservation, poultry, dairying etc. Six Cooperative Sugar Mills are also functioning in the State.

In respect of labour cooperatives, transport societies, joint and collective farming societies and women societies, the State occupies a leading position in the country while it is also at the top in respect of a number of other primary non-agricultural credit societies. The number of societies per one lakh inhabitants and average deposit per member also works out to be the highest in respect of primary agricultural and multi-purpose societies.

### LAND REFORMS

The Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act of 1953 and Pepsu Tenancy of Agricultural Land Act 1950 which are the main legislations embodying

agrarian reform policies of the State Government continue to provide security to tenants. The work of assessing surplus areas has almost been completed as a result of which an area of about 3.66 lakh standard acres has become available for resettlement of landless agricultural workers and ejected tenants. Of the area declared surplus, 1,33,284 standard acres had been allotted up to the end of Nov., 1964 to 70,414 eligible tenants and 62,284 standard acres had been purchased by landless persons and small land owners.

Land also continued to be leased out to Harijans and other landless tenants under the provision of East Punjab Utilisation of Land Act 1948 which aims at bringing under cultivation every inch of culturable land. On November 30, 1964, as many as 1,16,917 acres of land had been leased out to 8,123 Harijans, 1,511 non-Harijans, 8 cooperative Societies of Harijans, and 36 cooperative Societies of non-Harijans. Under the Scheme for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers financial aid is also given to those who are willing to be settled on surplus land outside their villages. The concession was also extended during the year to persons to be settled on land given in *Bhoodan*. Out of Rs. 9.65 lakhs provided for this purpose in the Third Plan, a sum of about Rs. 7 lakhs had been disbursed under the scheme upto the end of the year. Loans were also advanced for irrigation facilities at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre of land leased out to persons settled on waste lands taken over under the Punjab Utilisation of Land Act subject to the ceiling of Rs. 1,000.

#### IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation and Power continued to occupy a place of importance in State development schemes. During the year, work on the Bhakra Right Bank Power Plant, which will have 5 units of 120 mw each, started in full swing while that relating to grouting and drainage of foundations and grouting of transverse joint of the Bhakra Dam was completed in all respects. With the completion of this appurtenant works, the dam entered full storage operation. The level of Gobind Sagar was raised during the year from RL 1640 to RL 1660 while it would go up to RL 1680 next year. The area irrigated as a result showed an increase of 3.30 lakh acres over the area in the previous year. The Beas Project comprising of Pong Dam and Beas Sutlej Link which is of the same magnitude as the Bhakra Dam has also made further progress and out of 5 Beas Dam diversion channels, excavation of 2 was completed during the year.

Amongst the other major achievements of the year could be mentioned the completion of the Rajasthan Feeder Project which was launched in the year 1958 in order to provide canal water to the vast stretch of fertile but arid lands in the north-west of Rajasthan which had been lying practically barren for ages for want of water. Construction work on other major and medium Projects included in the Third Five Year Plan of the State with an outlay of Rs. 650 lakhs also made further progress during the year.

Another important item to which special attention was paid was tube-well irrigation. During the year a committee was set up to suggest measures for rationalisation of the use of irrigation supplies keeping in view crop patterns. On the recommendations of this committee Electricity Duty on tube-wells was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent with effect from April 1, 1959, even though it resulted in a huge loss to the State exchequer. Additional stress was also laid on energising the tube-wells for which an additional sum of Rs. one crore was secured from the Government of India which helped in energising 6,844 tube-wells during the year.

Appreciable progress was also made in connection with Flood protection works and drains. The work has now been undertaken on an urgent basis in view of the alarming situation created by the continuous nuisance of floods and water-logging. During the year, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 7.25 crores was incurred against the original allocation of Rs. 2.94 crores, bringing the total to Rs. 23.23 crores as against Rs. 15 crores provided in the Third Plan. Negotiations were also being undertaken with the World Bank Team to secure their assistance for technical know-how and equipment for implementing the programme.

As a result of the execution of various major and medium irrigation schemes, potential to the extent of 37.82 lakh acres is expected to have been created by the end of the year under review. The overall position is that irrigation from all sources has increased from 64.3 lakh acres net in 1950-51 to 83.84 lakh acres or 74.27 lakh acres gross to 108.03 lakh acres by 1963-64.

#### ELECTRIFICATION

In the field of generation of Hydro Electric Energy, the State occupies the foremost position in the country. During the year, 31 million units were generated raising the per capita consumption per annum to 109 units against the country's average of 37.02 units. On the rural electrification side there was a target of 1000 villages every year with the result that as many as 5220 villages stand electrified today in the State as against 50 villages that used to get electricity at the time of Independence.

#### ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

The construction of roads in the State has made further progress in as much as 325 miles of roads were built. Besides improvement of some of the existing roads and widening and re-conditioning of the rest, construction of bridges etc. was also pursued. Two major projects of over Rs. 2.5 crores involving construction of high level bridges on G.T. Road across the river Beas and Sutlej and construction of another important bridge on Lissang Nallah on Delhi-Hissar Sulemanki Road are in hand. Financial outlay of about Rs. 1.5 crores was also provided for additional roads in hilly areas for the year under review.

In the matter of providing road transport facilities, an addition of

146 new buses was effected during the years raising the total fleet strength of the Punjab Roadways to 1,140. The Roadways is now operating over 1,23,533 miles daily as against 1,14,887 miles per day last year. The Pepsu Roads Corporation and Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation have also registered similar progress. The State Government holds share capital to the extent of 80 and 40 per cent respectively in these two Corporations. The Pepsu Road Transport Corporation at the end of the year was operating 26,500 miles daily on a route mileage of 4,063 miles mainly within the areas of the former PEPSU, while the Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation had its sphere of operation in the hilly areas of the State with a fleet strength of 120 buses.

Provision of amenities to passengers was also continued and first class Bus Stands have been constructed at important towns in the State. Three big Bus Stands are also under construction at Amritsar, Karnal and Rohtak while plans for Simla, Nangal, Pathankot and Moga are in their final stages. More and more Deluxe and Express and non-stop bus services have also been provided linking all important places in the State. Coolies and *Adda* Conductors have also been posted on all big bus stands.

#### INDUSTRIES

In the State's march towards industrialisation, the year under review has been still another mile-stone, in as much as marked improvement was noted not only in the large and small-scale industries but also in the rural areas. The main emphasis of the State's industrial policy is now on channelising the tremendous scope for rural industrialisation and creating heavy industries in order to utilise the man-power and to ensure a higher living standard.

In the heavy industrial sector rational standards were employed and those projects which were considered costly or wasteful were abandoned. Instead, a comprehensive development programme was drawn up for the establishment of 10 major industrial projects with an aggregate investment of Rs. 50 crores to be implemented either in the public sector or in the State sponsored sector. Amongst the important projects proposed to be undertaken, mention must be made of pig iron, machine tools, steel forgings, heavy electricals, steel castings, seamless tubes mill power tillers, coal carbonisation, stainless steel etc. Of these, the pig iron plant which is of basic importance has already been undertaken in the public sector. This project is being located near village Satrod on Delhi-Sulemanki road near Hissar so that it could create at the same time, large-scale employment potential in the Haryana region and open up new avenues for setting up of ancillary units in that region. The plant will have the capacity to make one lakh tonnes of pig iron per year and will cost Rs. 4.5 crores. Implementation of the other projects is also being speeded up. To institutionalise the facilities of State underwriting or participation in the share capital of new industrial undertakings an Industrial Development Corporation is being set up with an ultimate capital investment of Rs. 6 crores. The Government

of India which has so far adopted only two central projects with a total capital investment of about Rs. 30 crores constituting 1.4 per cent of the total financial outlay of Rs. 2,130 crores for central projects was also approached for the allocation of more central projects during the Fourth Plan.

In the large and medium-scale industries 5 new Cotton Spinning Mills (out of 22 licences for 2,57,272 spindles issued so far) and 3 Cooperative Sugar Mills went into production during the year. One steel tube mill at Ghanaur (Sonapat), one automatic gear plant at Faridabad, a glass factory at Bahadurgarh, a cellulose acetate plant at Yamuna Nagar and steel foundries at Faridabad, Jullundur and Gobindgarh have also started their installation. To give a further fillip to the industries, a concerted effort was made during the year to get the maximum number of licences from the Government of India and as a result, 27 new licences involving a capital investment of Rs. 9 crores were secured. Similarly in the medium-scale sector, 22 undertakings were registered with the Government of India with a capital investment of Rs. 2.5 crores. Steps to push through the setting up of a newsprint mill involving a capital outlay of Rs. 20 crores with a capacity to produce 200 tonnes of newsprint per day and a cement plant based on Kangra Lime-stone deposits were also undertaken. During the year, a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was also made for the first time for underwriting of capital against which commitments to the extent of Rs. 79.84 lakhs were actually made. During the year, the Government also announced a number of package incentives in order to promote establishment of new industries at pre-determined growth points spread all over the State.

In the small-scale sector significant improvement was registered, both in expansion and in output. A considerable ancillary capacity for automobile components has come up giving an annual output of about Rs. 6 crores. Several new units were also established for the manufacture of Postal/Railway equipments and for varied categories of defence requirements. The foundry industry has broken fresh grounds in the manufacture of cast iron soil pipes which are now being supplied in the export market in substantial quantities. Five hundred and forty three new schemes/production programmes were approved during the year at the Directorate level and by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India, as against 281 schemes during 1963-64. As many as 16 parties from other States got the schemes approved. The industrial units diverting their production to new and rare types of items are on the increase in the wake of additional help and amenities being provided by the State Government.

To remove difficulties of manufacturers and eliminate misuse of quotas, the system of distribution of raw material has been rationalised and a directory of quota holders is being issued. Steps were also taken to gear up the implementation of various schemes for rural industrialisation, handi-

crafts and handlooms. For this purpose, Community Project Officers and Offices-on-Special Duty (Hill areas) were delegated with necessary powers.

Among the other activities pursued during the year with appreciable improvement over the last year, mention may be made of urban and rural Industrial Estates whose number rose to 35, technical services provided through quality marking centres and common facilities centres and of the good work done by the Small Industrial Corporation, Export Promotion Corporation and the Poultry Corporation. In the sphere of Industrial Training, 6,608 new seats were added during the year raising the total to 16,584.

During the year a sum of Rs. 5.80 lakhs as loan against 40 lakhs last year and Rs. 50 thousand as subsidy was disbursed for the development of small-scale industries. The Punjab Finance Corporation also continued to cater to the requirements of large and medium-scale industries in the State. In the hill areas, Rs. 6.28 lakhs as loan and Rs. 10,000 as subsidy were disbursed for the development of industries.

#### LABOUR

The labour situation was somewhat disturbed during the later half of 1964 on account of abnormal rise in prices and the failure of wages to keep pace with them. The conciliation machinery which was set up in the State two years ago, however, made strenuous efforts to maintain a climate of mutual trust and amity between the employees and the employers.

The various labour laws giving protection to over 2 lakh workers in the State continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Two new labour laws viz., the Punjab Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays and Casual and Sickness Leave) Act 1965 and Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965 were also enacted for the further welfare of Labour. The 21 Labour Welfare Centres already established in the State and a scheme for a Holiday Home for workers at Dalhousie also continued to function for the good of the workers. The benefits of State Employee's Scheme were further extended to another 30,000 workers and their families during the year raising their total to more than 5 lakhs.

#### HEALTH

The State continued to provide more and more facilities both on the curative as well as preventive side so as to render maximum relief to the people. The State budget which provided Rs. 5.72 crores last year included an enhanced provision of Rs. 6.6 crores for the purpose.

During the year, 9 new Primary Health Centres were opened bringing the total to 220 as against 228 blocks in the State. The target is to have a health centre in each block by the end of the Third Plan and as such the remaining 8 centres will also start working soon. There are now functioning in the State as many as 876 medical institutions with a capacity of



14,968 beds of which 171 are full-fledged hospitals. Three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 11 Ayurvedic Dispensaries were also opened during the year raising their total to 131 and 424 respectively.

On the preventive side, activities had centred around the Malaria Eradication Programme, the fight against T.B. through B.C.G., the Small Pox Eradication Programme and the implementation of the schemes for the control of Leprosy Venereal diseases, goitre, hookworm and trachoma. The State has won the National Award for showing the best performance which has covered the entire State during the year. The programme was initiated as a pilot project in the Gurgaon District in May, 1962 and since then over 22.97 lakh primary vaccinations and 181.3 lakh re-vaccinations have been done. The Malaria Eradication Programme which also covers the whole State entered into the maintenance phase during the year. For the control of infectious diseases, the State has 9 hospitals and 17 clinics with a bed strength of 1,702 for Tuberculosis, 4 hospitals and 37 dispensaries for leprosy and one hospital and 4 dispensaries for venereal diseases. For checking the incidence of Tuberculosis the two-way approach namely that of providing increased facilities for treatment and B.C.G. Vaccination continued to be made and under the later over 11 lakh persons were tested and about 4.6 lakhs given vaccination during the year thereby covering the State twice. Under the Trachoma Central Programme which was in progress, for the present, in Ambala and Patiala districts only, 1093 villages were covered during the year.

The Family Planning Programme which was undertaken in the State in 1958 received special emphasis during the year and a vigorous campaign with a crash programme for Vasectomy Operations with a target of 40,000 operations was launched. The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme also made further progress on which a large sum was spent during the year. Medical education and Research also continued to receive more and more emphasis.

#### EDUCATION

The State took a number of measures to maintain steady progress in the field of education at all levels despite emergency as a result of which some schemes had either to be dropped or curtailed to effect economy. During the year 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 18.39 crores is estimated to have been spent as against Rs. 15.44 crores spent last year.

During the year, the scope of free education was further extended to the age group 9-10 in fulfilment of the target of introducing compulsory education for the age-group 6-11 by the end of the Third Plan. As a result additional enrolment during the year had been in the neighbourhood of 10.97 lakhs thereby raising the number of children in primary classes to more than 31.69 lakhs. To cope up with the additional rush, over 2,000 new teachers were also employed and 109 Primary Branch Schools were started during the year. The Primary Branch schools would, at the same

time, help small children who would not now have to travel long distances. There is now a primary School within a radius of one mile of every place in the plains and two miles in the hilly and thinly populated areas.

In the field of secondary education, the main emphasis had been on the qualitative improvement, for which 771 posts of masters and mistresses in Lecturer's grade and 219 posts in P.E.S. Class II Gazetted were created and condensed courses of a year's duration for Science Masters and Mistresses were started last year. Steps were taken during the year to fill those posts and out of 540 B.A. and B.E. teachers, 528 were given master's grade. A Crash Programme for properly established Science laboratories and libraries was also undertaken during the year simultaneously. The Institute of English started recently giving training to 80 teachers while 40 schools were selected for the introduction of structural approach to the teaching of foreign languages. Upgrading of Middle and High Schools so as to change their pattern to that of the Higher Secondary also continued. The total number of Schools so far upgraded stands at 234 of which 185 are Government owned and the remaining 49 private ones.

During the year, 2 non-Government Colleges at Jind and Jhajar were taken over by the Government and it was further decided to set up a Government College at Hamirpur to cater to the needs of the people in the interior of Kangra Hills. The process of conversion of 4 year Degree Colleges into Three Year Degree pattern has already been completed in the State and all the 101 Arts & Science Colleges are now functioning on the new pattern.

The State continued to help the poor and brilliant students to pursue their studies by giving them scholarships and fee-concessions. Education in Punjab is now free up to the middle class in all Government schools. In the 9th and 10th classes in Government High Schools, in the 9th, 10th and 11th classes of Government Higher Secondary Schools and in Government J.B.T. Schools, education is free for Harijan and notified Backward Class students, whose parents or guardians have income up to Rs. 1,800 per annum. Similarly, free education is provided to children whose parents or guardians have an income of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. Further, in these high classes, children of serving Defence personnel and also of Defence personnel killed or disabled in the current Emergency, are not charged any tuition fee.

Among the other highlights of the year mention may be made of the particular attention paid to the confirmation of the teaching and ministerial staff; over 40,000 of such employees were confirmed against available posts. The formula for giving punishment to teachers on the basis of poor results evolved in 1962 was held in abeyance in view of large-scale resentment against it and a Committee of Officials and non-Officials was appointed to suggest a suitable alternative. The scheme of Milk Feeding Programme and N.C.C. training for all the able bodied students in the Colleges also functioned satisfactorily.

### TECHNICAL & INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

In the field of technical and industrial education this year saw consolidation and expansion. During the year, as many as 5,999 seats were added to the 47 Industrial Training Institutes, thus raising their total capacity to 16,584. Apprenticeship for over 1,000 trainees was also obtained from big factories under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 and the seating capacity of Industrial Schools was raised to 5,307. At the diploma level, another Polytechnic was established at Batala with 60 seats and the seating capacity of Polytechnics at Chandigarh, Patiala and Guru Tej Bahadur was increased by 60 seats each during this year, besides starting part-time courses at Patiala, Chandigarh and Ludhiana for the low-paid staff working in Engineering Organisations and factories. On the post-graduate side, two new courses in Structural Engineering and Rotodynamic machines were started in the Punjab Engineering College, the status of which the Government of India has decided to raise to that of a National Institute. An Engineering Institute at Faridabad is also being set up by the National Council of Y.M.C.A. on the German model.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

Co-ordination of social welfare activities initiated by the various departments and voluntary organisations in the State continued to be looked after by the Directorate of Social Welfare set-up in 1955, for which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided in the revised Plan budget for the year.

During the year, Indra Holiday Home located in the salubrious and picturesque surroundings at Tara Devi and Chail, the *Bal Bhawan* at Karnal, the Government institution for blind children at Panipat, the school for the deaf and dumb children at Jullundur, the State orphanage at Madhuban near Karnal and three after-care homes at Amritsar, Karnal, Faridkot and two shelters at Sonapat and Jullundur, continued to serve effectively. The Punjab State Council for Child Welfare has also built a *Bal Bhawan* at Chandigarh for providing facilities for the proper and allround development of a child's personality. Another additional Holiday Home at Chandigarh at a cost of Rs. 4.73 lakhs is under construction. The children's clubs in 4 important industrial towns opened 2 years ago also continued to function.

For improving the economic and social status of women and to provide protection and rehabilitation facilities to these rescued from moral danger, the scheme of welfare extension projects is working satisfactorily in 38 centres covering about 10 lakhs of rural population. A sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs was given as grant-in-aid to the voluntary social welfare organisations in the State.

The State Government also continued to pay special attention to provide social security to the aged and infirm. Elaborate plans are under way to promote the welfare of this section and two additional Homes, one at Rewari in the Haryana Region and the other at Jullundur were opened

during the year, for the aged and the infirm besides the one already functioning at Hoshiarpur. The State Government has also introduced an old age pension scheme under which all men of 65 years age and above and women of 60 years and above who have nobody to support them and without any means of subsistence shall be paid a monthly allowance of Rs. 15. About 5,000 persons have already been granted pensions. A sum of Rs. 1.03 lakhs was provided for this purpose during the year while an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the year 1965-66.

#### SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The policy of ensuring maximum improvement in social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes, the backward classes and the *Vimukt Jatis* also continued to be pursued vigorously for which a sum of Rs. 45.41 lakh was provided under the Plan Head in the revised Budget Estimates for the year. There has been a provision of Rs. 222 lakhs in the Third Plan for this purpose.

With a view to accelerating further the welfare of the Scheduled Castes within the minimum possible time, the State collected special funds by way of temporary taxation in 1962-63 which amounted to Rs. 3.86 crores. To this the State Government is adding another sum of Rs. 1.14 crores increasing the amount to Rs. 5 crores which is to be spent on the construction of houses and for other welfare schemes for *Harijans*. This amount has now been named as *Harijan Kalyan Fund*.

For the development of the Scheduled areas of Lahaul and Spiti which were constituted into a separate district in April, 1960, a sum of Rs. 19.59 lakhs was provided in the revised outlay of raising the total to Rs. 92.17 lakhs spent since the beginning of the Third Plan.

#### DEFENCE EFFORTS

Promotion of defence efforts also received priority during the year and the morale of the people on the borders was kept high by pledging full Government assistance to them in all eventualities. Simultaneously, Government did not shirk its responsibilities in taking firm action against those who had aligned themselves with the forces trying to undermine the unity of the people and integrity of the country.

Besides incurring huge expenditure on P.A.P. which remained on vigil round the clock, the State Government has provided a number of new concessions and other amenities to the soldiers and their families during the year. Among the new concessions the most important has been that the families of all the *Jawans* who were killed or found missing or had been handicapped in NEFA or Ladakh would be treated as political sufferers. A decision to give free education up to Higher Secondary standard to the children of Servicemen serving in the border areas was also taken. The scheme of resettlement of Ex-service men and their dependents, who were injured during action against the Chinese, on land offered by the Madhya

Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments was also pursued vigorously during the year. Further eleven Housing Colonies are also being set up for Ex-servicemen in the State at Faridabad, Palampur, Gurgaon, Karnal, Amritsar, Rohtak, Ambala, Patiala, Chandigarh and Jullundur. To explore ways and means of reemployment of retired officers of Armed Forces, a Cell at the State level has been set up.

The State Government also gives cash awards to the recipients of *Param Vir Chakra*, *Muha Vir Chakra* and *Vir Chakra* at the rate of Rs. 10,000, 7,000 and 3,000 respectively and an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 5,000 to officers, Rs. 3,000 to J.C.Os. and 2,000 to other ranks killed or disabled or missing or presumed to be killed. For persons with disability below 50 per cent the grant is halved. Under this concession *ex-gratia* grants to the tune of Rs. 1.53 lakhs have already been given to the recipients of 47 gallantary awards and a sum of Rs. 24,09,165 to the disabled persons and their dependents upto date. Under the scheme of Educational Grants to the children and dependents of the Defence Personnel, the amount disbursed so far comes to Rs. 50 lakhs.

#### STATE CABINET

Governor : HAFIZ MOHD. IBRAHIM

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri Ram Kishan, <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. General Administration (including Integration), Welfare of Defence Services Personnel, Public Relations, Vigilance, Industries (including Industrial Education and Cottage Industries) Food and Civil Supplies
Shri Darbara Singh	.. Home, Community Development (including Panchayats, Panchayati Raj and Development of Hill Areas), Agriculture
Shri Prabodh Chandra	.. Education (including Technical Education), Language
Shri Kapoor Singh	.. Finance, Taxation, Small Savings
Shri Gurdial Singh Dhillon	.. Transport, Rural Electrification, Elections, Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Ranbir Singh	.. P. W. D., Buildings & Roads and Public Engineering, Political Sufferers
Shri Ajmer Singh	.. Planning, Statistics, Local Government (excluding Panchayats), Sports
Shri Harinder Singh	.. Revenue (including Land Reforms), Consolidation of Holdings, Relief and Rehabilitation

*Ministers*

Shri Rizaq Ram

Shri Prem Singh Prem

Shri Chand Ram

Shrimati Om Prabha Jain

*Portfolios*

. Irrigation &amp; Power (excluding rural electrification), Co-operation (including Industrial co-operatives)

. Capital Project and Architecture, Town &amp; Country Planning, Housing and Slums Clearance

. Welfare (including Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Justice &amp; Jails, Forests

Health, Medical Education, Cultural Affairs &amp; Tourism

*Ministers of State*

Shri Sunder Singh

.. Excise Printing &amp; Stationery, Industrial Cooperatives (Welfare including Social Welfare and Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes).

Shri Rattan Singh

.. Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Game Preservation, Agriculture

*Deputy Ministers*

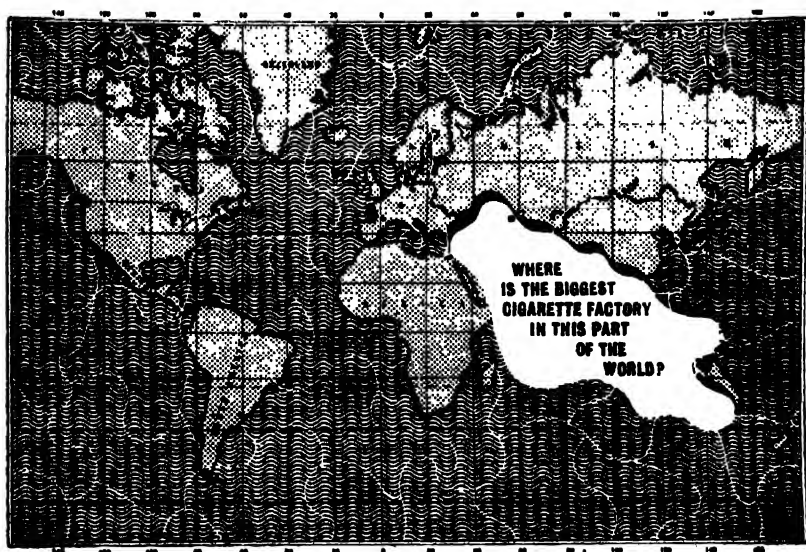
Shri Gian Chand

.. Industries, Development of Hill Areas.

Shri Ram Pratap Garg

.. Public Relations, Parliamentary Affairs

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## CHAPTER 14

### RAJASTHAN

*Capital* : Jaipur  
*Population* : 2,01,55,602

*Area* : 1,31,943 sq. miles  
*Main Language* : Rajasthani & Hindi

A STAGE had been reached at the end of the Second Plan when it seemed possible to plan, in more realistic terms not only for self-sustaining, but also a self-generating economy. The Third Plan with an outlay of Rs. 236 crores, which later on due to financial difficulties had to be pruned down to Rs. 209 crores, attempted to do so. During the first four years of the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 156 crores, or about 74 per cent of the reduced outlay known as the 'Core of the Plan' was spent and it was expected that by the end of the Third Plan the total expenditure would touch the figure of Rs. 206 crores. The Plan efforts expressed itself in the development of all sectors of the State's economy.

#### STATE INCOME

The State income rose from 413 crores in 1955-56, the last year of the First Plan, to 474 crores in 1960-61 at constant (1954-55) prices. This figure further rose to 509 crores in 1961-62. Later due to the Chinese aggression and the declaration of emergency when all the efforts were directed towards meeting the threat on our borders, indifferent rainfall in large parts of the State in 1962-63 and unprecedented famine due to failure of rains followed by a series of cold waves in 1963-64 led to a sharp decline in agricultural production.

As a result, the State income for 1962-63 (preliminary estimates) and 1963-64 (advance estimates) show that it had increased from Rs. 509 crores in 1961-62 to only Rs. 516 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 517 crores in 1963-64.

With the bumper crop in 1964-65, the loss in agricultural production in the second and the third year of the Third Plan was likely to be made good.

#### EMPLOYMENT

In the effort to find employment for the unemployed and the under employed a fair amount of success has been achieved. During the Second Plan, employment opportunities were provided for 3.77 lakh persons. During the Third Plan as against the revised estimates of finding employment opportunities for 6.85 lakh persons it was expected that during the first four

years of the Third Plan employment opportunities were provided for 4.97 lakh persons and that by the end of the Third plan the revised targets would be achieved.

### AGRICULTURE

There was a steady expansion in the total agricultural effort as a result of which it became possible to create an additional production potential of 9.50 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.13 lakh tons of oil seeds 1.29 lakh bales of cotton, and 0.48 lakh tons of sugarcane (*gur*) by the end of 1964-65, as against the revised targets of 15 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.50 lakh tons of oil seeds, 1.52 lakh bales of cotton and 1.00 lakh tons of sugarcane (*gur*).

### IRRIGATION

As a result of various major and medium irrigation works started during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans including the Rajasthan Canal Bhakra and Chambal it became possible to create an irrigation potential of 12.80 lakh acres against which 10.80 lakh acres has actually been brought under irrigation. Besides, through minor irrigation works an area of 4.46 lakh acres was brought under irrigation during the first four years of the Third Plan.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The State has a rich potential of cattle wealth and efforts were made to develop the animal husbandry so that it might contribute significantly to the development of State's economy. An integrated programme for the intensive development of sheep and wool was undertaken in the State under the guidance of Australian experts.

The target of bringing the entire rural population of the State under Community Development programme has already been achieved and the cooperative movement is gaining momentum.

### POWER

With the increased availability of power from Bhakra and Chambal projects the supply of electricity increased from 70.1 million kwh in 1955 to 125.5 million kwh in 1960 and to 428.8 million kwh in 1964. 627 localities were electrified by the end of 1964-65 in addition to 131 localities already electrified by the end of Second plan and it was expected that by the end of Third plan about 1,000 localities including agricultural sites would be electrified.

The road mileage in the State increased as a result of the Plan efforts from 13,988 miles at the end of 1955-56 to 18,367 miles at the end of 1964-65.

### INDUSTRY

With the augmentation of production of power, increase in the road mileage and development in the means of communications coupled with

a number of concessions announced by the State Government in respect of land, taxation, water and power a congenial climate was created for the setting of new industries in the State and a large number of industrialists were attracted towards Rajasthan. About 62 new industrial concerns were granted licences by the Government of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for manufacture of different articles particularly consumer goods. It was very gratifying to note that new textile mills at Udaipur, Bhilwara, Kishangarh and Bhawani Mandi; the P.V.C. and Calcium Carbide factory, wool tops factory, Rayon Yarn Factory, Nylon Factory, Rajasthan Roller Flour Mills and Oriental Power Cables at Kota; Woollen Spinning Mill at Jodhpur; Roller Flour Mills and Capstan Water Metres Factory for manufacturing scientific apparatus at Ajmer went into production. A factory producing pesticides formulations was functioning at Udaipur. The Zinc Smelter Plant at Udaipur and Copper Smelter Plant at Khatra also progressed well. Besides these the paper and board plant at Kiverali (Abu Road), the cement factory at Chittor, stoneware pipe fittings and fire bricks at Bharatpur, Fourinder Wire Cloth Factory at Jaipur, Copper and alloy based industries, copper printing rollers etc. at Kota were expected to go into production in the near future. In addition to the above some of the existing industrial undertakings such as rational Engineering Industries, Man Industrial Corporation Jaipur, Jaipur Metals and Electrical, Wagon Factory at Bharatpur, J.K. Synthetic, Kota, Rajasthan, Vinyl and Chemicals Kota etc. have also been granted licences/letters of intent. In the public sector the Government of India decided to set up a Precision Instrument Factory at Kota with Russian collaboration. The pilot plan undertaking had already gone into production. Even with all these we have only touched the fringe of the problem of industrial development of the State and much has still to be done. In so far as the existing industries were concerned it was necessary to make use of the full capacity and to adopt measures to reduce the cost of production and to strive for the improvement of industrial know-how. Besides this in the field of small-scale industries also appreciable progress was made. The number of registered factories in the state (including large scale industries) went up from 436 at the end of 1956 to 856 at the end of 1960 and to 1416 at the end of 1964. According to the latest estimates available for the year 1962, 606 out of 664 such factories which were employing 10 persons or more with power and 20 persons without power had employed a productive capital of Rs. 39.50 crores. These units had produced goods worth Rs. 56.33 crores and given employment to a little over 59,000 persons.

Practically all the important industries like cement, sugar, cotton cloth, ball bearings, electric meters, glass etc. show increasing production trends.

The mining activity in the State registered a continuous growth during the past ten years and out of about 45 minerals found in the State 30 were being exploited on commercial basis. Besides, at Mando-ki-pal (Doonger-

pur) the reserves and grade of flouride have been proved and Canadian consultants have already submitted the feasibility report. Likewise for the mining of lignite at Palana (Bikaner) the project report has been received from the Russian experts.

### SOCIAL SERVICES

Spectacular progress was achieved in the field of social services. The literacy percentage in the State went up in 1961 up to 15.21%. The percentage of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 attending schools has gone up to 54.9, 22.0 and 10.2 at the end of March 1965, as against 40.9, 14.4 and 6.8 at the end of 1960-61 and 24.1, 8.09 and 3.8 respectively at the end of 1955-56. The State has three universities at present at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur. In the field of professional and technical education, 4 agricultural colleges, 3 engineering colleges, 1 college for human science, 6 polytechnics, 5 medical colleges and 7 Ayurvedic colleges were functioning in the State. Under modern medicine the machinery for eradication of communicable diseases like malaria, small-pox, trachoma and tuberculosis has been strengthened to increase its activities to the advantage of the people. By the end of 1964, the State had 28 hospitals, 191 primary health centres and 243 dispensaries. In all there was a provision of 11,231 beds at the end of December 1964 as against 8,884 at the end of Second Plan and 6,229 at the end of the First Plan. For expanding the family planning programme, 160 family planning clinics were established during the first four years of the Third Plan bringing the total of such centres in the State at the end of March, 1965 to 260. In the field of Ayurved, there were 1,420 Ayurvedic Unani dispensaries and 17 hospitals with 305 beds therein. Efforts were made within the available resources to provide drinking water facilities both in urban and rural areas and to ameliorate the conditions of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and backward classes.

Thus, at the end of the Fourth Plan period and after, the results of efforts made so far and to be made in future would have accelerated impact on the standard of living and prosperity of the people in Rajasthan. However, a strong foundation has been laid and Rajasthan can look ahead with confidence and courage.

### STATE CABINET

*Governor* : DR. SAMPURNANAND

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Shri Mohanlal Gukhadia <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. General Administration, Home & Revenue
Shri Mathura Das Mathur	.. Planning, Law, Co-operation, Transport, Jails & Printing Presses
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	.. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation and Food
Shri Harish Chandra	.. P.W.D., Industries, Civil Supplies & Power

Shri B. K. Kau  
Shri Bheekha Bhai  
Shri Barkatullah Khan  
Shri Kumbha Ram Arya  
Shri Damodarlal Vyas

Shri Har Deo Joshi

Shri Brij Sunder Sharma  
Shri Amrit Lal Yadav

Finance and Taxation  
Forests and Labour  
Local Self-Government  
Revenue, Relief & Rehabilitation  
Medical & Health, Panchayati Raj, Excise  
and Community Development  
Mines and Mineral based Industries &  
Publicity  
Education, Languages  
Social Welfare, Khadi & Village Industries

*Deputy Ministers*

Shri Daulat Ram  
Smt. Kamla Beniwal  
Smt. Prabha Mishra  
Shri Paras Ram Maderna  
  
Shri Bhawani Shanker Nandwana

Shri Ram Prasad Ladha  
Shri Chandan Mal Baid

Shri Dinesh Raj Dangi  
Shri Niranjana Nath Acharya  
Shri Balim Singh

Major Irrigation & Local Self-Government  
Planning & Finance  
Public Health, Social Welfare & Law  
Excise, Relief & Rehabilitation and  
Judicial  
P.W.D., Labour, Forests, Panchayats and  
Community Development  
Revenue and Mines  
Industries (except Khadi & Village  
Industries) and Civil Supplies  
Irrigation, Khadi & Village Industries  
Education and Home  
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Transport and Co-operation.

## S W A D E S H I COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

### COTTON MILLS

- \* Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. Kanpur (U.P.)
- \* Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. Pondicherry (S. India)
- \* Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

### STAPLE FIBRE & COTTON YARN MILLS

- \* Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. Naini (ALLAHABAD)

### SUBSIDIARIES

### SUGAR MILLS

- \* Ganesh Sugar Mills Limited, Anandnagar (Gorakhpur)
- \* Shree Anand Sugar Mills Limited, Khalilabad (Basti)

### COLLIERIES

- \* Samla Collieries Limited, Pandaveswar (West Bengal)
- \* Jaipuria Kajora Collieries Ltd., Ondal (West Bengal)

# WEST BENGAL TAKES RAPID STRIDES IN POWER SUPPLY

<i>Production at the end of</i>	
1950-51 °	1964-65
364 Mega Watts	554 Mega Watts

## *Outlay on Power Projects*

1st Plan	Rs. 3.12 Crore
2nd Plan	Rs. 5.00 Crore
3rd Plan	Rs. 64.10 Crore
(Up to 1964-'65)	
—Total	Rs. 72.22 Crore.

## *Proposed Outlay Under 4th Plan—Rs. 160 Crore.*

Extensive 132 KV grid lines have been constructed and are being constructed between Durgapur and Calcutta, Calcutta and Sonarpur and Bandel and Titagarh-Ranaghat. Major 132 KV sub-stations are located at Adisaptagram, Bandel, Rishra, Hindmotor, Liluah, Howrah, Dhãrampur (Kalyani), Ranaghat, Titagarh, Behala, Sonarpur etc. Arrangements for supplying power in Kolaghat-Haldia region, Kharagpur and Purulia area are also being made.

## **Expansion of Power Supply Opens New Prospects of Electrification of Village Industries**

*Particulars from :*

**WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD**  
**New Secretariat Buldings, Calcutta-1**

## CHAPTER 15

### UTTAR PRADESH

*Capital* : Lucknow

*Population* : 7,37,46,401

*Area* : 1,13,654 Sq. miles

*Main Language* : Hindi

A review of the progress made by Uttar Pradesh brings out that considerable increases have been achieved in the production of foodgrains; that industrial prospects have improved; that an all-out effort is being made to promote exports, and that steps have been taken to improve the emoluments and other amenities for the teachers.

#### AGRICULTURE

The possibilities of bringing large areas under the plough being limited, the State, during the year under review, largely depended on intensive cultivation for increasing production. • Various measures taken by Government to augment agricultural production achieved success and the production of foodgrains during 1964-65 touched a new high of 148 lakh tons as against a production of 116 lakh tons in 1963-64 and 115.89 lakht ons, 118.67 lakh tons and 142.57 lakh tons at the beginning of the First, Second and Third plans respectively. The success was possible because of improved methods of cultivation including expansion of irrigation facilities, distribution of improved seeds, better utilisation of local manurial resources, judicious use of fertilizers, provision of improved implements, adoption of plant protection measures, soil conservation practices and increase in the area under double cropping.

The year 1964-65 started with the launching of intensive cultivation programmes in nine districts, viz. Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Faizabad and Gonda for wheat and Saharanpur, Banda, Basti and Varanasi for paddy. The programme has been extended to two more districts, Moradabad for wheat and Gorakhpur for paddy. On the recommendations of the Joint Central Team of the Planning Commission, a scheme for accelerating agricultural production in the four eastern districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur was also launched during 1964-65. Two more districts, Ballia and Basti will be covered under the programme this year.

*Kharif* production increased considerably from 50.70 lakh tohs in 1961-62 to 58.80 lakh tons in 1964-65 despite unprecedented devastation in some of the western districts owing to heavy precipitation and consequent water-logging.

Among the measures which helped in the sustained progress of agricultural production was the maximum utilisation of irrigation potential. The command area of tube-wells was further reduced so that cultivators may get assured irrigation facilities. Irrigation rates of all the tube-wells, canals, bundhies and other works, were reduced for the *Zaid* and *Kharif* campaigns. A minor irrigation programme was launched in the entire State on 'crash' basis and 25 per cent subsidy was made admissible for all minor irrigation works.

The quantity of fertilizers distributed to farmers during the year trebled from 1.56 lakh tons in 1960-61 to 4.77 lakh tons in 1964-65; and to cater to the needs of artificial manures of non-members of co-operatives, a supply organisation was set up during the year under review. Over 554.50 lakh tons of compost was also produced and 24.22 lakh acres of land was brought under green manures. A compost-making drive was also launched in June last to utilise local manurial resources.

Improved seeds were provided for 234.21 lakh acres of land during 1964-65 and 2.50 lakh agricultural implements were distributed to farmers. Plant protection measures were taken to cover 44.33 lakh acres and dry farming practices were introduced to cover 34.47 lakh acres. A substantial increase was also effected in the area under double cropping. The Soil Conservation Act was amended for expeditious execution of soil conservation programmes. These programmes were extended over an area of 2.57 lakh acres during 1964-65.

Package programmes for increasing production of cash crops such as cotton, groundnut and millets were also started. The programme of groundnut cultivation was functioning in Hardoi, Budaun and Farrukhabad. It has been further extended to two more districts—Moradabad and Sitapur. The production of cotton was raised to 48,000 bales and that of jute to 1.60 lakh tons during 1964-65. Sugarcane yield during the year was 57 lakh tons in terms of *gur*, and that of oilseeds 16 lakh tons.

### HORTICULTURE

To supplement food resources and also in view of their nutritional value, production of fruits, vegetables and tuber crops was encouraged. Fruit research stations were established at Saharanpur and Basti with three regional sub-stations at Chakrata, Jhansi and Allahabad to solve the problems of fruit cultivators. A vegetable research station was established at Kalyanpur, Kanpur, and a potato research station at Mukteshwar in district Naini Tal. Farmers were also encouraged to plant new orchards and rejuvenate old ones.

An area of 34,000 acres was covered by new orchards and an equal area of old orchards was rejuvenated. Growers were given 92,000 maund of disease-free potato seeds, 38,000 lbs. of vegetable seeds and 24.49 lakh fruit plants.



## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Efforts were intensified to narrow down the gap between shortage of foodgrains and their requirements by popularising the importance of milk, meat, eggs and fish. The U.P. *Pashudhan Sudhar Adhiniyam* and the *Goshala Adhiniyam* were enforced in July, 1964, to improve cattle breed for increasing the milk production and to orientate *Goshalas* as centres of cow development.

To meet the shortage of good bulls and make their maximum use, a new technique of artificial insemination was introduced through a network of 337 centres and 265 sub-centres. A 'crash programme' to increase milk production for plants at Lucknow, Kanpur and Meerut was also undertaken. A sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs was spent during 1964-65 on the project and a provision was made for spending Rs. 17.85 lakhs during 1965-66.

To ensure adequate protection to the livestock against diseases, a programme was launched to provide each block with a veterinary hospital. The number of such hospitals was raised to 881 during the year. Another major achievement was the eradication of rinderpest by organising a special campaign which helped in the protection of more than 133.47 lakh cattle.

The State poultry farms were further expanded so as to leave a total of about 31,000 layers and distribution of about 3.22 lakh day-old chicks and 68,300 day-old birds to boost production of eggs and table-birds. Loans amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs will be distributed for poultry farming by the end of the Third Plan period. Three hundred poultry farms were being set up in Meerut, Dehra Dun and Barcilly regions. Over 3,000 quintals of poultry feed was distributed during 1964-65.

The sheep development and wool production programme was intensified in the hill regions to meet the shortage of wool. There are 11 sheep farms and 37 sheep and wool extension centres and stud ram centres in the hill.

An intensive piggery development programme was undertaken in 19 selected blocks of the State and in the four economically backward districts of Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia.

Fisheries programme will be extended to 2.64 lakh acres of water area in the State by the end of the Third Plan. Over 120.83 lakh fingerlings were distributed to *gram samajs* and *panchayats* for stocking village ponds. The programmes so far implemented have created an increased production potential of 68,000 quintals of fish.

## FOOD

The food situation in the State continued to be difficult during the year under review. Though *rabi* production was better than in previous years, market arrivals and ruling prices did not improve as much as they were expected to. Immediately after the harvest of the *rabi* crop, there was a decline in the prices of almost all foodgrains, except rice, but later on the prices continued to show an upward trend. During last March, the per quintal price of

wheat was Rs. 82.31, but it declined to Rs. 68.12 in May and again went up to Rs. 74.64 in July last.

Irrespective of this phenomena, the State has relaxed the regulatory measures. Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within the State and also on their prices have been removed from the current *rabi* season. A consumer has been allowed to possess at a time ten quintals of any kind of food grains and 25 quintals of all kinds. A trader can now keep in his possession 250 quintals of any kind of foodgrain and a total of 1,000 quintals of all kinds of foodgrains. A producer has also been allowed to retain all foodgrains of the preceding *rabi* and *kharif* crops produced by him or the quantity allowed to a consumer, whichever is greater.

In order to build up stocks, purchase of rice continued under the levy system. A quantity of 1,33,731 tons was purchased up to July 21 from 1964-65 crop. The purchase of *kharif* coarse grains has been stopped, but the purchase of *rabi* foodgrains has been taken up at market rates. Till July 1965, 20,111 tons of foodgrains were purchased including 7,063 tons of wheat, 2,857 tons of barley, 5,264 tons of gram, 1,245 tons of peas and 3,688 tons of *arhar*.

The scheme of distribution of foodgrains at prices fixed on no-profit-no-loss basis through fair price shops continued during the year excepting in the rural areas of the plains and towns having a population of less than 30,000. During the current year, 71,769 tons of foodgrains were released during April, 55,698 tons during May and 54,250 tons during June.

The Roller Flour Mills of the State, which were supplied imported wheat direct by the Government of India for milling *atta* and 'fines', are now being fed out of the overall State's quota of imported wheat of 60,000 tons per month. The *atta* produced by these mills is being utilised for distribution through fair price shops while other products like 'maida', and 'suji' are allowed to biscuit manufacturers and other bulk consumers.

### SUGAR

The supply position of sugar has improved steadily since January last and now it is satisfactory. The Union Government have increased the State quota of 24,000 tons per month. This has enabled the State Government to meet sugar requirements of bulk consumers who are obliged to use only crystal sugar.

Besides, the statutory control on the prices of *Khandsari* has been withdrawn from June 29, 1965. The movement of *Khandsari* outside the State, except on permits issued by competent authorities, remains banned. Since August 17, 1963, the Union Government have allotted *Khandsari* export quotas of 76,160 tons from Uttar Pradesh to ten States.

### KEROSENE OIL

To meet the shortage of kerosene and high speed diesel oil, the State Government have directed the district magistrates to take necessary steps under the

U.P. Kerosene Control Order to maintain continuous supplies at reasonable prices. They have been also asked to regulate distribution in view of the stock position. Arrangements have also been made by the Indian Oil Corporation to import kerosene and high speed diesel oil. Foreign companies have started receiving diesel from Indian refineries and the position has now eased.

#### CEMENT .

The supply position of cement continued to remain unsatisfactory because of shortfall in production and its diversion in substantial quantity to priority programmes. In view of this situation, the Government have suggested use of lime instead of cement for departmental works as well as by public to the maximum extent possible. The State received 1.30 lakh tons of cement in the third quarter of the last year, 1.09 lakh tons in the fourth quarter, 1.23 lakh tons in the first quarter of the current year and 84,339 tons till May last.

#### COAL AND COKE

The Union Government have reintroduced the system of planned movement of coal and coke to the State from May last. Under this system, the State is getting 5,000 wagons of slack coal and 1,500 wagons of soft, hard and steam coal every month.

The supply position of all categories of iron and steel, with the exception of iron steels, continued to be easy. There continues to be an acute shortage of G.P. sheets in general and G.C. sheets in particular.

The salt position in the State remained satisfactory. Plenty of stocks of salt are available in the State.

In accordance with the Union Government instructions, statutory prices and production controls, on 'dhotis' 'saries', long-cloth and shirtings were introduced in the State from October 1964, and on drill from December 1964. In order to keep a watch on the working of the scheme from the point of view of consumers, Consumers' Vigilance Committee have been formed from amongst the members of the District Food Advisory Committees in all municipal towns.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture continued to occupy the most important place in the Community Development Programme. An appreciable increase was noticed during the year in the distribution of fertilizers, improved seeds, implements and water resources, *zaid*, *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns were successfully organised to boost agricultural production.

Eighty new hospitals were opened through the efforts of the Development Blocks. About 34 lakhs of animals were treated and 78.62 lakhs were inoculated. Besides, 119 new artificial insemination centres and 89 sub-centres were established during the year.

In addition to the libraries, reading rooms and community centres set up in rural areas, 6,414 adult literary centres were organised during the year. For the welfare of village youths 14,684 youth clubs were organised. As many as 4,955 new primary schools were opened and Rs. 96.27 lakhs were spent on construction of their buildings.

*B.I. Baris*, *Mahila* and *Yuvati Dals* were organised in the rural areas. In all 5,548 *Mahila Mandals* and 5,209 *Yuvati Mandals* were organised during the year.

Efforts were made to strengthen the cooperative movement in block areas. The number of service cooperatives reached 26,414 with a total membership of 55.51 lakhs till the end of the year. The number of farming societies in the pilot and non-pilot areas stood at 265 and 258 respectively. Primary Consumer Stores, numbering 142, and 21 Labour Cooperatives were also organised.

Under the village small industries programme in the blocks, 38,849 lakh metres of handloom cloth was produced, 1,146 looms were brought into the co-operative-fold and 134 industrial co-operatives were organised.

As many as 287 sheds were constructed under the Rural Industrial Estates Programme and 263 units were set up. Persons trained under the Training-cum-Extension Programme numbered 3,726.

About 700 *Gram Sewaks* were given pro-service training while 520 *gram sewaks* received intensive training during the year. For the training of non-official members of Panchayati Raj, institutional seven-day mobile training camps were organised and 37,344 persons were imparted training.

#### PLANNING RESEARCH AND ACTION INSTITUTE

The Planning Research and Action Institute continued its pilot experimentation in extension work. The main emphasis was laid on the projects having a high radiating value. The successful projects were passed on for wider extension through operational agencies.

A successful project—the Government Tanning Factory at Mahammadabad (Farrukhabad)—was handed over during the year to the *Goon Subhas* of the Block by forming a Joint Stock Company.

Under the Village Industries Projects, *Panchayat Udyog*, Chinhat, which was started with a share capital of Rs. 2,800 in 1960, produced goods worth Rs. 1.75 lakhs with sales of Rs. 1.53 lakhs. Ten other such *Panchayat Udyogs* having a total share capital of Rs. 54,000 made a production of Rs. 2.92 lakhs and sales of Rs. 2.66 lakhs. The State Government have decided to run one such unit in each of the districts of the State this year.

In the Family Planning Communication, Action-Research Project, introduction of Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device was taken up in the two blocks in Lucknow. Evolution of suitable methods for communication of the idea of Family Planning are being tried under this scheme.

### IRRIGATION

Out of a provision of Rs. 51.71 crores for major and medium irrigation schemes of the Third Plan, Rs. 39.89 crores were utilised in the first four years of the Plan. During the current year, which is the last year of the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 16.75 crores has been made for executing major and medium irrigation schemes. The total expenditure on major and medium irrigation schemes during the Third Plan period will thus be Rs. 56.64 crores.

Two major schemes under execution at present are the Ramganga River Project and the Gandak Canal Project. The Matatila Project and the Sardasagar Project, Stage II, have substantially been completed.

The important medium-size irrigation works of the Plan, some of which have already been completed substantially, are the Baur, Tumaria, Pilli, Baigul, Moosakhand, Meja, Jamni and Barwa Projects, besides a project for the reconstruction of the Narora Weir in Bulandshahr district.

For the State minor irrigation schemes, there was initially a provision of Rs. 20 crores in the Third Plan. In view, however, of the quick benefits accruing from them, the outlay on State minor irrigation works has been substantially increased and it is expected that an amount of Rs. 24.80 crores would be spent during the Plan period. This will include the expenditure on the work being done under the accelerated development programme in the four eastern districts of Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Ghazipur.

At the end of 1964-65, the irrigation potential from State works increased to 125.03 lakh acres and it is expected to increase to 132.09 lakh acres at the end of the Third Plan period as against 111.90 lakh acres at the end of the Second Plan period. An irrigation potential of more than 20 lakh acres would thus be created during the current Plan period.

By the end of 1964-65, the number of State tube-wells had gone up to 7,887 as against 2,243 at the beginning of the First Plan.

### FLOOD PROTECTION

For the Third Five-Year Plan, a ceiling of Rs. 575.20 lakhs was originally fixed for flood protection works, but on account of a number of emergent schemes, the outlay has now been increased to Rs. 672.72 lakhs, out of which Rs. 542.10 lakhs had already been spent till last year. The remaining amount of Rs. 130.62 lakhs, would be utilised during the current financial year. In addition, Government have provided Rs. 85 lakhs for Flood Control Works in the four eastern districts of Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Deoria on the recommendations of the Central Joint Study Team.

As a result of flood control works it is expected that an additional area of 2.43 lakh acres will be benefitted, raising the total area benefitted to 12.15 lakh acres at the end of the Plan. Small drainage schemes, executed under the Minor Irrigation Sector, would afford protection to an area of 2.5 lakh acres. Schemes worth about Rs. 4 crores have been approved for

execution which will benefit an area of about 1.7 lakh acres under the Rural Manpower Utilization Programme.

This year a special drive has also been launched to combat the problem of drainage congestion in some of the badly affected western districts of the State. It is expected that works to the tune of Rs. 85 lakhs would be executed this year.

#### CO-OPERATION

The most important events in the co-operative sector during the period under review were the decisions regarding the setting up of two big co-operation projects, namely, a fertilizer factory and a baby food factory. The site of the fertilizer factory which will be owned by peasant co-operators, was being selected, while it was decided to set up the baby food factory somewhere in the Moradabad district. The work on another important co-operative project, the Co-operative Spinning Mill, was speeded up in the Bulandshahr district. In pursuance of the policy of Government to deofficialise the co-operative movement, steps were taken to replace the old-co-operative law with a new one. The new Co-operative Bill was referred to the Joint Select Committee of the State Legislature.

A well-planned programme for revitalizing the dormant societies was launched during the year. Norms were fixed for a viable unit and the prescribed tests were strictly adhered to. The area of service co-operatives was enlarged to make them viable and self-sufficient. This measure, no doubt, reduced the total number of service co-operatives but it resulted in enlarging the membership and share of each service co-operative invariably.

The number of service co-operatives on June 30, 1964, was 24, 348 with a total membership of 26, 18, 692. The share capital, owned capital and the working capital of service co-operatives were Rs. 7.01 crores Rs. 8.38 crores and Rs. 32.28 crores, respectively. They had Rs. 92.87 lakhs as deposits and had distributed Rs. 30.87 crores as short-term loans to their members during the co-operative year ending June 30, 1964.

The total of all types of co-operatives, excluding Cane and Industrial, was 57,168 with a membership of 58 lakhs with owned capital of Rs. 50 crores and working capital of Rs. 200 crores. The State Co-operative Land Development Bank streamlined the procedure of distributing long-term loans by opening 59 more branches of the Bank. The Bank advanced a total of Rs. 126.09 lakhs as long-term loans to peasants. It floated debentures to the extent of Rs. 1.55 crores which were oversubscribed.

Efforts to control the rising prices of essential commodities were intensified by running co-operative consumers' wholesales stores in 27 cities and 468 primary consumers' stores. Special arrangements were made for consumers' stores for industrial establishments, hilly regions, educational institutions and Government servants. The stores handled a business of Rs. 7.36 crores in controlled commodities and Rs. 2.11 crores in uncontrolled

commodities. The U.P. Co-operative Federation purchased 66,207 quintals of foodgrains for the wholesale consumers' stores till June 10, 1965.

The work on co-operative farming pilot-project, went ahead in 45 districts. As many as 135 co-operative farming societies were registered during the year against a target of 100. The total number of farming co-operatives was 1,195 with a membership of 23,727, farm area of 1,48,255 acres and share capital of Rs. 42.67 lakhs. All efforts were made, to attract small peasants to join farming societies. Most of these societies had adopted improved agricultural practices and had thus been instrumental in raising food output and providing additional employment to members in ancillary industries.

### MARKETING

The marketing societies, numbering 198, covered 290 *mandies* of the State. Marketing co-operatives had an individual membership of 7.64 lakhs on March 31, 1965. They handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 13.77 crores during the year. On an average, marketing societies captured as much as 13.70 per cent of the total arrivals in *mandies*. Funds were provided to these societies to construct their own godowns.

The number of processing units on co-operative basis was 80 on March 31, 1965. The number of primary milk societies was 850 with a membership of 27,145. In addition to the existing 18 milk unions, steps were taken to complete the formation of new milk unions, unions in Dehra Dun, Bareilly, Mathura and Gorakhpur.

The U.P. Co-operative Federation did a business of over Rs. 10 crores during the co-operative year 1963-64 and made a net profit of Rs. 6.92 lakhs.

The owned capital of the U.P. Co-operative Bank was Rs. 512.51 lakhs on June 30, 1964. The deposits of the bank were Rs. 1,912.20 lakhs and its profit amounted to Rs. 28.59 lakhs.

The 60 warehouses and sub-warehouses in the State received a total custom of 1,34,10,000 maunds upto June 30, 1965.

Special emphasis was laid on propagating the ideals of co-operation. Conferences and seminars were conducted at various levels to acquaint the people with the progress of the movement.

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

There are 72,290 *Gaon Sabhas* and 8,707 *Nyaya Panchayats* in the State. During the year under review the *Panchayats* played an active part in rural reconstruction work on selfhelp basis.

Out of a total of 1,59,002 cases for disposal by the *Nyaya Panchayats* during 1964-65, as many as 1,39,995 or 88.05 per cent of them were compounded. The quick disposal of pending cases led to a decline in their number from 5,743 on April 1, 1964, to 3,368 on April 1, 1965.

The taxes realised by the *Panchayats* amounted to Rs. 1,21,51,883 or 65.59 per cent of the total dues. This was a record collection in the last

15 years. Realisation of full taxes was made in Hamirpur, Jhansi, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Sitapur and Rampur districts.

The State Government launched a new scheme to advance loans to *Gaon Sabhas* during the Third Five Year Plan period so as to strengthen them in implementing Plan schemes relating to villages and in executing other development works. An amount of Rs. 5,96,976 was allotted to 139 *Gaon Sabhas* of 32 districts under the scheme during the year.

An amount of Rs. 4,82,300.00 was sanctioned by the State Government under the Rural Housing Scheme. Of this Rs. 2,10,501.00 were loaned out and 352 houses were constructed.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The scheme of consolidation of holdings has so far been extended to 1,79,09,853 acres of land in the State. Transfer of possession of *chaks* has been effected in 36,682 villages of 118 *tahsils* of 39 districts comprising 1,45,56,128 acres of land till March 1965. Possession of new *chaks* comprising an area of 21,43,261 acres in 5,215 villages was also given to farmers. As many as 49,24,735 tenants were given possession of new *chaks* of which 35,50,766 tenants received one *chak* each. Per acre average consolidation expenditure was also reduced from Rs. 12.39 to Rs. 10.07.

*Zamindari* was abolished in 12 more urban areas on July 1, 1965, bringing the total number of urban areas where intermediaries have been liquidated to 344.

Survey, settlement and record operations made further headway in the Kumaun and Uttarakhand divisions. A beginning in the direction of abolishing *zamindari* in the hill districts was made by introducing land reform measures in Chamoli and Pauri-Garhwal districts.

#### CANE DEVELOPMENT

The average per acre production of sugarcane under the intensive sugarcane cultivation scheme increased to 180 quintals during the year as compared to 167 quintals in reserved sugarcane areas.

A similar scheme was introduced during the year in 13 sugarcane factories areas of 8,000 acres each and two factories with 4,000 acres each in the four eastern districts of Deoria, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Azamgarh for raising the per acre production.

Despite acute shortage of cement, 9,875 masonry wells were constructed, 7,024 were bored, 7,112 Persian wheels and 580 pumping sets were installed and 4,666 small tube-wells were constructed during the year under the minor irrigation programme which is a vital part of the cane development scheme.

The increased demand for fertilizers and improved seeds is reflected in the fact that 60,418 tons of chemical fertilizers, 18,100 tons of oil cakes, 1,679 tons of green manure and 2.72 lakh tons of improved seeds were dis-



tributed during the year. Sixty-five big and 307 small fertilizer stores were constructed to ensure timely distribution.

About 91,948 acres of sugarcane area was subjected to pest control operations.

So far 193 kilometers of incomplete roads were constructed in the mill areas by the Public Works Department and another 2,972 kilometers of roads and 7,006 culverts were constructed by Cane Development Councils till March 31.

In the last crushing season, all sugar mills purchased sugarcane at the increased rate of Rs. 5.36 per quintal, except five mills which paid even higher price. The sugar mills crushed 135.25 lakhs tons of sugarcane in the last season as compared to 116.22 lakhs tons in 1963-64 and produced over 12.50 lakh tons of sugar against 11.06 lakh tons in 1963-64.

### FOREST

Nearly 1,747 square miles of forests in the Kumaon region were taken over by the Forest Department for scientific and planned development during the period under review. The department took vigorous steps to execute successfully by the end of the current plan period all its 18 forestry schemes with a financial outlay of about Rs. 826 lakhs including about Rs. 139 lakhs on centrally sponsored schemes.

### INDUSTRIES

Allocation of a number of central heavy industries, projects, decision to float an export corporation and vigorous efforts to build up an infra-structure for smooth and speedy growth of industries were the outstanding achievements on the industrial front in U.P. during the year under review.

The mounting tempo of industrialisation in the State gained further momentum with the announcement of the Union Government to locate five more heavy industrial undertakings in U.P.—four in the public sector and one in the private sector involving a fresh investment of about Rs. 108 crores.

The proposed Export Corporation is destined to lead to a spurt in the industrial economy of the State by overcoming the acute shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange through increased exports. A gallop survey has revealed tremendous export potential of non-traditional items in the State. A scheme for export promotion and marketing of handicraft goods was introduced during the year.

Three of the public sector undertakings, namely, the Heavy Pumps and Compressors Factory, Heavy Structurals Factory and Railways Wagons Factory are to be located at Allahabad at a total cost of Rs. 50 crores. The fourth undertaking, namely, the Foundry Gorge Unit, will be established at Hardwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 23 crores. The fifth is a private sector fertilizer factory based on naphtha. It will be installed at Kanpur at a cost of Rs. 35 crores by the Imperial Chemical Industries with Government participation.

Among the four existing central projects, the Heavy Electricals Factory near Hardwar has started producing steel columns. Manufacture of electric motors will begin from November 14, three months before the scheduled date. The Antibiotics Factory at Risikesh will go into pilot production by October. The Diesel Locomotives Factory, which has already been commissioned, will raise its annual capacity to 54 locomotives this year. Work on the Rs. 27-crores Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur is in full swing. The Rs. 10-crores Singrauli Coalfields project has started yielding coal which will be utilised by the 250 megawatt thermal Power plant being installed at Obra.

An outstanding event of the year was the going into production of the Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device Factory which has been set up by the State Government at Kanpur. This is the only factory in the country producing the complete device at a very cheap rate. It will meet the entire requirements of the national family planning programme. Work has also started on two more undertakings in the State public sector. These are the Rs. 8-90 crore cement factory at [Dalla in Mirzapur district and the Optical Instruments Factory at Lucknow with an outlay of Rs. 1.08 crores.

#### INDUSTRIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In the private sector, 35 industrial licences involving a total investment of over Rs. 16 crores, were granted during the year for establishing or expanding metallurgical, electrical, transport, chemical, textile, paper and ceramics units in the State. This raises the number of such licences sanctioned during the Third Plan so far to 196 with a total investment of Rs. 148 crores. Fifty-two licensed units have already gone into production-four during this year.

The State exceeded the target of 12.5 lakh tons set for the production of sugar during the last crushing season despite irregular supplies of sugarcane in the beginning. The Government of India have allotted an additional capacity of 1.23 lakh tons to 25 sugar mills in the State.

The third Co-operative sugar factory went into production in Sarsawa in Saharanpur district during the year.

In spite of the acute shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange, the number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act increased from 2,572 in 1962 to 2,807 in 1964, excluding 643 public sector undertakings, defence establishments and workshops.

As many as 3,046 small-scale units were registered with the Industries Directorate during 1964-65, bringing the total number of such units to 10,039 as against 5,310 in 1963. The U. P. Small Industries Corporation registered 800 industrial units to assist them in securing orders for supply of articles.

#### FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Finance was made available to industries to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs as Corporation loans and Rs. 25 lakhs as Government loans by the

Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation during the year. Another sum of Rs. 111.60 lakhs as loan and Rs. 66,000 as grants was disbursed to industrial units till November 30, 1964 under the State Loans and Grants Scheme.

The U. P. State Industrial Corporation underwrote the issue of shares of 18 concerns amounting to about Rs. 263.48 lakhs. Out of these nine have already gone into the market. The Corporation has so far acquired 2,360 acres of land for industries at eight places in the State.

In the 44 completed industrial estates, out of the 1,192 ready sheds, 963 were allotted and 263 units went into production. These units employed, 6,170 workers and produced goods worth over Rs. 1.50 crores during the year.

The small industries campaign in the Allahabad Division led to the establishment of over 1,000 units. Another 514 cottage units were established in five rural industries project areas.

During the year 407 new industrial co-operative societies were organised and registered, raising their total number to 5,542. The handloom industry maintained its leading position as the biggest employer in the State, and produced 12.80 crore metres of handloom cloth. Its sales amounted to over Rs. 15.77 crores.

A co-operative silk filature unit consisting of 30 basins was set up at Premnagar (Dehra Dun). It produced over 1,458 kilograms of high grade filature silk.

#### VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Under the village industries programme 2,308.74 quintals of *khodi* yarn 2,63,693 blankets (till January 31, 1965), woollen goods worth Rs. 22.43 lakhs, 1.33 lakh quintals of improved *gur* and 250 lakh quintals of *khand-sari* sugar were produced during the year.

Quantity contracts of the value of Rs. 5.25 crores and rate contracts amounting to Rs. 3.80 crores were finalised for stores purchase, of which articles worth about Rs. 2 crores were purchased from the small-scale units.

The Quality Marking Scheme was introduced in 213 new industrial co-operatives and goods valued at Rs. 2.70 crores were quality-marked. Of these, goods worth over Rs. 14.15 lakhs were exported.

After detailed deliberations by a number of working groups, the State Government have suggested a Rs. 650-crore industrial development programme during the Fourth Plan period. Advance action on this programme started during the year so that time on matters like acquisition of land and preparation of feasibility reports could be saved.

#### GEOLOGY AND MINING

Uttar Pradesh is now emerging as an important area for some of the non-metallic mineral deposits in the country. These minerals are limestone, clay, magnesite, dolomite, glass-sand, soapstone and gypsum. On the basis of investigations carried out by the Geology and Mining Directorate,

a number of important industries will be developed in the State during the Fourth Plan period. These will include two Cement Factories, one in Mirzapur and another in Dehra Dun, a refractory bricks factory in Mirzapur and a calcination plant for dead burnt magnesite in Almora. The State is now earning more and more revenue from mineral exploitations.

The recommendations of two foreign Geologists who traversed areas of geologic importance in the Himalayan region and in Mirzapur district during the year have been found to be of immense value. Systematic investigations are proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period for finding unknown mineral deposits.

### POWER

Rural electrification and production and utilisation of electrical power in the State made considerable progress during the year. More than 3,000 rural localities were electrified. At present number of such localities is 4,620.

Two drives were launched for giving electric connection to rural consumers. In the first drive, which was launched in September 1964, 7,072 connections were given for light and fan and 541 for industrial use. The second drive was launched in January 1965, when 21,741 connections for light and fan and 2,370 connections for industrial purposes, were given to rural consumers.

Work on the Harduaganj Power Station, Stage III, was started and is progressing satisfactorily. The power station, which is being set up in collaboration with the Soviet Union, will meet the demand for power in western and central Uttar Pradesh. It is hoped that one unit with the capacity to generate 50,000 K.W. of power will be commissioned at Harduaganj by the end of the current Plan.

Construction of the Panki Thermal Power Station with 64 M.W. capacity was continued during the year. It is hoped that the station will be ready this year. After completion, it will be linked up with the existing river-side Power house at Kanpur.

Work on Obra Thermal and Hydro-Electric power stations in Mirzapur district made satisfactory progress. The Obra Thermal Power Station will have five thermal units of 50,000 K.W. capacity each. It is anticipated that one set of 50,000 K.W. capacity, will be commissioned by the end of the current Plan period.

The construction of two power stations one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur under the Yamuna Hydel Scheme, Stage I, is nearing completion. It is expected that the power stations will start functioning this year.

The Matatila Hydro-Electric power station in Jhansi district is practically ready. The station will have 3 generating sets of 10 M.W. capacity each. Two sets have already been commissioned. Work on the installation of the third generator is in hand.

The power station is supplying power to the Bundelkhand region and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and Datia and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.

As an interim measure till the construction of permanent power houses, 10 towns have already been electrified in the hills. These are : Joshimath, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Srinagar, Rudraprayag, Pipalkoti, Simli, Dharasu and Barkot. Work on power stations at Rudraprayag, Champawat, Garura, New Genti Cherra, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gupta Kashi and Joshimath is in hand.

Among major transmission networks, the 132-KV Jhansi-Kanpur single-circuit line and the 66-KV Jhansi-Matatila double-circuit line were completed and work on the 66-KV Jhansi-Banda single-circuit line was in progress during the year. A trunk line of 220 KV from Obra Thermal Power station to Muradnagar is under construction from Muradnagar to Delhi for linking up the power systems of the State with the Bialkra system. Various other extra-high tension transmission lines and a network of secondary lines and sub-stations have also been planned for making electricity available throughout the State.

Under the Ganga grid transmission scheme, Stage IV, the 132-KV Harduaganj-Muradnagar line was completed and energised. Work on the 132-KV single-circuit Mainpuri-Shikohabad line and the 132-KV sub-station at Shikohabad is progressing according to schedule.

#### LABOUR

Amenities to workers were increased during the year under review by reorganising the labour welfare centres in the State. On the recommendations of the State Labour Welfare Advisory Committee, a new labour welfare centre was set up at Mawana (Meerut).

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 10,000 was given to various labour welfare organisations. Steps were taken to set up two Holiday Homes for workers, one at Mussoorie and another at Hardwar.

To provide foodgrains to workers at cheap rates, 110 fair price shops and 33 consumers' co-operatives were opened in such industrial undertakings as employed 300 or more workmen.

The labour situation in the State remained peaceful during the year. Industrial disputes settled amicably outside the court numbered 121 and those settled by conciliation boards numbered 890. Agreements for referring disputed matters to arbitration were reached in 87 cases.

The State Implementation and Evaluation Board laid stress on the necessity of quick disposal of cases relating to the recognition of trade unions, addition of eight more persons to the panel of arbitrators, effective implementation of the code of discipline and withdrawal of writs.

The Advisory Council recommended unanimously that complaints in respect of dismissal, discharge, victimisation and retrenchment, which could not be settled amicably, should be decided through arbitration and as far as possible dismissal and discharge of workmen should be avoided.

The supervisory committee constituted on the basis of the Sampurnanand Award approved, subject to the conditions laid down in the

Award, the rationalisation schemes concerning four major industrial concerns.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Sugar Bonus Committee, 67 sugar factories were directed to pay Rs. 69,09,851 as bonus to their workmen for the year 1963-64.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 24,621 quarters were constructed till May 1 and 24,201 were allotted to workers. Similarly under the Sugar Housing Scheme, construction of 1,529 quarters had been completed.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Distillery Tripartite Committee, Government directed employers of the distillery industry to pay Rs. 78 per month as consolidated wages to their workers from January 1, 1965.

Government also revised the minimum rates of wages for workers engaged in the *bidi* industry from July 1, 1965.

Wages were increased from Rs. 25 to 45 per month in respect of those workers also who are engaged in house building, road construction, stone breaking and grinding industry.

Under the Old Age Pension Scheme, 13, 489 old and infirm persons had been granted pensions by the end of June, 1965.

Up to the end of June, 1965, the number of registered trade unions in the State was 1,265 with a total membership of about 3.4 lakhs. Under a scheme for organising workers' educational towns, a batch of 33 workers, selected from different trade unions, visited Delhi and Punjab during the year.

Fifty-six registered trade unions were given financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 for social, cultural and educational activities and 964 active office-bearers of different trade unions were declared 'protected workmen' under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Forty-six work councils were set up during the year. The question of setting up work councils in undertakings controlled by the State Electricity Board was being examined. Joint consultative councils were also set up in three undertakings during the year.

The State employment service took over the task of studying employment trends and analysing surpluses and shortages of workers in various occupations. Vocational guidance was given to those seeking employment or admission to different courses of training by bringing to their notice information about employment opportunities and training facilities in India and abroad. The service maintained a regular flow of qualified persons to meet the growing demand of technicians in the country. Training with a provision for 15,620 seats was imparted in 26 engineering and 12 non-engineering trades.

An employment exchange for highly qualified applicant, known as the professional and executive employment office, was set up at the Directorate of Training and Employment.

During the period under review, 7,94,142 applicants were registered in employment exchanges and 91,882 were placed in employment. There were 3,76,939 candidates on the live registers of employment exchanges at the end of the period under review.

The Pool and Decasualisation Scheme was operating only at Kanpur. During the year 28,852 persons were registered and 20,798 were placed in employment. In all, 25,929 vacancies were notified.

### EDUCATION

Enhancement in the emoluments of the teachers from the primary to the degree stage and of the non-teaching staff of the secondary and degree institutions and of the Universities, the introduction of 'triple benefit scheme' of contributory provident fund, compulsory insurance and pension for teachers, remarkable success of the enrolment drives for primary classes, free education for girls up to class X, more emphasis on science education and the decision to open two more universities at Kanpur and Meerut were some of the outstanding events in the sphere of education during the year under review.

Orders were issued by the Government for giving an *ad hoc* pay increment of Rs. 20 per month to all the teachers in the State from August 1, 1965. According to these orders while the non-teaching staff of the secondary and degree institutions would receive an increment of Rs. 20 per month the non-teaching staff in the State universities would receive an increment from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 per month. The primary school teachers, who were the lowest paid in comparison to other States would get Rs. 100 per month if they were trained and Rs. 90 per month if they were untrained. This increase in the emoluments of the teachers is estimated to cost the State exchequer Rs. 6 crores annually.

As a result of the vigorous and comprehensive enrolment drives launched in October 1964 and again in January this year, the education department successfully crossed a year earlier the Third Plan target to enrol students at the primary level.

In the sphere of pre-primary and primary education the achievements have been spectacular. To meet the increasing demand of trained lady teachers, another nursery training college was opened by the Government this year raising the number of such colleges in the State to four. Over 20,000 children in this age-group were receiving education in the 150 schools this year.

With the opening of 5,352 junior basic schools during the year their number had increased to 57,800 where about 81.30 lakh children in the age-group of 6-11 years were receiving primary education.

As against the Third Plan target of enrolling 82 per cent of the boys and 43 per cent of the girls in the age-group of 6-11 years, 99 per cent of the boys and 52 per cent of girls had already been brought to schools at the primary level by the end of the fourth year of the Third Plan. In order to meet the

shortage of lady teachers and also to bring greater number of girls to primary schools, retired male teachers were allowed to work in girls' schools of the *Zila Parishads* till the superannuation age of 60 years. Also the superannuation age of the teachers of the *Zila Parishads*, municipalities and corporations was raised from 58 to 60 years.

For imparting training to the teachers of the primary schools, nine normal schools were opened during 1964-65 and six new schools were opened this year raising the number of such schools to 147.

Nearly 26 lakh poor students in the primary schools were given book-aids during the year. Over 1.5 lakh children of the junior basic schools in 17 districts of the State were given free milk.

Children of goldsmiths who had been affected by the Gold Control Order and whose yearly income did not exceed Rs. 2,000 were given stipends from class VII to post-graduate classes.

A number of grants were given to secondary schools and degree colleges for the expansion of science education. The scheme of post-graduate condensed diploma course was further expanded and as many as nine units were functioning in the degree colleges and universities at the close of the year. In order to attract greater number of science teachers to the profession, the aided secondary schools in the State were allowed to give to such teachers as many as eight advance increments. The superannuation age of science teachers was also raised.

In order to bring about further improvement in the standard of education, the number of schooldays in the higher secondary schools was increased from 200 to 220 days in an academic year.

As many as 600 teachers were appointed in the higher secondary schools under the National Discipline Scheme during the year.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The intake in the electrical, mechanical and civil engineering Diploma courses increased from 3,480 in 1963-64 to 4,110 during the year. The number of seats in these courses will reach 4,350 by March 31, 1966.

Among the new technical institutions started during the year was the School of Paper Technology, assisted by the Swedish Government. Government Polytechnics were opened at Mirzapur and Mordabad with provision of three-year Diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering. Seats in these polytechnics are being increased to 120 and 180 respectively.

Six secondary technical schools with an intake of 60 each were opened at Lucknow, Faizabad, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Mirzapur. These schools impart three-year training in different trades.

Part-time evening Diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering were introduced in Government Polytechnic, Kanpur, and Hewett Polytechnic, Lucknow, with an intake of 100 students each. The duration of the course is four years.



Two-year Diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering were started at the Government Polytechnics at Lucknow and Naini Tal.

A one-year post-diploma course in automobile engineering was started at the Technical College, Dayalbagh, Agra, with an intake of 10 students.

Two more polytechnics are being opened at Gonda and Basti from September this year with an annual intake of 60 students each. These polytechnics will have three-year diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering.

The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Kanpur was accorded an autonomous status. Degree courses in electrical and mechanical engineering and new courses in chemical technology were introduced at the Institute.

Technical education loans amounting to Rs. 23.888 lakhs were disbursed during 1964-65. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the purpose this year.

The State Government have suggested a Rs. 35-crore plan for expansion of technical education during the Fourth Plan period.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

To cater for an integrated medical and public health service to people in the rural areas of the State, 95 more primary health centres were opened during the year bringing the total number of such centres to 733.

For providing increasing medical relief to women, 18 new hospitals and dispensaries with additional 178 indoor beds were opened. The State Government were also considering taking over of eight of the non-Government women hospitals. To attract lady doctors to join Government service to man the increasing number of hospitals and dispensaries in the rural and hill regions of the State, their pay-scales were improved. The rate of non-practising allowance was also enhanced. To make up for the acute shortage of trained women compounders and women medical attendants for the hospitals, a scheme was sanctioned under which 50 women candidates would receive one year training at Women's hospitals in KAVAI towns.

For the treatment of tuberculosis patients, 17 T.B. clinics were set up at district headquarter hospitals and a T.B. Sanatorium was opened at Saharanpur. For the control of T.B. three more B.C.G. vaccination teams were sanctioned for the border districts of the State for an integrated programme with the district T.B. Clinics. Under the B.C.G. programme, so far 2,11,07,480 tuberculin cases were treated, of which 58,41,190 were protected against T.B. by B.C.G. vaccination.

Under the Small-pox Eradication Programme, additional vaccination teams were posted in all the 54 districts of the State to vaccinate the left-overs in order to achieve the target of 100 per cent vaccination. So far in all 76,31,917 primary and 5,74,37,789 re-vaccinations have been carried out affording protection against small-pox to 83 per cent population of the State.

The Family Planning Programme was given top priority during the year. Five urban and 176 rural family planning clinics of the upgraded pattern were opened. In addition, 70 urban and 295 rural clinics were upgraded. Sanction for the formation of family planning boards was accorded in 17 districts. Twelve mobile vasectomy teams and three family planning centres were set up.

To arouse health consciousness among the people, the Health Education Bureau distributed 67,637 posters and 9,61,968 leaflets on various health topics throughout the State.

The State Government were also finalising a scheme for the establishment of five additional leprosy control units and 30 S.E.T. centres.

In order to enforce the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 33,015 samples of various edibles collected from all parts of the State were examined, out of which 10,687 were found adulterated. In all, 3,621 offenders were convicted. Fines realised as a result of these convictions exceeded Rs. 5.02 lakhs. Fresh prosecutions launched during the year numbered over 6,400.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

The 24 women welfare centres opened last year continued to impart education to children and women through Bulbari, adult literacy centres, where training in home science, crafts, first-aid, pre-natal and post-natal care was given.

The Applied Nutrition Programme for undernourished persons continued in all the 28 blocks in Kanpur, Almora, Deoria, Varanasi, Meerut, Jhansi, Mathura, Allahabad, Budaun, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Pauri-Garhwal, Naini Tal, Etawah, Pratapgarh, Mainpuri, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Azamgarh, Bulandshahr and Lucknow districts.

The villagers of Sikanderpur Kalan in the Chintah Block of Lucknow district built a three-room pucca building for a Nutrition Centre in their village in a record time of 10 days without using cement in May last.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, was enforced in all the districts of the State. The Uttar Pradesh Women's and Children's Institutions (Control) Act was also enforced in the remaining 30 districts of the State, excluding Uttarakhand.

The U.P. Children's Act, 1951, which was enforced in six districts of Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra, Kanpur and Bareilly was extended to Gorakhpur, Mathura and Bara Banki this year. The admission capacity of Government Blind Schools at Lucknow and Gorakhpur was raised from 50 to 70 children each.

A scheme for control and eradication of juvenile beggary and vagrancy will shortly be introduced in Kanpur city. It is also proposed to construct a home for burnt out cases of leprosy and a school for mentally retarded children in the State this year.

## HARIJAN WELFARE

Out of 15 industrial estates, sanctioned for Harijans, construction of 12 was completed during the year. The work on the remaining three was progressing fast.

For the children of denotified and non-scheduled tribes two schools, one at Agra another and at Mirzapur, were established during the year. The Ashram-type school at Hardwar was upgraded to the Junior High School standard. It was also decided to upgrade this year the Ashram-type schools at Khatima (Naini Tal), Kheri and Chunar (Mirzapur) established for non-scheduled tribes to the Junior High School standard. Another school for the children of denotified tribes is being established at Varanasi.

Grants-in-aid and subsidies continued to be given to the members of scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and non-scheduled tribes for their rehabilitation, construction of houses, irrigation facilities, agriculture and setting up of cottage industries. Scholarships and other financial assistance was also given for the education of the children of these tribes during the year.

## RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The State Government have, at the instance of the Central Government, accepted to rehabilitate 5,000 displaced families from East Pakistan. So far 2,869 families have arrived at the two transit camps one at Rudrapur in Naini Tal district and other at Hastinapur in Meerut district. The remaining families will be taken gradually as the existing families get shifted to the rehabilitation sites. About 120 families have already been dispersed for rehabilitation. Schemes for the rehabilitation of nearly 1,300 agriculturist families on land are at present under implementation.

About 2,000 persons from Burma have also so far returned to the State as a sequel to the nationalisation of the various components of Burmese economy. Relief in the shape of cash doles is being given to such of them as are in indigent circumstances. Their children have been allowed—free education upto class X. To help rehabilitation of the business class, loans are being sanctioned.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local bodies in the State continued to function satisfactorily during the year. The Lucknow Nagar Mahapalika, however, was declared an indebted Nagar Mahapalika.

The number of water works completed by March 31, 1965, rose to 132 as against 111 of the previous year. An amount of Rs. 177.39 lakhs was released during the year for water supply and drainage schemes and Rs. 10 lakhs were released for sewage utilization schemes. A special scheme for sewage utilization was taken up under crash programme in which 25 per cent of the cost is being given by the Government of India as grant-in-aid.

### FINANCE

The revised estimates for 1964-65 showed revenue receipts of Rs. 225.01 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs. 231.60 crores, indicating a reduced revenue deficit of Rs. 6.59 crores. Revenue receipts for 1965-66 have been estimated at Rs. 247.74 and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 262.65 crores, thus showing a revenue deficit of Rs. 14.91 crores. The total estimated revenue receipts include a sum of Rs. 24 crores as the anticipated subvention from the Government of India for the Plan schemes. Similarly, the estimates of expenditure include a provision of Rs. 54.48 crores for revenue expenditure on the Plan schemes. The State's own share of revenue expenditure on plan comes to Rs. 30.48 crores. For financing capital expenditure on Plan, the State Government have also announced to float a market loan of Rs. 10 crores, which starts on August 23 and closes on August 28, 1965.

### SAVINGS DRIVE

Collections in the small savings schemes during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 13,92,97,406, thus achieving 77.39 per cent of the target. Kumaun topped among Divisions followed by Gorakhpur and Allahabad. They achieved between 72 to 86 per cent of the target. Among the districts, Dehra Dun, Azamgarh and Pauri-Garhwal obtained the first three positions in the State with an achievement of 35 to 50 per cent over and above their target for 1964-65. The State has fixed a target of Rs. 20 crores for collections in small savings during the year 1965-66.

### PAY RATIONALIZATION

The U. P. Pay Rationalization Committee, appointed by the Government in July 1964, submitted its report to Government on July 26, 1965. The Committee recorded oral evidence of 407 persons including 334 representatives of Services Associations, Heads of Departments and other experts. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee, the existing 343 categories have been reduced to only 52. The new rates of pay and dearness allowance would be effective from April 1, 1966. The implementation of the recommendations in one year is estimated to cost Rs. 1,511.93 lakhs.

### CIVIL DEFENCE

Civil defence measures remained in force in nine towns in the State. Stress was laid on training of wardens and other personnel in fire-fighting, rescue work, first-aid and maintenance of communications. People came forward in larger numbers than in the previous year to take training in various aspects of civil defence. Civil defence committees in the towns received considerable help and co-operation from the Uttar Pradesh State Citizens' Council.

### HOME GUARDS

The recruitment and training of the Home Guards continued satisfactorily in the State. Women have also been enrolled in the Home Guards. In

certain districts, the Home Guards have been trained in running postal services as well. They have successfully helped the police in the maintenance of law and order on the occasion of melas and fairs, besides guarding the railway lines and doing other miscellaneous work.

#### PROGRESS OF HINDI

The use of Hindi in Government offices made further progress during the year. Purchase of English typewriters was stopped. The Legislature executed its functions in Hindi alone and it was decided to impart training to Government servants at the district level in Hindi shorthand and typewriting. The work of translating pre-constitution Acts, manuals and procedural departmental literature made considerable progress. A lexicon, called the *न्यायालय Kosh*, prepared by the Hindi *Shabd-kosh Samiti* was distributed to heads of departments.

#### UTTARAKHAND

A number of motorable roads in the Uttarakhand Division, comprising Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi and Chamoli districts, were improved and constructed and work on some others was in hand during the year under review. About 104 miles of bridle roads also were constructed and about 165 miles of the existing bridle roads were improved. Seven bridges for motorable roads and seven for bridle roads were also completed.

A scheme was drawn up to render *ad hoc* financial assistance to three interim *Zila Parishads* for maintaining bridle roads and bridges. Under this scheme, Rs. 4.00 lakhs were released during 1964-65.

Construction and improvement of roads and installation and maintenance of telephone lines was taken up under the Forest Department's Communications Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,09,543. The motorable roads constructed under the scheme measured 39.5 miles and bridle roads 70.0 miles. In addition, 133.5 miles of motorable roads were renovated, about 102 miles of new telephone lines were installed and 470 miles of old lines were maintained.

Out of the Third Five-Year Plan provision of Rs. 112.590 lakhs for drinking water schemes in the division, 137 schemes were completed in Pithoragarh district, 25 in Uttarakashi district and 133 in Chamoli district.

Fourteen minor irrigation schemes for Chamoli district, five for Uttarakashi district and sixteen for Pithoragarh district were under investigation during the year. Work on four flood control schemes was in hand and 14 others were being investigated.

The State Electricity Board prepared a Power plan for the Division for taking up schemes at 22 places and investigate 60 other projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 197.775 lakhs.

So far power schemes pertaining to Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Simlie, Barkot, Dharasu and Joshimath have been completed.

## STATE CABINET

*Governor : SHRI BISWANATH DAS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. General Administration, Industries, Planning & Information
Shri Hujam Singh Visen	.. Revenue
Shri Girdhari Lal	.. Irrigation
Shri Charan Singh	.. Forest
Shri Syed Ali Zaheer	.. Justice
Shri Harbogind Singh	.. Home
Shri Muzaffar Hasan	.. Transport
Shri Ram Murti	.. Community Development, Education (From town Programme)
Shri Jagmohan Singh Negi	.. Civil Supplies
Dr. Sita Ram	.. Social Welfare
Shri Dau Dayal Khanna	.. Medical
Shri Banarsi Dass	.. Co-operation
Shri Kailash Prakash	.. Finance
Shri Jaganprasad Rawat	.. Public Works
Shri Genda Singh	.. Agriculture

*Deputy Ministers*

Shri Shanti Prapanna Sharma	.. Power & Irrigation
Shri Baldeo Singh Arya	.. Agriculture & forests
Shri Jai Ram Verma	.. Justice & Finance
Dr. Ram Narain Pandey	.. Medical & Education
Shri Shivprasad Gupta	.. Industries & Home

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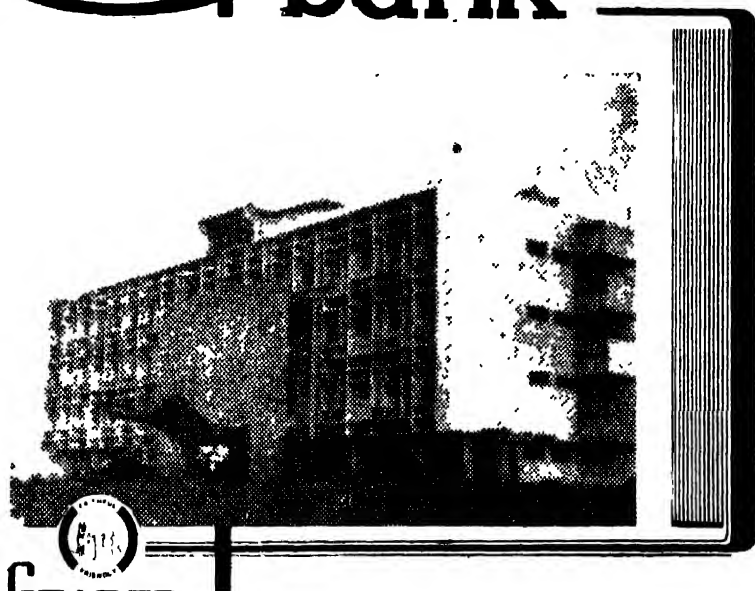
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## CHAPTER 16

### WEST BENGAL

<i>Capital</i> : Calcutta	<i>Population</i> : 3,49,26,279
<i>Area</i> : 35,329 sq. miles	<i>Main Language</i> : Bengali

AS WEST BENGAL steps into the eighteenth year of freedom, she can look back with confidence to a period of progress achieved in spite of obvious stresses and strains initially created by the partition and subsequently, sustained by influx of refugees. The emergency situation created by the Chinese invasion in 1962 served to aggravate the situation. The inflationary pressure on the economy has been causing great anxiety not only in West Bengal, but all over India.

In West Bengal, the index of agricultural production rose from 120.89 (revised) in 1962-63 to 135.77 in 1963-64 and the figure for 1964-65 is likely to be higher still. The achievement in other sectors too has been remarkable. The Planning Commission made a midterm appraisal of the Plan performances of the different states in 1963. In this appraisal, the Plan performance of West Bengal was considered to have been the best among all the States in India. By and large the targets set for the Third Plan in most of the important branches of the State's Planning effort have been achieved.

#### FOOD AND SUPPLY

One of the major developments on the food front has been the introduction of Statutory Rationing in the Calcutta Industrial Area. Statutory rationing in this area and the consequential cordoning off of this area of enormous purchasing power has enabled a deficit State like West Bengal to fare much better on the food front than many other States. Today more than 50 per cent of the State's total population are getting their supply of rice and wheat directly from the Government either through Statutory Rationing or through Modified Rationing.

A deficit state in respect of food supply like West Bengal has to depend to a considerable extent on imports from other States as well as from abroad. A drive for self-sufficiency in food is on and has progressed significantly. West Bengal had a fairly good *Aman* paddy crop in 1964, the yield being 47 lakh tons against 39 lakh tons in 1963. The State Government, however, decided not to take any chances and from the beginning of the year rice and paddy prices were statutorily controlled at all stages and from the last week of February 1964, a 25 per cent levy on Rice Mills' production was introduced. Price control worked satisfactorily upto April 1964. From May, however reports about non-availability in the markets reached Government

in increasing numbers, and drastic enforcement measures were taken by the State Government not only in respect of cereals but also in respect of mustard oil, pulses etc. Scarcity of mustard oil and pulses arose—due to crop failure in the supplying States and also due to speculation and artificial restrictions on movement. From the last week of June 1963 the State Government had to take over the responsibility of supplying 1 k.g. of rice plus 1 k.g. of wheat to everybody in the Calcutta Industrial Area. The supply of rice from fair price shops brought immense relief to the people of the Calcutta Industrial Area. In addition, increasing number of people from the Moufussil, not only in the districts towns, but also in some rural areas were brought under modified rationing and were given 1 k.g. of rice and 1 k.g. of wheat per adult per week.

The State Government distributed a total quantity of 11.1 lakh tonnes of cereals in 1964 against 12.3 lakh tonnes distributed during 1963. The peak population covered under Modified Rationing was, however, much higher in 1964 than in 1963, being 132 lakh in September 1964 against the peak population of 97 lakhs in October 1963. The average retail price of rice in West Bengal declined from 79 paise per kg. in 1963 to 72 paise in 1964.

With the report of a bumper *Aman* harvest in 1964-65, the State Government raised the levy on Rice Mills from 25 per cent to 50 per cent with effect from December 1, 1964. In addition the State Government have arranged to procure paddy at fair prices direct from poor farmers who are often forced to sell paddy at low prices immediately or soon, after the harvest, particularly in inaccessible areas. There is also an organisation of Government agents including Co-operative Societies buying paddy at support prices and the paddy will be passed on to Government.

There is a support price for cultivators as well as maximum price for paddy in addition to maximum prices of rice at all stages. The prices effective from January 1, 1965 are not very much different from the controlled prices in force in 1964.

The entire Calcutta Industrial Area covering more than 60 lakhs of people has been brought under Statutory Rationing from January 5, 1965. The ration scale is 12 oz. of cereals per adult per day, rounded to 2.4 kg. per week of which 1.2 kg. is rice and 1.2 kg. is wheat. There is modified rationing in the rest of the State.

The Eastern Rice Zone has been abolished with effect from November 27, 1964. West Bengal is now a separate zone and the position is likely to continue unchanged in 1965. Whatever rice comes from Orissa to West Bengal in 1965 will be on Government account through the Government of India. 3 to 3.5 lakh tonnes of rice in addition to 9 lakh tonnes of wheat are expected from the Government of India in 1965. In addition 3 lakh tonnes of rice may come into Government's hands from the 50 per cent levy on the local rice mills. These 3 lakh tonnes of Bengal rice will be distributed in the Calcutta Industrial Area, where a total quantity of 4.25 lakh tonnes

of rice and 4.5 lakh tonnes of wheat/wheat products will be required for rationing.

### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE has been given top priority in the State's Plans. For a state with limited land resources and a high density of population intensive cultivation has been found to be the only way out. Among the measures taken by the Government to augment agricultural production mention may be made of provision for improved seeds and fertilisers for agriculturists, sinking of deep tubewells and other small irrigation projects, pest control and improved agricultural practices.

With a view to increasing the per acre yield of paddy and other crops an Intensive Agricultural District Programme has been launched in Burdwan district and Intensive Rice Cultivation Programme has been launched in nine other agricultural districts viz 24-Parganas (South), 23-Parganas (North), Hooghly, Murshidabad, Midnapore (West), Midnapore (East), Bankura, Birbhum and West Dinajpur. Intensive Agricultural District Programme (commonly known as Package Programme) was launched in Burdwan in 1962. In the first year 1710 villages spread over ten blocks were brought under the Scheme and from 1963-64 the programme was extended to 1917 villages in 24 blocks out of 33 blocks in the district.

The distinctive feature of the Programme is the Package concept — the use in agriculture of inter-related factors, physical, social and institutional in strategic combination which are likely to produce an impact on agricultural production in selected areas responsive to such production efforts.

The programme involves adoption by the cultivators of a package of improved practices such as the use of improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, improved implements and proper soil and water management in respect of selected plots.

It also involves a 'Package of Services' consisting of competent technical staff, availability of credit and production supplies, land and water improvement, adequate research information for basing extension information thereon, storage, marketing and the price assurance.

As a result of adoption of measures mentioned above, production of crops in the Burdwan district is showing an upward trend. While in 1962-63, the rate of yield of rice per acre in that district was 14.32 mds. that in 1963-64 was 16.99. Better yield of rice per acre has been recorded only in Mysore (23.05 md.), Kerala (18.44 mds.) and Andhra (18.12 mds.) among the States of India.

Significant progress has been achieved in the cultivation of other products like pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane, and potato and jute.

As regards the production of jute, the target in West Bengal fixed at 35 lakh bales at the end of the Third Five Year Plan has already been achieved in the very first year of the Third Plan and has since been maintained.

Since 1962-63 a vigorous drive was launched to improve the working

of the Block seed Farms by adopting various measures which have yielded quite good results.

The average per acre yield of paddy of many of these farms has gone upto about 36 maunds, that of jute for fibre to over 30 maunds and that of wheat to 20 maunds. Certain new varieties of paddy have been found to give yields as high as 42 maunds and 45 maunds per acre respectively. Moreover with the availability of better irrigation in some of the farms, various types of multiple cropping pattern are being adopted such as jute followed by *Aus* paddy followed by wheat, in one Farm as much as 87 mds. of paddy wheat was obtained from one acre of land by following such cropping pattern.

For irrigation, besides the river valley and other projects, the Third Plan target is to sink 1,300 deep tubewells in West Bengal. Till February 1955, as many as 845 wells have been drilled since the inception of the scheme out of which 95 had already been drilled upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Out of the 845, the number of wells energised and giving water to the fields is 263 and of these 181 are completed in all respects with full channelling. One of such tubewells has a command area of 250 acres.

Besides deep tubewells, river lift irrigation has also been introduced in this State recently.

The gross area irrigated recorded continuous but slight increase in 1959-60 and 1960-61 over 1958-59, from 13.51 lakh hectares in 1958-59 the area irrigated rose to 14.09 lakh hectares in 1959-60 and to 14.2 lakh hectares in 1960-61. This increase was mainly through Government canals. Thus about 26.2 per cent of the total cultivated area in 1960-61 was under irrigation, the corresponding percentages being about 20.9 and 22.5 ten and five years back i.e. 1950-51 respectively.

With work on the Kangasabati Reservoir Project progressing satisfactorily there has been an increase in the irrigation potential, in the Khariff season 1964 about 12 lakh acres of land were irrigated by the waters of the D.V.C. and the Mayurakhsi Projects. The West Bengal Government have taken over the maintenance and operation of the D.V.C. Irrigation system.

#### INDUSTRY AND POWER

In the discussion on the industrial development of West Bengal, Durgapur deserves to be specially mentioned for the rapid and spectacular expansion of the industrial complex around it.

Apart from the steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Limited, a large number of factories and projects have either been started or finalised in this area. Most of these are being run under the supervision of Durgapur Projects Ltd., of the Government of West Bengal. A few of these projects are indicated below:

(1) **Coke Oven Plant:** More than 3.5 lakh tons of hard coke are being produced from coal every year. The capacity of this plant is being doubled. A modern coal washery plant is also shortly being started.

(2) Through a long Gas Grid system, gas produced in the Coke Oven Plant is being brought to Calcutta for use as fuel, the demand for which is very high.

(3) In addition to two small thermal power plants started in 1960, four more units would produce 435 MW electricity annually. Of these six, four plants have already been in operation and the other two are in the final stage of completion.

(4) The Tier Distillation Plant has a capacity of producing more than 35,000 tons every year.

(5) Durgapur Chemical Industries Ltd., has been sponsored by the Government of West Bengal jointly with the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., and India Alkalies Ltd., as a public limited company to utilise the byproducts of the Coke Oven Plant.

(6) Arrangements for starting a fertiliser plant have been finalised. About 1,000 acres of land have been acquired and made over by the Government of West Bengal to the Fertiliser Corporation of India which would supervise its working. The plant would cost more than Rs. 34 crores and is expected to produce about 225,000 tons of chemical fertiliser every year with effect from 1967.

#### INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

National Emergency declared in late 1962 curtailed the proposed programme of setting up eleven new Industrial Estates. During the Third Plan, three industrial estates originated—one at Asansol for the development of ancillaries; another for hides and leather near Calcutta; and a new small estate at Baruipur as an annexe to the Estate already functioning there. Industrial Estates started in the Third Plan are likely to be completed during the Third Plan period.

#### SMALL INDUSTRIES

With a view to fighting unemployment a special programme for encouraging Small-Scale Industries was chalked out during the Second Plan period and in the light of the experience gained during the Second Plan some new schemes and schemes for expansion have been included in the Third Plan. Small-scale ceramic units have been encouraged to serve the dual purpose of saving a considerable amount of foreign exchange and of employing persons with small capital. The Lock-making unit at Baragachia, the Surgical Instrument servicing unit at Baruipur and the mechanical toy-making factory at Chinsurah have been extended. A Co-operative Society has been formed to take up the production of woollen blankets with machine-spun yarn. The Central Engineering Organisation has assisted the growth of small-scale engineering units and its production of surgical operation tables for hospital equipment is worth Rs. 82.5 thousand per annum. Goods worth about Rs. five lakhs have been quality marked.

The West Bengal Small Industries Corporation has been set up to facilitate the supply of raw materials to small industrial units. A loan

of Rs. 15 lakhs has been accorded to increase its activity and another Rs. 15 lakhs have been invested in shares. The State Government has guaranteed loan from the State Bank of India upto an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs. Proper attention has been given to the betterment of Silk Industry so as to revive the glory of the past. Better silk worms and installation of the better silk reeling machines were projected during the Second Plan.

During the Third Plan stress has been laid on intensive demonstration and propaganda to popularise the improved method to the sericulturist. It is expected that this will result in an increase of 7.5 lakh lbs. of raw silk per annum.

A Scheme was worked out to set up 4 training-cum-production centres during the Second Plan for improving coir industry and under the Third Plan processed to production of good coir and the sale of finished products thereof.

A statutory Khadi and Village Industries Board has been established to look after the Khadi and Village Industries. Several Schemes for training and common service facilities were sanctioned for implementation during 1963-64 for rural industries in Darjeeling, Baraset and Tamluk. The schemes for training comprises training in grading, dressing, tile and brick making, carpentry, tanning, textile, block-making and dying, mat-making, blacksmithy etc.

#### POWER

The power position is easier than it had been lately. The Sachdev Committee had estimated the requirement of electric power in West Bengal by the end of the Third Plan period to be 1,184 Megawatts. With the execution of the original schemes of Third Plan and some additional schemes recommended by the Sachdev Committee, the availability of power will be sufficient to meet this demand. The requirement of electric power at the end of the Fourth Plan will be of the order of 2,400 Megawatts. The Government is planning new generating stations to meet this demand.

#### COOPERATIVES

The Co-operative movement is helping the village and small-scale industries in West Bengal. At present there are about 1,700 industrial co-operatives in the State with a working capital of over Rs. 2.56 crores.

In view of the importance of the consumers' co-operatives in the equitable distribution of goods there has been a steady move in that direction. In West Bengal, 27 wholesale and 878 primary co-operative stores have been set up under a Central Government Plan. These have been of great help to consumers to obtain the things they require with ease.

#### LABOUR

Although the number of man days lost in 1964 exceed that in the previous year there has been a marked rise in the settlement of industrial disputes

through conciliation. The Employees State Insurance Scheme has been extended to 24 Parganas district bringing additional 6 lakh workers and their families within its fold.

Forty labour welfare centres have been set up to cater to the cultural and recreational needs of workers. •

#### EDUCATION

The programme for educational development has made good progress in all the sectors—Primary, Secondary, Collegiate, University and technical education. The target of the Third Plan is the enrolment of 80 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 11 in the Primary schools, and judging by the progress made so far it is hoped that the target would be reached. The improvement of service conditions of the teachers has also been engaging the Government's active attention.

#### HEALTH

Schemes for the control of communicable diseases such as malaria, filaria, small-pox, cholera, tuberculosis and leprosy are in operation. About 31,000 beds are now available in the hospitals in the State. District and Sub-divisional hospitals are being expanded and upgraded. The number of Health Centres is increasing steadily. From 3 in 1948 it rose to 337 in December 1964 having a bed strength of 4,968, a mighty contrast to only 12 in 1948. More schemes for rural and urban water supply have been taken up. There has been a liberal extension of medical benefits to State Government employees.

To control the rapid growth of population a comprehensive family planning scheme has been taken up. Provision has been made for one family welfare planning centre per 50,000 population in urban areas and one-sub-centre per 10,000 population in the rural areas. •

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

All the rural areas of the State are now covered by Community Development Blocks intended to improve the Social and economic conditions of the Village Community.

The *Panchayat Raj* Scheme is almost complete and *Gram Panchayats* and *Anchalik Panchayats* have been set up in the entire State. *Zilla Parishads* have also been constituted in almost all the districts of the State.

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A municipal development scheme for improvement of roads, water supply and conservancy is being implemented. •

The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has completed most of its investigations for the preparation of its Master Plan. The Circular Railway Scheme for Calcutta is being pursued with the Government of India.

## ROADS

An emergency Road Development Programme was undertaken in North Bengal and the National Highway No. 31 was widened and improved at a cost of Rs. 12 crores.

The Calcutta State Transport Corporation has extended its fleet of buses and is now carrying more than thirteen lakh passengers everyday. The North Bengal State Transport Corporation is also expanding its fleet and its programme this year includes operating of a goods transport service from Calcutta to North Bengal.

Steps have been taken for the promotion of tourism. The Durgapur Tourist Lodge has started functioning. Digha is being developed as a seaside resort and is being provided with modern amenities.

## FISHERIES

With the partition of Bengal, most of the traditional fishing grounds were lost to West Bengal. To make up for the deficit about three thousand acres of water areas have been taken up for the development of fish supply. Arrangements have also been made through Government sponsored Co-operative Society to import fish from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India has arranged to set up a Fish Corporation in which West Bengal Government is a partner.

## LAND REFORMS

The calculation of final compensation to intermediaries is making rapid progress. Meanwhile an interim compensation of about Rs. 17 crores has been paid to intermediaries. Surplus agricultural lands that have vested in the State are being settled with genuine cultivators for a two-year term. Six thousand acres of such land have been reserved for allotment to deserving members of Defence Services.

## STATE CABINET

*Governor* : SMT. PADMAJA NAIDU

*Ministers**Portfolios*

Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. General Administration, Political, Police, Food & Supplies, Agriculture & Community Development.
Shri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	.. Public Works.
Shri Iswar Das Jalan	.. Excise and Judicial.
Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh	.. Commerce & Industries, Cottage and Small Industries, Forests and Cooperation
Smt. Purabi Mokhopadhyay	.. Health.
Shri Shyamadas Bhattacharyya	.. Land & Land Revenue, Irrigation.



*Ministers*

Shri Jagannath Kolay  
 Shri Sailakumar Mukherjee  
 Smt. Abha Maiti

Shri S. M. Fazlur Rahman

Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar  
 Shri Robindralal Sinha

*Portfolios*

Jails & Parliamentary Affairs  
 Finance  
 Social Welfare, Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.  
 Animal Husbandry, Local-Self Government.  
 Labour  
 Education.

*Minister of State*

Shri Sourindra Mohan Mishra  
 Shri Tenzing Wangdi

Shri Samarjit Bandyopadhyay  
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**Additional Spindles allotted under Substantial Expansion Scheme : 12992**

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## CHAPTER 1

### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

<i>Capital</i>	:	Port Blair
<i>Area</i>	:	3,215 sq. miles
<i>Population</i>	:	63,548

#### SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

A POST of District and Sessions Judge has been created in pursuance of the Government's policy to separate the Judiciary from the Executive.

#### AGRICULTURE

Besides providing technical guidance, the Agricultural Department distributed 42 tonnes of improved seeds, 13 tonnes of fertilizers, 1,00,000 arecanut seedlings, and 34,800 coconut seedlings. 564 acres of land have been brought under coconut cultivation during the year under review.

#### EDUCATION

101 primary/junior basic schools, 8 middle/senior basic schools and 3 higher secondary schools were maintained. Three additional primary schools will have been opened and six primary schools converted into basic schools during the year. 40 scholarships will have been awarded to local students for prosecution of higher education. 80 stipends are proposed to be awarded to students of higher secondary schools residing in the hostels. Free supply of text books to poor students is being continued. Nutritious snacks are being supplied to school children. 11 primary school buildings are nearing completion.

#### HEALTH

A new 20 bed hospital building at Mayabander has been constructed. The second phase of construction work of hospital building at Port Blair is in progress.

Eye-relief camp was organised at Car Nicobar. The programme of mass vaccination against small-pox is being continued.

All the non-dieted hospitals in the territory have been converted into dieted ones during the year. The patients admitted to general wards of the hospitals would be supplied with free diet.

### WATER SUPPLY

The first phase of the work on the Port Blair additional water supply schemes has been completed and the work on the second phase of the scheme is in progress. 80 wells have been constructed and another 120 wells are in the different stages of construction.

### ROADS

About 26.61 Km. of surfaced roads and 14.49 Km. of unsurfaced roads will have been completed.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

One launch for inter-island communication has been procured. Two towing boats have been constructed. A newly constructed passenger-cum-cargo ship has been commissioned on inter-island service. Two more launches are under construction and orders for another two launches will also be placed during the year. Action is in progress for the acquisition of a cargo vessel and a passenger-cum-cargo vessel for mainland/islands service.

The Construction of the jetty at Rangat has been completed, and construction works on jetties at Aerial Bay, Mayabander and Car Nicobar are in progress. Plans and estimates for the construction of a deep water wharf at Port Blair are under preparation.

The fair weather weekly air service between Calcutta and Port Blair continues to operate. The work on the extension and strengthening of the existing runway is in progress.

### THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Third Five Year Plan of the Islands entails an outlay of Rs. 979.32 lakhs. The likely expenditure during the current year is Rs. 185.987 lakhs as against Rs. 110.68 lakhs (actual) in 1961-62. Rs. 125.20 lakhs (actual) during 1962-63 and Rs. 127.538 lakhs (actual) during 1963-64.

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## CHAPTER 2

### DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

<i>Head Quarters</i>	: • Silvassa
<i>Area</i>	: 189 Sq. miles
<i>Population</i>	: 57,963

#### LOCATION AND AREA

SITUATED EAST of the railway line from Bulsar to Bombay, the territory of Nagar Haveli consists of two separate pockets of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and extends over an area of 189 sq. miles. The North-East, East and South portion of the territory is extremely hilly. The Central portion is plain. The soil is generally moist and fertile. Almost half of the area is forest.

#### POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

The territory consists of 72 villages. Out of the total population of 57,963 88 per cent of the people are *Adivasis*. Though Agriculture is the prime vocation of the people, the *Adivasis* cultivating land have also to depend on manual labour either on the farms or work as forest labourers.

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Portuguese occupied Dadra and Nagar Haveli between, 1783-85 and ruled it till its liberation in 1954. The 169 years of rule was brought to end on August 2, 1954 by the peoples movement. After liberation, the Administration of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli was set up which carried out the Administration with the association of local people through their Varishta Panchayat till August 10, 1961. The territory was integrated with the Indian Union on August 11, 1961 by an Act of Parliament.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The Lt.-Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is also the Administrator of this territory. The local Administration is controlled by the Collector. There are 16 Departments which are in charge of various Heads of Offices.

#### VARISHTA PANCHAYAT

Prior to liberation, there was no participation of local people in the Administration. After liberation, in November 1954, the *Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gram Panchayat* with 25 members was established. In early 1965 "Group Panchayats" were formed in all the ten *patelads* (i.e. revenue administrative

units). The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gram Panchayat was renamed in 1961 as the *Varishta Panchayat*. At present the Varishta Panchayat has 21 members with Shri Jayantibhai N. Desai as its *Sarpanch* and Shri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai (Member of Parliament) as its Deputy Sarpanch.

The activities concerning Development and Welfare of the people are implemented on the recommendations of the *Varishta Panchayat*. In order to further evolve the status and functions of the *Varishta Panchayat* a Regulation has been promulgated by the President. The Panchayats will get more powers and will actively participate in the peoples' programmes as a result of the Regulation.

In the *Lok Sabha*, this territory is represented by one member nominated by the President. The present member of the *Lok Sabha* is Shri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai.

#### LAW AND ORDER

The various portuguese laws and decrees as they stood on August 1, 1954 continued to remain in force in so far as they were not repealed and replaced by the laws made by the Free Administration till August 10, 1961 and by the Indian Laws thereafter.

The Free Administration adopted the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act. It also promulgated a Tenancy Ordinance which has far reaching consequences. Besides, and Abkari Act was also framed by the Free Administration.

During the period between 1961 and 1965 some Central Acts and a State Act viz., the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act with suitable modification were extended to this territory. By 1965, 219 Central Acts and one State Act viz. the Mamlatdars Courts Act have been extended. Various courts and functionaries under these Acts have also been established.

With a view to ameliorate the condition of the tenants most of whom are *Adivasis* and to provide land to its tiller, a Land Reforms Commission headed by Shri L. R. Dalal I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, was constituted in the year 1963. This commission has already completed its work and has submitted its recommendation to the Government. A legislation based on the recommendations of the commission will be brought into force shortly.

#### LAND REVENUE

A programme of survey and settlement has been launched since December 1961 with an estimated cost of Rs. 9 lacs. An amount of Rs. 1,81,595-52 was spent during the financial year under report making the total expenditure upto 31-3-65 to Rs. 5,98,234-5. Index of 72 villages has been completed and has been published. In field work Theodolite; Plan Table, B. N. D. and classification work has been completed; while in Barsat only classification works remains which has been started with effect from April 1, 1965.



## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE I

## ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER VARIOUS HEADS

	Revenue	Capital
(a) Demand No. 21, Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	17,60,1000	-
(b) Grant of the Ministry of Works Housing and and Supply (Building Works) .. ..	4,36,000	2,19,000
(c) Grant of the Ministry of Transport and Communi- cations, (Roads Works) .. ..	2,41,000	2,62,000
(d) Extension of Electric transmission lines to Dadra and Naga Haveli, Silvassa .. ..		2,60,400
Total	24,37,100	5,81,400

## EDUCATION

During the period under report, six more primary schools were opened taking the total number of schools to 66. Total number pupils in the school reached 5044 out of which 3087 were boys and 1237 girls. At present there are 154 teachers, out of whom 53 are trained while remaining 101 are untrained.

Two *Bulmandirs* are run, one at Silvassa and the other at Naroli village the expenditure of which is borne by the Administration. In 18 schools mid-day meals were being supplied, the cost of which is borne by the Administration. Two more schools were converted into senior Basic schools making a total of 15 such schools. Primary and Secondary Education is free.

14 scholarships amounting to Rs. 9,483 were awarded to the students of this territory receiving higher education outside the Territory. Text Books, note books and slates were supplied to the *Adivasi* and poor non-*adivasi* students receiving primary and secondary education. Moreover in the interior free under wear clothing were supplied to the poor students. The expenditure incurred during the period under report is as under.

Note Books, Text Books etc.,	Rs. 10,044-15
Clothing	Rs. 8,424-00

A hostel for *Adivasi* students is run at Silvassa. It has a capacity of 40 inmates. The expenditure is borne by the administration. Total expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 7,798-42. Two high schools at Silvassa and the other at Naroli with total number of 309 students and the teachers' strength of 16 continued to run. Newspapers and magazines are supplied to each primary school by the Administration. A central library is maintained, at Silvassa. Pupils are medically examined regularly and medical treatment is given through the Public Health Department.

During the period under report 18 *Pucca* school buildings were constructed and 7 semi *pucca* schools were converted into *pucca* buildings. Primary schools are provided with necessary equipments for physical training. They are also provided with sports and game materials. National Cadet Corps activities have been taken up by the administration. Two teachers have already taken short-term training. It is proposed to prepare 100 cadets from two high schools.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period 36,355 outdoor patients and 78 indoor patients were treated free of cost. 53 eye operations and 146 extraction of teeth were performed. Measures were also taken to treat and prevent the most common diseases prevalent in this area such as nutritional deficiency, night blindness cataract etc. 110 maternity cases were also conducted in the hospital at Silvassa.

Four drinking wells were constructed during the year under report. 2 wells were fitted with the Persian wheels and 584 were disinfected during the period under report. 244 Cholera inoculations were made. Vaccination under National Small Pox Eradication Programme for maintenance phase is as under:-

Primary	Re- vaccination	Total
1,591	9,526	11,117

#### AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There is one seed multiplication-cum-demonstration farm measuring about 23 acres. The farm has a facility of lift irrigation. The following, types of seeds were multiplied and were supplied to the cultivators.

(1) Wheat N.P. 718; (2) Paddy 176/12 Kada; (3) Paddy 231; (4) Maize Hybrid (5) Ground Nut Koparagam No. 8.

Improved varieties of vegetables as well as other crops were introduced. A poultry centre is also run at the farm, With a view to improve the variety of the local birds, 472 birds were supplied and 261 Hatching eggs also were supplied. 2727 Poultry were also inoculated, 1073 animals were treated and 645 cattle were inoculated. 39 bulls were castrated at the veterinary dispensary.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

7500 Kilograms of paddy seeds were distributed. 50 Kilograms of seeds for vegetables were distributed at 50 per cent subsidised rate and thereby 247 cres of land were brought under vegetables. 14,100 kilogram of organic and inorganic manure, and 41 Kgs and 14 litres of Insecticides and fungicides were distributed. 84 acres of lands were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation. 10 premium bulls of medium size of Kakrej breed were located at 10 important places. 84 compost pits were dug at different villages.

Five oil engines for demonstration purpose were purchased. It is also proposed to give these engines on hire basis to needy cultivators. 66 acres of land were brought under irrigation. An amount of Rs. 1,07,784 was advanced as loan for reclamation and bunding of land. 1485 acres of land were reclaimed and 1,847 acres of land were bunded and converted from jarayat to kyari. 30 new water wells for drinking purpose are being constructed with a popular contribution of 12½ per cent. Six social education classes were started and 70 adults were trained. (16) Six libraries were started and were supplied with the books.

257 members were enrolled in co-operative societies and increased by Rs. 1375 share capital. The societies registered were functioning under the Administration orders and were not financed from the Government funds. 29 trainees had taken part in the tailoring class and they have been trained. Thirty trainees are now taking part in the second batch of training. Thirty Trainees are also taking training in carpentry class. Under centrally sponsored programme, a housing scheme for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for 100 houses was taken up. Rs. 10,000 were spent as second and third instalments during the current year.

#### ROADS AND WATER TRANSPORT

During the period under report Rs. 2,02,494 were spent towards construction of roads. Rs. 1,93,405 were spent towards construction of buildings viz. staff quarters, primary and secondary schools. Rs. 1,94,215 were spent towards the work of construction of roads which were in progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,45,538 was incurred for the maintenance of and repairs to the buildings including special repair. Rs. 2,00,370 were spent towards electric schemes during the period under report.

#### FOREST

The working of the forests was being done in accordance with the draft working plan which is proposed for scientific management and exploitation of forests and the main provisions of which are for clearing felling and planting and thinning trees in the 11th, 26th and 41st year. The following work was done during the year under report :

An area of 1505—29 acres was thinned according to the working 34 coupes were given to work of which 20, 8 and 6 were given to contractors, Forest Labour Co-operative Societies and Departmental agency respectively. An area of 315 acres of land was artificially regenerated during the period under report. The area has been planted with teak khair and other valuable species. The percentage of clear felled area regenerated comes to more than 25 per cent. The above area is being kept closed to grazing for a period of 5 years as per the working plan prescriptions. The revenue realised through the minor forest produce such as grass, bamboos gum, honey etc. was Rs. 9,865

Outturn of forest produce was as under :

Grass	2,33,000	lb
Bamboos	1,100	cartloads
Timber	2,600	Tons
Firewood	2,100	'Tons
Charcoal	2,380	Tons

1063 plots admeasuring approximately 2,052 acres of land (known as mali plots) were leased on *Eksali* basis as usual. The revenue realised was Rs. 2623 Free grant of timber valued at Rs. 6008 was made to 74 *Adivasis* and other deserving villagers for construction and repairs to their houses. An area of 49,999 acres of land was kept open for grazing of local cattle.

The land tenure system is governed by the old portuguese law viz. Organizacao Agraria of Nagar Haveli, 1919. A special feature is the safeguards in the interests of illiterate person who cannot transfer his interests in land without prior permission of the Administration.

During the free administration, with a view to ensuring fixing of tenure of the lands on tenancy basis and to giving protection to the tenants from exorbitant rent an ordinance was issued incorporating salient features of the tenancy law in the neighbouring states.

#### LOANS

During the period under report an amount of Rs. 45,155 was disbursed. 333 persons took advantage of the said loan. The loans were given under the Agriculturists Loan Act.

#### CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative Societies Act has now been extended to this territory with effect from April 1, 1965.

Co-operative Societies were however formed by local administrative arrangements. During the period under report the membership and share capital of the existing nine service co-operative societies were increased by 257 and Rs. 1375 respectively Eight forest coupes were given to work to the Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies. Distribution of sugar was also carried out by one of the Societies. The societies have started eight fair price shops at eight different places.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

With a view to reducing agricultural unemployment and providing the inhabitants of the area with gainful employment small-scale industries are proposed to be set up in this area. So far 75 licences have been issued to small-scale industrial units for production of textiles, chemicals, iron and steel materials etc. A proposal to establish an Industrial Estate is also under consideration.

To set up industries under the auspices of the Co-operative movement, an Industrial Co-operative Society viz. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Udyog Sahkari Sangh with a share capital of Rs. 28,000 with 27 members has been registered. The object of the society is to organize, maintain and develop industries and factories and also to make arrangements for organization, maintenance and development of member industries and factories.

#### CIVIL SUPPLIES

The work of exercising price and movement control of foodgrains sugar and other essential commodities etc. as also procurement of quota was carried on by the Administration. The total quantity of paddy procured during the year was 6955 quintals. This scheme met with enthusiastic response from the people and most of the paddy grown in the area was willingly sold to the Administration. The farmer got a fair price for his crop and the consumers paid reasonable prices for their foodgrains. There was no shortage of foodgrains in this territory. For prohibiting profiteering and black marketing in foodgrains provisions of the Defence of India Rules were evoked which proved to be of great help. During the period under report 23 tonnes of foodgrains of rice and wheat and 23 tonnes of sugar received through the Central Government were distributed through Co-operative Societies. A purchase and sale union on co-operative basis was also registered.

#### ELECTRICITY

To meet with the increasing demands of the people for Electricity for domestic, agriculture and industrial uses, it was decided to get electricity supply from the Grid Supply of Gujarat State. In the beginning three villages of territory viz. Dadra, Silvassa and Naroli will be getting electricity and an amount of Rs. 4,00,370 was advanced to the Electricity Board of Gujarat State in two instalments. The above scheme will greatly help in Industrial expansion. It may be added here that the Electricity Supply is being provided to two villages Dadra and Silvassa through the Gujarat Electricity Board from May 22, 65.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT

This territory is surrounded by hilly and forest region on all sides except in the north. The nearest Railway Station is Vapi on the Western Railway. Arrangements were made to extend bus transport facilities to all the farthest corners of this territory.

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## CHAPTER 3

### DELHI

*Capital* : Delhi      *Area* : 573 Sq. miles  
*Population* : 26,44,058      *Main Languages* : Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

*Chief Commissioner* : SHRI V. VISWANATHAN

THE TWO ADVISORY COMMITTEES—the Public Relations Committee and the Industrial Advisory Board—continued to maintain liaison between the Administration and the public.

#### LAW AND ORDER

The law and order situation in the Capital remained well under control. To promote liaison between the Administration and the people, the Public Relations Organisation was further expanded and strengthened by setting up five more *Ilaqa Samitis* raising the number to seven. The *Samitis*, consisting of influential citizens function Police Station-wise, while 14 Zonal Public Relations Committees function at the intermediary level. In addition, all the 42 Police Stations in the Capital maintain close contact with the people through the local Committees of respectable persons.

As a result of improved organisation of registration and detection the reported Indian Penal Code cases, during the year, showed an increase as compared to the previous year.

#### AGRICULTURE

In spite of heavy floods, the Intensive Agriculture District Programme made good headway. During the year, 1395.58 quintals of improved seeds, 107.23 quintals of green manure seeds, 6,803 tonnes of compost manure, 13.020 tonnes of sludge manure and 2,207 tonnes of chemical fertilisers were supplied to cultivators. Besides, 132.74 quintals of chemical pesticides and 723 improved agricultural implements were supplied at subsidised rates. In all, 849 demonstrations and agronomical trials were held, mostly on the fields of the cultivators. 563 acres of land were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation. A crash programme, launched during the year, brought about an increase of over 2,000 acres under vegetable cultivation.

Under the Minor Irrigation Programme, 61 *pucca* wells were constructed, and 19 old wells repaired, 31 tube-wells, 17 pumping sets and 22 persian wells were installed. 22.5 miles of irrigation channels were also constructed.

Three new dispensaries were started under the Animal Husbandry

Programme, bringing the total of permanent and mobile dispensaries to 30, which together treated about 1,53,400 animals during the year. Moreover, to improve the breed of cattle 5,452 bulls were castrated and 6 animals were artificially inseminated during this period.

### COÖPERATION

At the end of the year, 584 cooperative societies of all types, with a membership of 36,473, were functioning in the rural areas of Delhi. These included 14 cooperative societies, with a membership of 1,673 registered during the year. The cooperative societies collected Rs. 3,71,467 and Rs. 12,83,918 as share money and deposits respectively. The Marketing and Multipurpose Societies marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 9,62,727 and other goods worth Rs. 29,55,733.

### PANCHAYATS

At the close of the year, 209 *gaon sabhas* and 23 circle *panchayats* were functioning in Delhi. The *panchayats* realised a sum of Rs. 7,29,402 from various sources, whereas they made an expenditure of Rs. 4,47,244 on developmental and other activities. In all, 794 fresh cases were brought before the *Panchayati Adalats*, and 605 (old and new) cases were decided by them 264 by order and 341 by compromise.

### INDUSTRY

Possession of 45 additional factory sheds in the Okhla Industrial Estate was delivered to new entrepreneurs. Construction of 41 sheds for the sports goods colony has been nearly completed. Development of plots in the third phase of this estate have also been mostly completed. Seven factories, established in the rural industrial estate at Badli, have started production.

During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs were disbursed to 189 units, making an aggregate of Rs. 43 lacs during the Four years of the Third Plan. Thus, 72 per cent of the plan target has been achieved. Loans worth Rs. 17,15,000 were also disbursed by the Punjab Finance Corporation to the large-scale units in Delhi.

4,204 tonnes of indigenous iron and steel controlled items were distributed to about 500 units. Essentiality Certificates for the import of iron and steel worth Rs. 20.61 lakhs from free foreign exchange ceiling were issued. Material worth about Rs. 20 lakhs has been received by the individuals, against essentiality certificates issued during 1963-64. Essentiality certificates worth about Rs. 4 crores for import of raw material, machinery and components were also issued. 8,000 tonnes of non-ferrous metals and 111 tonnes of chemicals were distributed to the industries.

### LABOUR

There was no major dislocation of work, and most of the strikes which occurred were called off at the intervention of the conciliation or imple-



mentation machinery. 38 threatened strikes, 16 threatened demonstrations and 13 hunger strikes were successfully averted. The conciliation machinery was successful in bringing about settlement in 1,070 disputes; while 309 disputes were referred for adjudication. Besides out-of-court settlement was possible in 94 disputes pending before the Industrial Tribunal and other judicial authorities; while in 49 disputes the parties were induced to accept voluntary arbitration.

An additional Industrial Tribunal and two Conciliation Boards—one for the Cotton Textile Industry and the other for disputes relating to Delhi Municipal Corporation—and one Experts' Committee were also setup.

744 new establishments were registered under the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act during the period, thereby raising the total number of registered establishments to 95,013. Similarly 59 new factories were registered, raising the total number of registered factories to 1,343.

During the period, statutory minimum rates of wages were revised in the employments relating to metal working establishments, road construction and building operations.

#### EDUCATION

The pace of expansion of educational facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi was maintained with a view to providing adequate number of seats at the elementary and higher secondary stages. The Delhi Administration made a detailed survey of the needs of each locality and the available accommodation in each school on which the admission plans were based. The number of recognised educational institutions in Delhi increased from 1,581 to 1,633 during the period under review. Of these 222 were Government schools, 2 Central Schools and the rest 1,410 were managed by non-government agencies including local bodies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 63,591 pupils from 6,10,200 in 1963-64 to 6,73,791 in 1964-65 (as on August 1, 1964).

In accordance with present day needs and requirements priority was given to the expansion and improvement of teaching facilities in science subjects at the higher secondary stage. Out of 367 higher secondary schools, 214 were providing instructions in Science subjects. Facilities for science subjects were introduced in eight more Higher Secondary Schools and improvement was carried out in the Science Laboratories of 176 schools at a cost of Rs. 2,85,675.

#### ELECTORAL ROLLS

As per directions of the Election Commission of India, under Rule 25 of the Registration of Electors, the Electoral Rolls of the Union Territory of Delhi were revised during the year 1964 i.e., on the basis of information, received in the office.

Necessary maps and data were prepared for the use of the Delimitation

Commission of India at the time of delimitation of parliamentary constituencies in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The work of revision of rolls was taken up in hand in January, 1965. 378,755 names were registered as voters upto March 31, 1965.

#### SOCIAL 'WELFARE

During the period under review, 17 institutions for Child Welfare, 2 Certified Institutions for beggars, and 2 After-Care Homes (separately) for boys and girls continued to function successfully. An integrated scheme for Child Welfare was started with effect from April 3, 1965, under which 12 recreational sets were provided by this department.

2,156 cases of offenders were processed under the probation services, and 603 social investigation reports were submitted to the courts. Under the Prison Welfare Services, 400 family contacts and 50 court contacts were made for the welfare of the prisoners. The children of the denotified tribes were provided with residential and educational services through the *Sanskar Ashram*, Mehrauli.

Under the Anti-Begging Legislation, 2,341 persons were apprehended and 1,254 were provided with custodial care and vocational training.

#### HOUSING

The Administration continued to advance loans to individuals for construction of houses under the low/middle income groups and Village Housing Project Scheme. Under the Scheme of 'large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi', about 22,355 acres of land has been acquired. Out of this, 10,000 acres of land has been allotted to various agencies for development and for residential and industrial schemes. As many as 2,371 developed plots were disposed of by the end of 1964.

Improvements in a large number of *Katras* and *Basties* were carried out during the year. Construction of night shelters for the pavement dwellers, and double storeyed tenements for the sweepers and scavenger employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, has also been undertaken. 120 acres of land has been acquired for the rehabilitation of *ghosi* families to be removed from the slum areas. The work of rehabilitation of squatters is also in progress.

#### FINANCE

An income of Rs. 1,947.466 lakhs was assumed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65, and in the Revised Estimates for that year the revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 2,050.23 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1964-65 under 'Revenue Account' was Rs. 2,492.51 lakhs, and under 'Capital Account', Rs. 2,505.46 lakhs.

The estimates of Revenue Receipts for the year 1965-66 are Rs. 2,050.26 lakhs. The expenditure under 'Revenue Account' for 1965-66 is estimated to be Rs. 2,643.19 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 2,982.85 lakhs has been pro-

vided in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 to meet expenditure under 'Capital Account'.

### HOME GUARDS

The strength of Home Guards stood at 7,601 on March 31, 1965. 261 Home Guards were put on round the clock duty from August 24, 1964 to August 29, 1964, when the Jamuna waters reached the danger level. They were posted at the main control room, and the subcontrol room at the Jamuna Bridge and also deployed for patrolling the bunds and helping in rescuing the life and property of the marooned villagers.

Heavy floods in Najafgarh Block also necessitated the calling out of Home Guards for duty at Lhansa Bund, Najafgarh relief camp, Kangan Hari relief camp etc. 874 Officers and Home Guards remained on duty in suitable batches from August 29, 1964 to November 30, 1964.

2,126 Officers and Home Guards were deployed for the Republic Day arrangements along with the Police on January 24, 1965 and January 26, 1965.

916 Officers and Home Guards were put on duty to assist the police in crowd control arrangement on May 28, 1964, on the passing away of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, then Prime Minister of India.

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WORKING CAPITAL	..	..	..	1992.91 lakhs
NET PROFITS	..	..	..	16.66 lakhs

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I. Current Account	..	..	..	..	1%
II. Savings Bank Account	..	..	..	..	4%
III. CALL DEPOSITS : Rs. 25,000 and above (3 days notice)	..	..	..	..	3%
IV. FIXED DEPOSITS :					
1. 15 days to 45 days.	..	..	..	..	2½%
2. 46 days to 90 days.	..	..	..	..	3½%
3. 91 days but less than 6 months.	..	..	..	..	5.25%
4. 6 months but less than one year	..	..	..	..	5.75%
5. 1 year but less than 2 years.	..	..	..	..	6.25%
6. 2 years but less than 3 years.	..	..	..	..	6.50%
7. 3 years but less than 5 years.	..	..	..	..	6.75%
8. 5 years but less than 7 years.	..	..	..	..	7.00%
9. 7 years but less than 9 years	..	..	..	..	7.25%
10. 9 years and above.	..	..	..	..	7.50%
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## CHAPTER 4

### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

<i>Capital</i>	:	Panjim
<i>Area</i>	:	•1,426 sq. miles
<i>Population</i>	:	6,26,978

THE UNION TERRITORY of Goa, Daman and Diu has had a backlog of several decades in development when compared with the rest of India. With the special and intensive efforts made to catch up with the rest of the country, with the technical help (wherever necessary) of the Centre and other States, and financial assistance from the Centre, and with unstinted and full-hearted cooperation from the people, the territory is well set on the road to progress in the direction of the declared social and economic objectives. The measure of its success is reflected in the fact that the Centre, after assessing the progress during the earlier part of 1964-65, agreed to a further increased outlay for the same year, on development works.

The period of 12 months beginning August 15, 1964, was significant in many ways. For instance, the year was notable for the unprecedented arrangements in connection with the Exposition of the relics of St. Francis Xavier and the lasting benefits that accrued to the area of Old Goa from them. Another landmark was the coming into force of the Agricultural Tenancy Act.

The year also saw the commencement of reorganisation of the administrative set up at the district and taluka levels to be on par with the system obtaining in the rest of the country. There has been a notable progress in the various other fields of development as well.

#### PLAN EXPENDITURE

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for 1964-65 was Rs. 761.63 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 639.231 lakhs, as against the budget provision of Rs. 658.127 lakhs.

#### AGRICULTURE

An amount of Rs. 46.47 lakhs was spent on the agricultural schemes including minor irrigation and soil conservation as against the budget provision of Rs. 49.30 lakhs. Efforts are being made to intensify short-term schemes for agricultural production.

Under seed multiplication, 2,000 acres were brought under improved seed and an area of 8,000 acres was protected against plant disease. About 3,000 tons of fertilizers were distributed to cover 50,000 acres of paddy.

About 12,500 tons of compost was formed and an area of about 1,100 acres was covered under minor irrigation. Similarly, 4,000 acres of *khajan* land was protected against inundation of salt water.

The pre-liberation deficit of 30,000 tonnes of rice has been reduced by about 10,000 tonnes and it is expected to be reduced by another 10,000 tonnes by the end of the current agricultural year. While the increase in the production of rice is to the extent of 20,000 tonnes, the deficit as a result of increase in population has grown to about 42,000 tonnes.

Since liberation, 66 kilometres of bunds have been repaired and, by the end of the Third Plan, an additional 60 kilometres of bunds will be reconstructed.

Groundnut cultivation has been introduced for the first time in this territory and, by the end of this year, 1,000 acres will be covered including 200 acres already covered.

Schemes of horticultural development are also in progress. By the end of this year, 30,000 acres will be brought under cashew, 3,000 acres under coconut, 1,000 acres under arecanut, 500 acres under pineapple and 1,000 acres under mango, banana, jackfruit and *chickoo*.

#### TENANCY ACT

The new Agricultural Tenancy Act gives security of tenure to the cultivator and also ensures efficient management of land for increase in agricultural production. It is expected that with the introduction of this Act, there will be greater participation by cultivators in the benefits which are now being extended by the Agriculture Department through the community development blocks for increase in agricultural production.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Poultry loans and dairy loans were given to three and seven societies, respectively. An amount of Rs. 11.69 lakhs was spent on animal husbandry schemes. As part of the livestock development programme, a composite livestock farm has been established in the territory. The farm includes a piggery section also.

Fifteen poultry units each with more than 100 laying hens have been organised during 1964-65 and the yield of eggs and table birds in this territory has increased by about 2,000 eggs per day and about 1,500 table birds per year.

One hundred and twenty-eight boars and sows of the Yorkshire breed have been distributed. Keeping of superior breeds of pigs in a scientific manner has been introduced and, in 1965-66 another 100 boars and sows will be distributed.

Seventeen milk producers' cooperative societies have been organised and at present, 600 litres of milk is being daily collected from these societies and supplied to consumers in Panjim and the surrounding areas, at fair prices. By the end of the Third Plan, it is expected that the supply will

be 1,500 litres per day. By the end of the Plan, a pilot pasteurisation plant will also be established in Panjim. Milk supply to Margoa has been also started through the local cooperative dairy society. The scheme is to be gradually extended to other towns also.

Eight veterinary dispensaries have been established in this territory so far. One more dispensary will be started in 1965-66. In addition, schemes are being undertaken for the modernisation of slaughter houses, hide-flaying and carcass utilisation and rural tanneries in 1965-66.

#### FISHERIES

This year, the total amount spent on fisheries was Rs. 22.08 lakhs. An ice factory of ten tonnes capacity has been started and ice is now made available to the fishing industry at reasonable rates. The cold storage plants at Marmagoa and in Panjim have been commissioned and a deep freezer has been set up in Panjim.

The average annual yield of fish in this territory is 20,000 tonnes. The increase in yield in the first two years of the Plan has been to the extent of 2,000 tonnes. By the end of the year, the yield is expected to increase to 23,000 tonnes.

Under the scheme of mechanisation of fishing crafts, 35 engines were purchased and supplied and eight boats were mechanised.

A survey of ponds and brackish water areas is being carried out and a brackish water farm is being established on an experimental basis. Forty thousand carp fry were stocked under another scheme. Two shark liver oil extraction units were established in the Union Territory.

Financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy was made available to the fishermen and cooperative societies for purchase of engines and for construction and repairs of boats, etc. Loans of Rs. 5,50,000 and subsidies of Rs. 1,80,000 have been given so far.

Eight fishermen's cooperative societies have been established and two more are being registered, thus bringing all the fishermen within the cooperative fold. These cooperatives were supplied with fishery requisites.

A training centre for fishermen has been established at Dona Paula, near Panjim. Training was imparted to 46 young fishermen and three departmental candidates. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, 102 trained persons will be available to the fishing industry.

The marketing of fish has also received impetus and fish is now being sold at fair prices through Government-managed agencies in Panjim. It is proposed to extend this scheme to other towns by the end of this year.

#### FORESTS

Nurseries have been established in all the ranges for raising seedlings stock of species like eucalyptus, teak, cahsew, rubber, casuarina, gulmohar, rain-tree, etc.

The work of demarcating the boundary lines has been completed over a distance of about 600 kilometres as against the target of 400 kilometres.

The seedling stock was raised for free distribution to the public of Goa during *Vanamahotsava* in June 1964. Over one lakh seedlings were supplied to the public., who utilised the opportunity to plant trees on a very large scale. During the rainy season in 1964, 2,400 acres were taken up for plantations, incidentally providing employment to labourers, as a result of which, employment potential has been considerably increased in the backward regions of this territory. These schemes, including that of wild life preservation, will be intensified in the coming year.

### EDUCATION

There has been significant progress in the sphere of education,. Free and compulsory education has been introduced at the primary level. As against 17,000 pupils in 176 Government schools before liberation, there are now 66,642 students in 716 Government primary schools, the enrolment at primary level including non-Government schools being over 91,000. A primary teachers' training centre has been opened and it has already trained a batch of 100 in-service teachers.

In the field of secondary education, a Grant-in-Aid Code has been introduced. The number of secondary schools is 159, with an enrolment of nearly 22,500 as against 78 schools with 8,000 students before liberation.

Maintenance grants amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs were paid to recognised secondary schools and building grants were given to five schools.

There are now four colleges including one for girls, whereas no facility for college education existed prior to liberation. Grants amounting to Rs. 3.85 lakhs were given to these colleges for their maintenance and building grants amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs was given to five schools.

In the field of social education, schemes for adult literacy classes and development of libraries have been taken up for implementation. Fifty-four libraries were given grants.

A Mid-day Meal Scheme was started as a pilot project in 1964-65 and 7,200 children benefited by the scheme. It is proposed to be extended in 1965-66 to about 10,000 pupils.

Prior to liberation, facilities such as scholarships, freeships, stipends, etc. for students at any level, viz. primary, secondary or collegiate, were meagre. After liberation, very liberal schemes for scholarships and free-ships have been introduced and a number of scholarships at primary, secondary and collegiate levels have been given.

About 700 students from the economically backward classes were awarded scholarships, and merit scholarships were given to six of them.

There are at present 340 scholarships at the primary level of Rs. 50 per annum each, 250 at the secondary stage of Rs. 15 per month each and 100 at the college level of Rs. 50 per month each, besides 10 scholarships for engineering, for Goa students in India, of Rs. 150 per month each. The scheme



is to be extended in 1965-66 by creating more scholarships in addition to the existing ones.

It is also proposed to extend free education to the lower income groups, give loans to secondary schools for construction of school buildings and to develop libraries in non-Government secondary schools. The establishment of an arts and science college at Daman has been approved by the Planning Commission and steps are being taken for the establishment of this college.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

An engineering college will be set up within the next two years. Steps are being taken to acquire land for the construction of buildings, and recruitment of the necessary nucleus staff in the current year.

It is proposed to set up an industrial training institute with a total intake of 220 students. Besides the Polytechnic in Panjim, there is now the Government Technical High School, Mapusa; the Government Multipurpose High School, Margo; and the Central Training Centre, Daman. It is also proposed to start a technical high school in Panjim.

#### HEALTH

An amount of 97.81 lakhs was spent on public health schemes during 1964-65.

The Goa Medical School has been upgraded into a full-fledged Medical College and the Pharmacy School into a Pharmacy College, both affiliated to Bombay University.

A school for the auxiliary nurses and midwifery courses has been started at Margao and a basic nursing school in Panjim. There are now 26 rural medical dispensaries, three mobile dispensaries and three dental clinics in this territory. Six cottage hospitals have also been opened.

A Family Planning Programme has been introduced and two urban clinics have already been opened in this territory.

Staff quarters at Bicholim, Ponda and Canacona and hospital buildings at five places are under construction. By the end of the year, eight rural and medical dispensaries and 26 maternity and child welfare centres will be opened.

Under the T. B. Control Programme, more beds have been added to the T.B. hospitals. A full-fledged unit will be set up under the Malaria Eradication Programme.

#### INDUSTRY

Government is well aware of the basic need for industrial development, side by side with the development of agriculture. The object is to promote an agro-industrial economy and encouragement is to be given to the industries based on agriculture. The programme of establishing industrial estates at different places has this object in view.

The establishment of other major industries in the private sector is making satisfactory progress. The foundations for one pelletisation plant and one textile mill have already been laid.

In order to encourage and help the establishment of these major industries, Government is taking steps to coordinate their requirements of land, water and power supply. The Land Acquisition Act, which has recently been made applicable to this territory, will enable the Government to acquire land required for such purposes. All possible resources of water supply are being surveyed with the object of tapping them for the purpose of industrial and domestic use.

### POWER

An amount of Rs. 145.81 lakhs was spent on power schemes during the year. Adequate power supply being the *sine qua non* of industrial progress, efforts are being made to arrange for the supply of adequate power for Goa.

Power supply from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board was made available at Pernem, Bicholim, Ponda and Panjim, by erecting a 33 KV D/C line from the Radhanagari hydel station. Another 500 KV of power was made available to Goa by the Government of Mysore from the Jog power station. Similarly, power was made available to Daman and Diu by the Gujarat Electricity Board.

In order to put the power supply in Goa on a rational basis, Government has taken over the electricity supply undertaking in Panjim, Mapusa, Margao, Ponda, Sanvordem, Diu and Daman. It is also proposed to examine the entire electricity supply rate structure so as to introduce a uniform tariff rate as soon as bulk supply starts flowing in.

One of the important bills to be introduced during 1965-66 is with regard to the development and regulation of industries. Under this Act, it will be possible to develop, regulate and assist industries, so as to bring about a systematic industrial development. It will also enable the Government to set up an Industrial Development Corporation.

### PUBLIC WORKS

Apart from the reconstruction of the bridges and roads destroyed by the Portuguese army, the Public Works Department has taken up a programme of construction of new roads, bridges and buildings. About 93 kilometres of roads forming part of the inter-State highways have been metalled and black-topped. The bridge at Sanguem was completed and thrown open to traffic.

The West Coast Highway, linking Bombay to Cape Comorin, is expected to be completed, as far as the Goa portion is concerned, to the extent of 87 kilometres by the end of the current Plan.

Construction of a major bridge over the Mandovi has been started. Action is being taken in regard to the construction of another major bridge,

viz, the Zuari bridge. A bridge at Daman and another at Diu are also under construction.

A Town and Country Planning Organisation is to be set up for this Union Territory and the requisite staff for this purpose is being recruited. It is proposed to take up middle-income group housing schemes at Margao and Mapusa very shortly, as also to build tourist cottages at selected beaches. Construction of 18 flats for low-income group families has been started. Land has been acquired in Panjim, at Altinho and St. Inez, for the implementation of housing schemes.

#### RIVER NAVIGATION

The dredging of the Mandovi has already been taken up and is expected to be completed soon. Government has also taken up the programme of construction of jetties at various places, in order to facilitate the running of ferry services.

The Indian Steam Vessels Act has been made applicable to Goa, and a programme of systematic inspection, licensing and maintenance of steam vessels will be taken up.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was extended to this territory in 1962 and there are 12 blocks in the territory. These blocks have been doing good work and are also securing popular participation. The blocks pay special attention to schemes of drinking water wells, school buildings, providing rural libraries, organising training centres in traditional arts and crafts, agricultural development and improved methods of farming.

#### PANCHAYATS

One hundred and fifty-nine village *panchayats* were established in October 1962 for the first time in this territory. With the additional funds derived from taxation and popular contribution, the village *panchayats* have undertaken a number of activities such as construction and repair of village roads, digging of drinking water wells, construction of school buildings, *panchayat ghars*, etc.

During 1965-66, it is proposed to give subsidies to the village *panchayats* for construction of *panchayat ghars* and for taking up remunerative schemes. It is also planned to impart training to village *panchayat* secretaries and hold training camps for non-official functionaries of village *panchayats*. Nine of the existing municipalities are to be converted into *nagar panchayats*.

As the *panchayats* have started levying taxes prescribed by the rules, their financial position during 1965-66 is expected to improve considerably. Almost all the developmental works at the village level will be entrusted to *panchayats* for execution, making them the main agency of planning and development in the village.

## COOPERATION

The progress of the cooperative movement in this Union Territory has been notable. The entire territory has been covered by a network of cooperatives. All villages have been brought under the fold of service cooperative societies. There are now 259 cooperative societies with a membership of 42,857. Apart from service cooperatives, cooperatives covering farming, marketing, fisheries, dairying, transport, industrial cooperative etc., have been organised.

The coverage of rural population has been achieved up to 32 per cent. The average membership per society has been raised to 192, with a share capital of Rs. 2,876. The total share capital is Rs. 16.13 lakhs and working capital Rs. 54.50 lakhs.

An institutional financing agency, viz, the Goa State Cooperative Bank, has also built up working funds to the tune of Rs. 34 lakhs. Cooperative channels in the form of various types of cooperative units have been created for integrating a programme of development.

Financing of agriculture is one of the most important aspects of co-operative development and, so far, the Goa State Cooperative Bank has been able to finance agricultural crops to the extent of Rs. 5.10 lakhs, in the first year of its working. Enhancement of its agricultural financing at least to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs by the close of the Third Plan is contemplated, as also financing of consumer activity and other types of cooperative societies. *Taccavi* loans will also be routed through cooperatives.

Marketing societies are being formed after taking into consideration the availability of agricultural produce and considering the market trend. It is also expected that by the end of the Third Plan, a sound basis of marketing structure, both of regulation of markets and also of cooperative marketing, will have been built up.

Regarding the development of tourism in Goa, the schemes taken up include construction of a tourist hostel (now nearing completion), tourist cottages at various places like Gaspar Dias, and provision of cruising launches. Promotion of water sports is also being considered. The tourist hotel industry is being encouraged to put up tourist hotels and a scheme in this regard is being finalised.

## STATE CABINET

*Lt. Governor:* SHRI M.R. SACHADEVA

## CABINET MINISTERS

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*Chief Minister*
2. Shri V.S. Karmali
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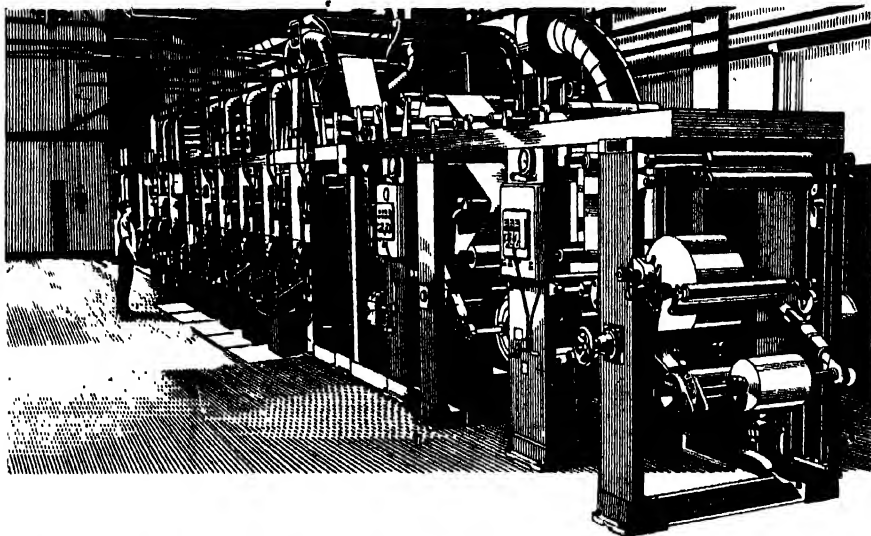
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## CHAPTER 5

### HIMACHAL PRADESH

*Capital* : Simla

*Population* : 13,48,980

*Area* : 28,241 Sq. meters

*Main Language* : Hindi

AS A BORDER STATE Himachal Pradesh has to face the double challenge of keeping a constant vigil over the country's border and of overcoming the economic backwardness of its people. The Government has directed all its efforts towards making the *Pradesh* an economically viable unit to justify her claim to full-fledged statehood and at the same time has given all support to national defence.

The fast changing methods of agriculture for attaining self-sufficiency in food; a new enthusiasm for horticulture; an increased awareness among the people regarding immense resources of the *Pradesh* which if properly harnessed could pay rich dividends have given hope of an early emergence of a self-generating economy for the *Pradesh*.

The most important achievements of the year were the immense increase in fruit production; a bumper *Kharif* crop and the power generation schemes which are taking shape.

The Department of Multipurpose Projects and Power was created under the charge of a Chief Engineer to give impetus to the hydro-electric and multipurpose schemes in the *Pradesh* which has a potential of 40 lakh Kw. of power.

Detailed investigations on two major projects namely the Giri-Bata Project in Sirmur District and the Siul Project in Chamba District made good progress. Drilling was started in Giri Project and a geological survey is under way for knowing various strata through which the tunnels are to cross.

During the year, 315 kilometres of transmission lines were erected; 46 sub-stations energised and 109 villages electrified. The Government reduced electric tariff rates with a view to encourage more and more use of electricity in the rural areas to save the consumption of forest wood as fuel, and also to make electricity cheaper in urban areas as well. The rates for electricity in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh are, perhaps, the lowest in the country.

#### FORESTS

Forests remained the biggest revenue earning source of the *Pradesh*. Under various forestry schemes, species of economic value were raised on an area of 3 934 acres. Quick growing species were planted over an area of 494 acres. 3,838 acres were afforested under the *Pradesh* and central soil

conservation programmes in river-valley projects. 2,758 acres were improved as pasture and haylands and 697 check-dams were constructed.

The Timber Forest Utilisation Unit arranged the supply of Rs. 68 lakhs worth of timber to various agencies such as the D.G.S.D. and the Railways. The Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Nahan prepared 24,914 quintals of rosin, 5,91,870 litres of turpentine oil and 1,61, 923 litres of varnish and phenyle.

Recently, a Mechanised Logging Scheme was inaugurated at Chachpur in Pabbar Valley. Logging equipment and machinery costing Rs. 7.50 lakhs was imported from Switzerland and the scheme is expected to cost Rs. 2.33 crores over nine years. It would give a net profit of Rs. 77 lakhs besides yielding an additional revenue of Rs. 72 lakhs. Moreover, the side slabs and other wastage would be suitably utilised for pulp and paper factories.

The spruce wood of Chachpur has been found to be extremely suitable for the manufacture of gliders and aircrafts. The mechanised extraction of timber and its supply to these factories would increase *Pradesh* revenues to a great extent.

During the year under review 8 lakhs c.ft. of timber was extracted and one lakh c. ft. of timber launched for floating enroute to the Yamuna-Nagar Sale Depot.

#### HORTICULTURE

Fruit production in the *Pradesh* touched a new height during the year registering an increase of 180 lakhs maunds. New Orchards were planted in an area of 4 000 acres. Five lakh fruit plants were distributed and Rs. 2.26 lakhs were advanced as horticulture loans. The Third Five Year Plan target of bringing an additional area of 15,000 acres under new orchards is likely to be exceeded.

#### AGRICULTURE

Development of cash crops received special attention and the territory continued to hold its important position as the supplier of high quality disease-free potatoes to other parts of the country and exported about 12 lakh maunds of seed potatoes. The eleven potato development stations produced 7,000 maunds of foundation seeds of improved potatoes which were further multiplied on the lands of registered and certified growers.

Himachal is the second largest ginger growing area in the country and during the year more attempts were made to increase the production of ginger.

Vegetables have also become a big source of additional income to the farmers and they have been growing it with a greater interest. Production of vegetable seeds is expected to yield more revenues and steps are being taken to accelerate its development. During the year foundation seeds of temperate vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, turnip and sugar-



beet was produced and supplied to the cultivators for further multiplication.

In order to increase food production in the Pradesh "Grow More Food" schemes were formulated and have made rapid progress. About 5,281 tonnes of chemical fertilizers and 14,000 maunds of improved seeds were distributed amongst the farmers. A network of 400 fertilizer depots was functioning. It was planned to establish four more seed multiplication farms and the sites for three farms have already been finalised.

The Intensive District Agricultural Development programme commonly known as the Package Programme is in operation in collaboration with the Federal Republic of West Germany in the Mandi district. The setting up of large poultry units and development of dairy industry are the highlights of the programme which are its unique features as compared to package programmes being implemented in other parts of the country. Special attention is being given to mechanization of agriculture in which the use of power tillers seems very promising.

Recently, seven volunteers have come from Germany who will be working with the cultivators of Sirmur District with a view to combine better agricultural practices of Germany and Sirmur to evolve a pattern of higher efficiency in agriculture. A scheme had also been chalked out for intensive agricultural development in five blocks.

Other schemes for increasing food production namely soil testing, distribution of implements, research, training of agricultural workers, seed testing, construction of seed stores, soil conservation, dry farming progressed well.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The work for the improvement of livestock continued satisfactorily during the year under review.

The poultry development scheme included: 2 regional poultry farms at Kamlaahi; the Central Farm at Nahan; and District poultry farms at Sundernagar, Chamba, Tapri and Solan; two poultry extension centres; one poultry duck breeding centre; six poultry units; two duck breeding units; and two poultry extension centres. Under the package programme these have now started functioning.

Sheep breeding farms at Sarahan, Chamba and Karcham were working to build up a stock of pure foreign breed. Two more transit camps and two extension centres were opened under the sheep and wool development programme. A sheep and wool training centre was also established at Nahan.

Cattle breeding and poultry development schemes under the package programme were also under progress.

#### MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS AND POWER

The first Multipurpose project of the Pradesh—the Giri Project—aims at harnessing the potential of rivers Giri, Bata and Jalal in a series of stages by construction of diversion structures, tunnels and storage dams.

The project has been conceived in five stages, each giving benefit in turn on completion. The total power to be generated after completion of four stages will be 2.11 lakh kilowatts and the irrigated area will be 13,000 acres. The power potential of the last stage is being investigated.

The hydrological investigations of the second major project—the Siul Project—are in progress. This project is expected to generate about 1.6 K.W. of power after completion.

Preliminary investigations have also been initiated for medium-size generation schemes on the river Baspa, Bhabha and Kuhni Khad.

Investigations are also being carried out for installations of Micro Hydel Generating Stations. Three of these namely Gharola, Rukhti and Mabar have already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission and action has been initiated for their immediate execution. Detailed schemes for some more hydel generating schemes are under investigation.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

In addition to roads, minor irrigation and public health scheme, the Public Works Department also carried out as an agency of the Ministry of Transport, the construction and maintenance of the Hindustan-Tibet Road from mile 2/6 to 96.

During the year, 39 minor irrigation schemes covering an area of 2,120 acres were in progress. 12 water supply schemes covering 38 villages were completed and work on 239 more schemes covering 565 villages was in progress.

#### INDUSTRIES

The Government decided to set up five Rural Industrial Estates and the necessary action in regard to the selection of sites, acquisition of land, etc. is being taken. It was also decided to develop Barotiwala as an industrial area during the Third Plan period. Land for this purpose has been selected.

The most important achievement of the year was the setting up of cluster type of training centres, one each in the six districts of the *Pradesh*. In addition to this, four craft institutions were also established.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The National small-pox eradication programme made satisfactory progress and about 98 per cent of the total population had been covered by the end of the year under report. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was carried out on the set pattern laid down by the Government of India.

The Family Planning Programme has been taken up in right earnest. Five additional family planning units are to be opened during the year. A family planning unit at the Primary Health Centre, Ladbharol has since been opened.

Four leprosy subsidiary centres and 39 leprosy clinics /units were functioning and 6,120 patients were receiving treatment in these institutions.

Venereal Diseases control operations have substantially reduced their incidence. The sero-positive rate dropped down from 45 per cent in 1952 to 16 per cent in 1963. A resurvey has been started in places with high incidence.

A rehabilitation centre for the physically and mentally handicapped persons was started in the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Snowdon, Simla.

#### WELFARE

Under a scheme for the welfare of the scheduled castes, about Rs 5 lakh were spent on scholarships, monetary aid and opening of *chatnovas* for scheduled caste children. There was also a sanctioned budget of 186,000 for economic uplift of the scheduled castes. Subsidies were also provided to the persons belonging to scheduled castes under the Housing Scheme.

Welfare of scheduled tribes received special attention during the year and a variety of welfare programmes relating to social reform, child welfare, social and moral hygiene, settlement etc. was in hand.

Five Tribal Development Blocks have been started at Nichar, Pooh, Kalpa (Kinnaur District), Fangal and Bharmour (Chamba District).

#### COOPERATION

The cooperatives undertook the marketing of potatoes, apples, ginger, chilgonza etc. In Mahasu District, the Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Marketing and Development Federation Ltd., in collaboration with the Kailash District Federation Ltd., marketed seed potatoes valued at about Rs. 1 crore.

The Federation also undertook the marketing of apples and handled apples worth Rs. 5 lakh. In Sirmur district, the cooperatives marketed ginger valued at Rs. one lakh.

In order to provide banking facilities to people the Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd., opened four new branches.

#### EDUCATION

During the period, 200 junior basic schools, two pre-primary schools, five middle schools for girls, one training school for women teachers and five J.B. Training units in secondary schools were opened. 39 primary schools were upgraded to the middle standard. One middle school was upgraded to the high school standard. The total enrolment in age-group 6-11 was 33,246 being 72.2 per cent.

From the academic session 1964-65, B.Com. classes have been added in the Government College, Mandi. The present total enrolment in the six degree colleges in the Pradesh is 1,663.

In order to encourage technical studies five scholarships at the rate of Rs. 60 per month for Degree courses in Engineering and fifteen for Diploma at the rate of Rs. 40 per month are being awarded every year.

A State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance was set up for providing occupational information to students in secondary schools.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Department of Public Relations and Tourism installed 122 community receivers in the rural areas of the *Pradesh* thus bringing the total number to 2,198.

There were 127 Radio Rural Forums functioning in the *Pradesh*. All efforts were being made to achieve the target of having four forums per development block. The Drama Troupe staged 29 performances and got 42 drama performances staged through private registered troupes. 19 cinema units functioning in the *Pradesh* gave 1,063 film shows.

The exhibition unit of the Department organised seven exhibitions on the occasion of important fairs and festivals of the *Pradesh*.

On the production side the shooting of the documentary entitled "Potentials of Power in Himachal Pradesh" made good progress and was nearing completion. Quarterly news review 1964-65 was also shot.

#### TOURISM

In order to provide better lodging facilities to the tourists, construction of tourist hostels at Bilaspur, Paonta and Jogindernagar was taken up and these buildings are expected to be completed soon.

Estimates for the renovation of Wild Flower Hall, Charabra were received from the P.W.D. and this building is being turned into a posh hotel for the tourists.

The Department continued conducting sight seeing tours to places of tourist interest around Simla. Two buses were put at the disposal of the tourists for this purpose.

#### STATE CABINET

*Lt. Governor* : SHRI BHAGWAN SAHAY

##### *Ministers*

Dr. Y. S. Parmar, *Chief Minister*

Shri Karam Singh

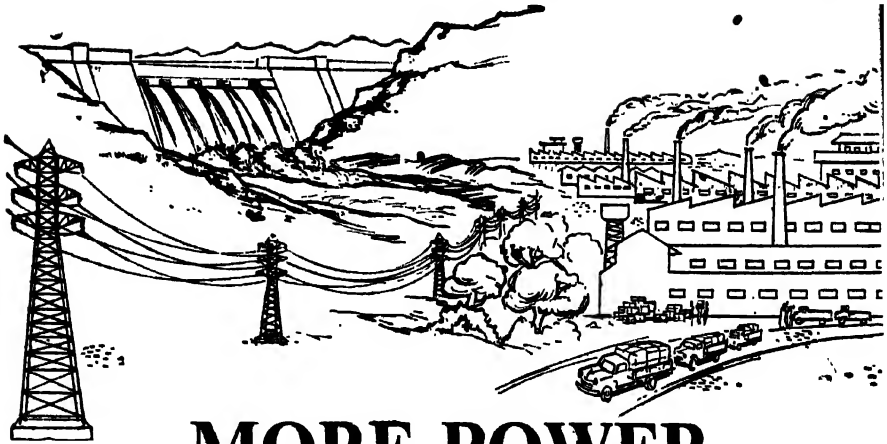
Shri Hari Das

##### *Portfolios*

General Administration including Appointments; Secretariat Administration and confidential and cabinet matters; Home and Vigilance, Planning Education and Welfare; Public Relations & Tourism; Public works and Multipurpose projects; Cooperation and Panchayats, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Revenue, Finance, Excise and Taxation; Law, Local Self Government, Elections, Medical & Public Health.

Development including Community Development; Forest, Industries, Transport, Civil Supplies.



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## CHAPTER 6

### LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

*Headquarters* : Kavaratti Island      *Population* : 24,108  
*Area* : 11 sq. miles      *Main Language* : Malayalam

*Administrator* : SHRI C. H. NAIRE

THIS UNION TERRITORY, is represented in the *Lok Sabha* by a nominated member. Six Islanders from various Islands are nominated by the Government of India to the Advisory Council of the Administrator. The following persons have been nominated for the year under review:

- (1) Shri K. Nallakoya, Androth Island
- (2) Shri M.P. Mohammed Malmi, Agatti Island
- (3) Shri A. Attakoya Thangal, Kavaratti Island
- (4) Shri B.A. Ibrahim, Minicoy Island
- (5) Shri Pali Ahammed, Amini Island
- (6) Shri V. Abdul Hameed, Kiltan Island.

The recommendations of the Advisory Council are given due consideration. There are no other elected Local Bodies in this Union Territory.

This Union Territory consists of 20 Islands out of which 10 are inhabited. The inhabited Islands are densely populated. The density of population is 2,400 per sq. mile. All the inhabitants are Muslims classified as Scheduled Tribes on account of their backwardness. The people speak Malayalam except in Minicoy where the language of the people is Mahl.

The Islands lie about 120 to 240 miles to the west coast of Kerala in a belt of sea 400 miles long north to south and about 150 miles wide. The distance between the Islands vary from 6 miles to over 100 miles.

The only agriculture in these Islands is coconut cultivation. All Islands including uninhabited Islands have thick growth of coconut plantation.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Every Island has a Registered Co-operative Society. These societies were first introduced in the year 1962. Almost all the households in the Islands are shareholders in the Society. Societies in the Islands are very popular. All kinds of consumer goods and their other daily necessities are distributed by these societies. Rice is supplied through these societies only at subsidised rates. The marketing of Island products like *copra* on the

mainland is done through these societies. The Islanders are much benefited by this system. Now there are no middle-men to exploit them.

### ELECTRIFICATION

Two major Islands - Minicoy and Kavaratti - have already been electrified by generators. Electricity has now been supplied to Amini Island on Independence Day in 1965.

Tuna as well as other kinds of fishes are available in plenty around all the Islands. In place of traditional country boats, the fishery department has introduced mechanised boats for catching Tuna. A canning factory at Agatti Island has been established. The laboratory tests have proved the high quality of this canned Tuna. To encourage mechanised fishing, pablo boats have been given to the Islanders at subsidised rates. Other fishery requisites are also being given to the Islanders at subsidised rates. The fish curing yard at Kavaratti has been completed. A workshop and a boat building yard exist at Kavaratti where various boats are being constructed and maintained by trained Islanders.

There are 29 schools in this Union Territory out of which three are High Schools. There is a Nursery School at Kavaratti. One Higher Secondary school has since been started at Kavaratti. Hostels are attached to these secondary schools. More than one dozen students have joined the Medical Course, three for Engineering and many others for academic and teachers' Training Courses. One student has already passed B.Sc. (Eng.) and another M.B.B.S. Education is free for the Island students at all levels, as in previous years the supply of midday meals free to all the children attending the schools continued.

There are two hospitals, seven primary health centres and three leprosy colonies in these Islands. These are run by the Administration. A Central Medical Store has been started at Calicut for the prompt supply of medicines and equipment to all the Islands. The Islands are now having three Lady Doctors for attending to the women and children. Financial help and conveyance facilities are given to the Island patients for specialised treatment on the mainland on the recommendation of the Doctors in the Islands if they cannot be treated with the facilities available in the Islands.

The construction of cargo-cum-passenger vessel for the Administration entrusted to Messrs. Garden Reach Workshop Limited, Calcutta at a cost of about Rs. 29 lakhs has not been completed. The construction of the vessels was delayed mainly due to non-release of the required steel. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of this year as matters stand at present. Therefore, 2 vessels m.v. "Rajalakshmi" and m.v. "Dhanalakshmi" have been chartered by this Administration for Laccadive/mainland steamer service during the year under review. There is only one launch for inter-island communication at present. It has a passenger capacity of 19 persons including crew. One more bigger launch is under construction. Traditional country sailing boats are also still in use. There are 9 wireless stations in



the inhabited Islands. Every Island has a branch post office where money order and telegraphic money order facilities have been introduced.

There is a Weaving Unit at Agatti run by trained Islanders. A Hosiery Factory is just coming up at Kalpeni Island. A curled fibre unit will be set up soon. Two soap making centres at Amini and Androth are functioning with Government aid and subsidy. The entire produce is sold in the Islands. The coir produced in the Islands is purchased by Government on barter system in return for rice on a no-profit no-loss basis.

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PRESSMAN

### हिन्दी समिति के कुछ नये प्रकाशन

मौलिक		रु०	पै०
१- गणित का इतिहास	डा० ब्रज मोहन	६	५०
२- स्टार्च और उसका व्यवसाय	डा० संत प्रसाद टंडन	७	५०
३- तेल और उनसे बने पदार्थ	डा० एस० पी० पाठक	६	५०
४- प्रतीक शास्त्र	श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वर्मा	१०	००
५- हिन्दी उपन्यास कला	डा० प्रताप नारायण टण्डन	६	५४
६- शैक्षिक समाज शास्त्र	डा० सीताराम जायसवाल	७	५०
७- ईशावास्य रहस्य	श्री सत्य देव शास्त्री	२	५०
<b>अनूदित</b>			
१- तारे और मनुष्य	डा० निहाल करण सेठी	५	५०
२- प्रकाश और वर्ण	श्री भगवती प्रसाद श्रीवास्तव	११	५०
३- शुद्ध बुद्धि मोमांसा	श्री मोलानाथ शर्मा	६	५०
४- रंगमंच	श्री श्रीकृष्ण दास	११	५०
५- आभास और सत्	डा० फतह सिंह	११	
६- मूल्य और पूंजी	श्री महेश चन्द्र	६	५०
७- जाति वर्गों का विकास	डा० उमाशंकर श्रीवास्तव	१२	५०

इन पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न विषयों पर मौलिक तथा अनूदित सूी से अधिक उच्चस्तरीय ग्रंथ प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं । उत्तम कागज, सुन्दर छपाई, मजबूत जिल्दबंदी, आकर्षक आबरण । सूची पत्र एवं पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये लिखिए :

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expansion : 11,416  
Doubling : 2,312  
Looms : 100

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Cotton yarn counts, Nf. 26, Nf. 34, Nf. 50, and Nf. 68 —  
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| 2. Sri S. R. Subramaniam,    | and 4. Sri S. R. Sengottiah. |

## CHAPTER 7

### MANIPUR

<i>Capital</i>	:	Imphal
<i>Area</i>	:	8628 sq miles
<i>Population</i>	:	7,80,037

THE ADMINISTRATION of the Union Territory of Manipur is conducted by a Chief Commissioner on behalf of the President of India.

Manipur has great potentiality for establishment of a sizable paper and pulp factory and a cement factory with a capacity of one hundred tons per day because of its vast bamboo growing areas and rich lime deposits. For the present, shortage of cheap power stands in the way of establishing big industries and it is believed that in course of the Fourth Five Year Plan the power shortage would be overcome when the Loktak Scheme, a Multipurpose project, is implemented and completed.

This Union Territory has made striking progress during the last 14 years. The expenditure, incurred during the 1st Plan, 2nd Plan, the original outlay of the 3rd Plan and revised figures reveal the progress of Manipur towards a better life.

The Year 1963 brought an improvement in the administrative set up of Manipur. A Legislative Assembly of 30 elected and 2 nominated members was formed with a Council of 3 Ministers, including the Chief Minister, to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner. Subsequently in 1964, two Deputy Ministers took the oath of office. This has had the effect of toning up the development activities and administrative sphere of the Territory.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

*Receipts:* The actual receipts of revenue of the Government of Manipur (including the amounts received as grant-in-aid and loan from the Central Government for the financial year April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965) was Rs. 6.82 crores. The amount of grant-in-aid received from the Government of India was Rs. 3.32 crores and the amount of loans Rs. 2.62 crores. The revenue receipts of the Government during the year amounted to Rs. 83.42 lakhs.

*Expenditure:* The expenditure for 1964-65 was Rs. 6.99 crores. The average income (excluding grant-in-aid and loans) of the Government for the last five years from 1960-61 to 1964-65 was Rs. 64.89 lacs as against the average expenditure of Rs. 6.34 crores.

## AGRICULTURE

Varietal trials of 13 varieties of short duration paddy, 5 varieties of main paddy, 25 of medium duration paddy, 12 of deep water paddy, 6 of short duration paddy under transplanted condition and yield trials of 2 hybrid maize varieties were conducted. 5 varieties of green manure crops, 5 varieties of jute, 5 varieties of sesamum, sugarcane Co. 29 and Co. 740, 8 short-stapled cotton varieties and 16 varieties of linseed crop were introduced. Fodder grasses like Napier, Para, Giant Star etc., were also introduced. Some varieties of oats, mustard, wheat and potato were grown to find out their suitabilities under the local conditions. Besides, manurial trials of paddy on Phouren variety were also conducted.

*Agricultural Education:* 6 students continued for degree course in Agriculture, 3 students passed out after successfully completing the degree course and another 3 students completed the post-graduate course.

11,210 acres were brought under the Japanese method of paddy, cultivation and double cropping on the cultivators fields.

## HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(A) *Establishment of Progeny Orchards :* 8,163 fruit plants of different kinds were grown in the two main progeny orchards. 1,917 kg. of different varieties of summer and winter vegetable seeds were procured. Seedlings were raised and distributed to the public and were also grown in the orchard. 1,200 apple seedlings for rootstock, 7,624 apple grafts, 1,236 mango seedlings, 1,075 lemon cuttings, 1,000 cashewnut seedlings and 5,926 kgs. of different varieties of vegetables were produced. 3,858 apple grafts, 500 cashewnut seedlings, 52 pomegranate rooted cuttings, 283 papaya seedlings, 23,000 tomato seedlings, 2,090 cabbage seedlings, 1,500 knol khol seedlings, 12,740 onion seedlings were also sold to the public.

(B) *Training of Malis :* 11 Malis were trained for 6 months in a course on basic knowledge of horticulture on payment of a stipend of Rs. 30 per month per head.

(C) *Horticultural Extension (Loan) :* Improved varieties of fruit plants like apple, pear, amla, pomegranate, etc. worth Rs. 58,767 were distributed to the public against the loan advanced to interested fruit growers.

*Plant Protection :* 12,100 acres of land were brought under plant protection measures against the target of 12,000 acres. 265.56 tonnes of improved varieties of seeds were treated with organo-mercurial fungicides against seed-borne diseases.

*Development of Local Manurial Resources :* Under this scheme 3 cow-dung gas plants at Wangbal, Churachandpur and Ukhrul were established. 1.8 tonnes of green manure seeds were procured.

About 65,000 tonnes of compost were prepared and 1,700 acres of land were green manured.

*Introduction of Improved Agricultural Implements :* 134 mould board ploughs, 152 Japanese weeders, 91 secateurs, 61 garden rakes, 29 maize

shellers, 30 kodali forks, 10 pruning saws, 55 hand rakes, 13 paddy threshers, 2 cane crushers, 10 wah-wah cultivators and 13 hand pumps were distributed to the public.

*Expansion of Fruit Preservation Factory :* In this factory 86,000 kgs. of fruit products like orange, lemon and pineapple squashes jam, jellies, pineapple rings, etc., were prepared. 1,328 kgs. of orange, lemon and pineapple juices were preserved which will produce about 5,300 kgs. of squashes.

*Seed Multiplication and Distribution :* 10,082 kgs. foundation seed of Phouren Paddy were produced from the departmental farms and distributed to the registered growers. 100 kg. of green manure seeds were also produced and 300 yards of irrigation drainage constructed.

*Distribution of Chemical fertilizers :* 345.4 metric tons of Ammonium sulphate 110.8 metric tons of calcium ammonium nitrate, 98.0 metric tons of urea, 230 metric tons of superphosphate, 21.8 metric tons of muriate of potash and 53.2 metric tons of ammonium phosphate were procured and distributed to the cultivators.

*Fertilizer Trials :* 1,200 demonstration plots of 1 acre each were laid out on cultivators' holdings by using 6 metric tons of calcium ammonium nitrate, 4 metric tons of urea, 9.5 metric tons of superphosphate and 2.4 metric tons of muriate of potash.

*Eradication of Water Hyacinth :* An area of 6,12.7 acres were cleared in order to facilitate communication and fishing in the Loktak Lake.

## INDUSTRY

The activities of the Directorate of Industries, Manipur was concentrated towards the development of the following cottage and small-scale Industries :

(1) Handloom Industries; (2) Small-Scale Industries; (3) Sericulture Industries; (4) Handicrafts, (5) Khadi and village industries (6) Cottage Industries for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and (7) Rural Industries Project Scheme.

### HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Under the non-plan sector one Weaving Training Centre continued to impart training in weaving. A sum of Rs. 10,501.00 was spent in running the Centre. Eighteen students (8 senior and 10 Junior) were trained.

Under the Plan Sector a sum of Rs. 1.57 lacs. was spent for implementation of the following Schemes : (1) Design Extension Centre (Handloom); (2) Rebate on Sales of Handloom Cloth; (3) Subsidy on transport cost of yarn; (4) Grant for organisational expenses of sale depots run by Primary Weavers Societies; (5) Yarn distribution Centre and mechanised Dyeing Unit, (6) Supply of improved looms and appliances, (7) Observance of the Eleventh All-India Handloom Week and (8) Working Capital loan to Primary Weavers Societies and (9) State participation in the Share Capital structure of the Apex Weavers society.

The Design Extension Centre produced 54 (fifty-four) designs. Rebates were granted to 41 Weavers Societies. Subsidy was given to the Apex Society for lifting of 275 bales of yarn. Grants were given to 7 sales depots. The Apex Society was given grant in aid of Rs. 14,718 for continuation of the yarn distribution and mechanised dyeing unit. 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant were given to 33 Weavers Societies for the purchase of improved looms and appliances. The 11th All-India Handloom Week was successfully observed. Working Capital loan at Rs. 300 per loom were granted to 11 Weavers Societies. Share Capital loan was granted to 6 Primary Weavers Societies. In order to strengthen the borrowing capacity of the Weavers, Apex Society, 250 Shares of Rs. 100 each were purchased.

#### SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

UNDER THE Non-Plan Sector the Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries Training cum-Production Centre at Thoubal, Carpentry Training-cum-Production Centres at Porompat and Jiribam and Blacksmithy Training-cum-Production Centre at Porompat and Churachandpur, and Tailoring and Cutting Training-Cum-Production Centres at Thoubal, Mao-Maram and Ukhrul continued. A sum of Rs. 1.19 lacs was spent. 10 trainees in Carpentry, 10 in Weaving, 5 in Foundry, 4 in Blacksmithy, 20 in Tailoring and Cutting were given training. Under the Plan Sector, a sum of Rs. 32,639 was spent for expansion and improvement of Training Centres and exhibition of Small-Scale Industries (Hills and Valleys). Block loan to the tune of Rs. 1.99 lacs were also given to 72 units including 3 Co-operative Societies.

#### SERICULTURE

UNDER THE Non-Plan Sector, 5 Government Silk Farms and two Muga Propaganda Outposts continued. The Government Silk Farms prepared about 40,612 disease free layings (mulberry) and distributed them to the sericulturists. Another 3,050 disease free laying (mulberry) were also procured from Assam and distributed. About 5,000 muga seed cocoons were procured from Assam and reared in Government Silk Farms for propagation and distribution to the sericulturists. About 18,100 Eri layings were also prepared at Government Silk Farms and distributed. About 1.10 lac mulberry saplings were reared at Government Silk Farms for distribution to Sericulturists. Cocoons, both mulberry and non-mulberry worth Rs. 1,000 were purchased from the Cocoon producers at a reasonable rate and converted into silk yarn. An amount of Rs. 68,022 was spent under the non-plan sector.

A sum of Rs. 80,400 was made available for implimentation of nine plan schemes out of which Rs. 31,236.20 was spent.

One trainee completed higher course in Sericulture at Mysore and six persons completed Sericulture Training at Titabar. Four fresh candidates were undergoing Sericulture Training at Mysore in the Lower Course.

Ten Sericultural units were given loans; twenty units were given aid in kind and thirty-two units aid in cash.

About 10,000 mulberry saplings were raised for planting at the Government Silk Farms and distribution to the sericulturists.

The Seri Organiser and Seri Demonstrators were posted to sericulturally important Development Blocks. These field staff continued demonstration and organisational work among village sericulturists introducing up-to-date scientific methods of plantation, rearing, etc. Two Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered and another was under registration.

#### HANDICRAFTS

UNDER THE Non-Plan Sector, one Sales-cum-Procurement Depot (Government Emporium), one Handicrafts Design Extension Centre and two Bamboo and Cane Training Centres continued. About 360 new designs for crafts, such as jewellery, bamboo and cane and handloom weaving designs were produced by the Design Extension Centres. Twenty persons were given training at the Bamboo and Cane Training Centre. The Government Emporium participated in the Silpi Kendra Exhibition at Bombay and won a Bronze medal. A sum of Rs. 66,880 was spent under the non-plan sector.

Under the Plan Sector a sum of Rs. 1.22 lacs was spent. 6 persons were trained in various handicrafts outside Manipur. Grants were given to six Handicrafts Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 1,250 was also given to five ex-trainees and another amount of Rs. 3,500 to 14 individual artisans for purchase of new and improved tools and equipment.

#### KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

A sum of Rs. 16,734 was spent for continuation of the Gur & Khandsari and Pottery demonstration units.

#### RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT

FOR industrialisation of rural areas, grants and loans were given as mentioned below :

Rs. 11,608 were granted to 18 trainees as stipends. Rs. 13,250 were granted to 7 Private technical Training Institutes at 50 per cent subsidy towards the purchase of improved tools and equipment. Rs. 35,000 were granted to 7 Weavers' Co-operative Societies Limited/Association for setting up dye-house-cum-Warping Centre at 50 per cent equipment subsidy and 100 per cent supervisory expenses. Rs. 3,800 were granted to 1 Seri Co-operative Society for organising a seri farm. Rs. 4,400 were granted to 21 industrialists/persons for study tour outside Manipur. Rs. 68,440 were granted to 231 industrialists/persons/unit to modernise and mechanise plants and machinery at 50 per cent of the actual cost. Rs. 14,400 were granted to 6 co-operative societies Limited for meeting supervisory management and other recurring expenditure at 100 per cent for first year. Rs. 1,50,000 were granted to 33 Industrial Units/persons as Block loan and working capital loan.

## CO-OPERATIVES

*Agricultural Credit Societies* : 308 Agricultural Credit Societies with a membership of 32,000 covered 24 per cent of the agricultural families and about 48 per cent of the villages. Short-and medium-term credit to the cultivators increased from Rs. 6.87 lacs during 1963-64 to about Rs. 8.77 lacs during 1964-65. The share capital of the societies increased from Rs. 6.01 lacs in 1963-64 to Rs. 6.4 lacs in 1964-65.

The Government continued to provide managerial subsidy to Service Co-operatives and 14 large-sized Co-operatives. In order to strengthen the credit structure at the primary level, the Government participated in the share capital of 10 selected Service Co-operatives. The financial assistance of the Government extended to the State Co-operative Bank which was the pivot of the Co-operative Movement and functioned as the only agency financing the Co-operative institutions at various levels.

The overdue position of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies improved during the year 1964-65. The total amount of overdue during the year was Rs. 8,27,000 as against Rs. 8,49,000 lacs during 1963-64.

*Co-operative Farming* : By the end of June 1965, 15 Co-operative Farming Societies were working in the pilot areas and 27 societies in the non-pilot areas. The membership of the societies increased from 1,645 in 1963-64 to 2,328 as on March 31, 1965 with an area of 3,235 acres (approx) covered by the societies as on March 31, 1965 as against 2,349 acres in 1963-64. The programme for the Third Plan is 20 societies of which 10 societies were to be organised in the Pilot areas and the rest outside pilot areas. 24 Co-operative Farming Societies were given financial assistance at the end of 1964-65 under the Plan schemes.

*Consumer Co-operatives* : The Wholesale Consumers Stores and 10 Primary Consumers Societies organized under the Centrally sponsored scheme continued. Besides, another 10 Primary Consumers Stores organised in the outlying areas of Imphal Town also continued to function and all these societies got themselves affiliated in the Wholesale Store, which was the only one of its type in this Territory. The sales turnover of the Wholesale Store recorded a rise from Rs. 6.50 lacs in 1963-64 to Rs. 12.94 lacs in 1964-65.

The membership coverage of 10 consumers' cooperative societies organised in the Municipal area under the Centrally sponsored scheme works at about 7 per cent of the total number of families in the towns in which the societies operate.

*Weavers' Co-operatives* : Weaving has been the most popular industry in this Territory. The Weavers' Co-operatives which mainly consist of women were organized at suitable places. More attention was given to consolidation of the existing societies rather than its expansion. The Manipur State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, functioning at the State level continued. The turnover of the society was Rs. 10.34 lacs in



1964-65 of which total sales turnover stood at Rs. 5.77 lacs. There was a steady progress in the membership, the share capital, and the working capital of the Primary Societies.

*Fruit Processing Unit* : The Kangla Food Preservation Co-operative Society Limited, continued to function as a fruit processing unit. The value of production of the society was Rs. 16,000 in 1963-64. The membership, share capital and working capital stood at 206, 39,000 and Rs. 63,000 respectively.

*Training of Non-officials* : The programme of education of members and office-bearers of Co-operative Societies was implemented by the Manipur State Federal Co-operative Union by organising four periphatetic units. The progress made in this field during the year from April 1964 to March 1965 was as follows :

---

<i>No. of members and potential members trained</i>	<i>No. of Managing Committee members trained</i>	<i>No. of office bearers trained</i>
3412	1047	142

---

The Manipur Co-operative Training Institute run by the Co-operative Department continued to provide training to Secretaries/Managers and representatives of Co-operative Institutions in two courses of six months' duration in a year and 80 persons were trained. Village camps were organised for the members of Co-operative Farming Societies to discuss the various problems and difficulties faced in the day-to-day management of the societies. A conference of the Tribal Co-operative Societies was also organised to discuss the problems encountered in their development.

*Co-operative Programme for Backward Classes*: A speedy rise was noticed in the development of Co-operative Societies in the tribal areas. Service Co-operatives, Forest Labourers' Co-operatives and Labour Contract Societies accounted for a larger percentage of the Co-operatives organised among the tribal people. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lacs was earmarked and given by way of grant to the tribal Co-operative societies in the financial year 1964-65 out of the Tribal Welfare Fund.

*Plan programme for Co-operative Development Schemes for the Year 1964-65*: 30 Service Co-operatives and 6 Co-operative Farming Societies were organised and the service Co-operatives, Co-operative Farming Societies, Consumers Co-operatives, the State Co-operative Bank, the Apex Co-operative Marketing Societies, the State Co-operative Union and other societies organised in the previous years continued to function. Financial assistance was given as admissible under the approved pattern of the Government of India. The total expenditure on the Co-operative Development Schemes amounted to Rs. 2.39 lakhs (excluding expenditure on departmental staff).

There were 1062 Co-operative Societies of various types as in the Table 1.

TABLE I  
TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Sl.	Type of society	No. of societies
<b>Non-Industrial</b>		
1.	State Co-operative Bank .. .. .	1
2.	Agricultural Credit Societies .. .. . (including Moirang Primary Bank) .. .. .	308
3.	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies .. .. .	49
4.	Marketing Societies .. .. .	5
5.	Co-operative Farming Societies .. .. .	42
6.	Consumers Co-operatives .. .. .	64
7.	Supervising Unions .. .. .	11
8.	State Co-operative Union .. .. .	1
9.	Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies .. .. .	138
10.	Agricultural Non-credit Societies .. .. .	40
11.	Fishing Co-operative Societies .. .. .	36
<b>Industrial</b>		
12.	Weavers Co-operatives .. .. .	119
13.	Processing Societies .. .. .	92
14.	Other Industries .. .. .	156
	Total .. .. .	1,062

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

One pre-extension Block was converted to Stage I Community Development Block and with this the whole of Manipur is covered by Community Development Blocks at various stages. There are 14 Blocks in all. Of these 14 Blocks, 9 are in the Hills and 5 are in the valley. A sum of Rs. 15.46 lakhs was utilised on plan schemes under Community Development Programme against budget provision of Rs. 17.69 lakhs. Under the Programme Rs. 7.43 lakhs was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs. Some of the important physical achievements during the period under report are enumerated below.

**Agriculture:** 1,964 maunds of improved seeds, 4,777 maunds of chemical fertilizers, 1,218 improved implements and 549 maunds of pesticide were distributed. 4,556 compost pits were dug and 5,423 acres were brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation. 478 agricultural demonstrations were held.

**Animal Husbandry:** 43 improved animals, 554 improved birds and 14,327 fish fingerlings were supplied, 1,130 animals were castrated and 106 animals were artificially inseminated.

*Irrigation and Reclamation:* Small irrigation channels of a total length of 315 miles were constructed. 296 acres of new area were reclaimed and another were 930 acres terrace

*Health and Rural Sanitation :* 103 drinking water tanks were constructed and 60 existing tanks were renovated. 59 rural latrines and 85 soakage pits were also constructed.

*Social Education:* Under Social Education Programme 177 adult literacy classes were started and 2,376 adults were made literate. 39 reading rooms, 193 Youth Clubs and 10 Farmer Unions were started. 29 Gram Sahayak Training Camps were organised and 1,450 functional leaders were trained. 89 Mahila Mandals/Samitis were started. The total membership is 1,780. 6 Women's Camps were held in which 300 women participated. 45 Balwadi Centres were also started.

*Communication.* 150.8 miles of new *Kuchha* road were constructed and existing 181.75 miles of *Kuchha* road were improved .77 culverts were also constructed.

*Village Industries:* Nearly 200 persons were trained in different trades and equipment subsidies were granted to those who had completed training. Staff subsidy was also granted to members of industrial Co-operative Societies and units. 57 Sewing machines were distributed.

*Co-operation:* Different types of co-operative societies numbering 62 in all with a total membership of 1980 were organised.

#### PANCHAYATS

For the first time in the history of Manipur, *Panchayat* Elections on adult suffrage were held in January, 1964 for election of 227 *Pradhans* 2847 members for 227 *Gram Panchayats*. The election for 40 seats of *Sarpanchas* and 40 seats of *Sahayak Sarpanchas* were also completed. The *Gram Panchayats* and *Nyaya Panchayats* started functioning with effect from the September 1, 1964.

A District *Panchayat Raj* Training Centre to impart training to the non-official members of the *Gram Panchayats* and *Nyaya Panchayats* was inaugurated by the Development Commissioner, Manipur on June 25, 1964 at Lamphelpat. In this training centre, 12 Institutional courses and 32 Peripatetic training courses were held and 220 *Pradhans* of *Panchayats*, 215 *Up-Pradhans*, 38 *Sarpanchas*, 35 *Sahayak Sarpanchas* and 763 members of *Panchayats* were trained during the period under report.

During the period under report 20 *Panchayat Ghars* were constructed at the estimated cost of Rs. 1,500 each, out of which Government grant, was only Rs. 500. With the view to associating *Panchayats* in local Development work the *Pradhans* have been appointed as members to the Block Development Committees and the Committees for examining cases of land encroachment in *Panchayat* areas.

Steps were taken to entrust the *Panchayats* with the execution of all Development Programmes of all Development Departments at the village

level. Particularly, all the Block Programmes at the village level, were implemented through the Gram Panchayats as far as possible.

Number of Gram Panchayats who organised						
Village Volunteer Force	..	..	..	..	..	194
Number of Village Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	600
Number of Village Volunteer Force recruited	..	..	..	..	..	33,934
Number of mandays donated to Defence Labour Bank	..	..	..	..	..	4,33,599

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

*Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries:* There were in all 6 Hospitals and 16 dispensaries, 20 upgraded dispensaries and 79 weekly dispensaries. One touring unit was also functioning at Imphal under the charge of one V.A.S. and its duties were to run some of the weekly veterinary Dispensaries in Imphal and disease control works in those places where the facilities of Veterinary services were not readily available.

*Key village Blocks:* There were two Key village Blocks—One at Imphal and the other at Thoubal—with 12 and 8 subcentres respectively.

*Cross Breeding Blocks:* The Cross Breeding scheme had five sub-centres each of which was put under the charge of one Field Assistant.

*Feeds and Fodder Development:* Two fodder growing farms were opened during the last part of the second Five Year Plan and there is a proposal for opening two more farms during the Third Five Year Plan period. Each farm will be under the supervision of a Farm Manager.

*Poultry:* There was one Poultry farm at Imphal and 10 extension centres in the hills. The produce of the central farm where the needs of the extension centres which in turn would meet the demand of the surrounding areas.

*Piggery:* 6 (4 Non-Plan and 2 Plan) Pig rearing centres were functioning with the main centre at Torbung.

*Sheep:* Two sheep rearing farms were opened during the last part of the Second Five Year Plan period and there is a proposal for opening two more farms during the Third Five Year Plan period.

### TRANSPORT

The Manipur State Transport Department was running passenger services on 9 routes including Imphal-Dimapur and Imphal-Moreh routes covering 523 miles in addition to the goods service running on Imphal and Dimapur Road. The department was also running a regular city Bus Service within a radius of 5 miles of Imphal town and also for school children reading in the Little Flower School at Imphal and the students reading at Kohima, Nagaland. About 1,30,000 quintals of goods and food stuffs of the Public Works Department, State Trading Department and the general Public were carried from Dimapur to Imphal by its goods service.

The fleet strength was 60 buses, 74 trucks, 4 cars, 2 Jeeps, 5 Power Wagons and 3 motor cycles. To meet the increasing demand the number of fleet was increased by 10 Bed Ford Chassis and 10 T.M.B. Chassis during the year.

The bus fare for passengers from Imphal to Dimapur was increased from Rs. 5 to 6.72 paise. The bus fare in all nationalised routes is being increased in view of the increasing expenditure. The freight structure is also being revised.

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The programmes taken up under the scheme, for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the development of communication, construction of rest camps (Inns), Water Supply, Arts and Culture. Aid to Voluntary Agencies, Housing etc. The achievements made in these spheres of activities are enumerated below.

*Communication:* 20 miles of Jeepable roads, 12 wooden bridges, 5 culverts and 97 miles of inter-village and bridle paths were constructed and 27 miles of inter-village paths were converted into jeep roads. An expenditure of Rs. 1.4½ lacs was incurred on this account.

*Water Supply:* 37 Water Supply Schemes were executed in different hill areas of Manipur and the amount spent was Rs. 1.62 lacs.

*Arts and Culture:* A sum of Rs. 34,600 was spent for giving grant-in-aid to 86 cultural clubs.

*Aid to Voluntary Agencies:* Aid to the extent of Rs. 24,000 was given to 5 voluntary institutions.

*Housing:* 122 houses for the Scheduled Tribes and 20 houses for the Scheduled Castes were constructed and the amounts spent were Rs. 61,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

*Cottage Industries:* For the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Tribes, the 6 existing Weaving Training Centres and 4 Carpentry Training Centres continued to function. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 60,000/- was given to 203 industrial units including Co-operative Societies.

*Scheduled Castes:* For the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Castes, 6 Weaving Demonstration Units and 6 Carpentry Demonstration Units in 6 villages continued. Grant-in-aid amounting Rs. 4,000 was also given to 10 units.

*High School Farms:* 20 High School Farms were established in hill areas to impart basic knowledge on scientific farming and farm management to the tribal students.

*Soil Conservation:* An area of 650 ares were brought under contour bunding and terracing. About 78 miles of minor irrigation channels which will benefit about 2,167 acres of land were also constructed.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Besides the normal working of the various medical and public health schemes and institutions, under the Directorate of Medical and Public Health

Services the following works were carried out in the year ending March 31, 1965.

- (a) One Specialist Block was completed for provision of special ised services in the Civil Hospital, Imphal.
- (b) 11 new dispensaries were opened for the outlying areas.
- (c) Construction of building for Primary Health Centres was in progress.
- (d) A suitable building was obtained near the new hospital side to accommodate temporarily the new T.B. Clinic. This has since been electrified and UNICEF aid obtained under the District T.B. Control Programme.
- (e) Two X Ray Plants were ordered for expansion of medical facilities at two outlying institutions viz. Civil Hospital Churachandpur and Primary Health Centre Ukhrul. Supplies are expected shortly through D.G.S.D.
- (f) 20 wagons of iodised salt was received for free distribution in the goiterous areas for the first time.
- (g) Steps were taken for expansion of hospital buildings at remote hill stations.
- (h) Construction of new T.B. Clinic building has made good headway and will be completed soon.<sup>9</sup>
- (i) The construction of a 250 bedded hospital at Lamphelpat has made good progress. Casualty, O.P.D. Blocks, Nurses' Hostel and some of the Ward Blocks were nearing completion.
- (j) 35 local candidates were selected by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi for MBBS training in various medical Colleges to overcome shortage of doctors. Selected candidates were awarded a stipend of Rs. 80 each per month and Book Grant of Rs. 300
- (k) Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife, Dais, First Aid and Home Nursing Classes were conducted as usual.

#### FOREST

*Economic Plantation:* An area of 370 acres was planted with Teak and Pine trees. Premonsoon operations over an area of 700 acres were also completed. An expenditure of Rs. 95,100 was incurred on this account.

*Consolidation:* As a step towards consolidating forest areas action was taken by the Forest Settlement Officer for final declaration of 399 sq. miles as reserved forest under provisions of the Indian Forest Act. A sum of Rs. 32,400 was spent.

*Working Plan:* Field operations for compiling Working schemes for the Northern portion of Yangoupokpi Reserved Forest (40 sq. miles), Heingang Reserved Forest (4 sq. miles) and Langol Reserved Forest (6 sq.

miles) were completed. An expenditure of Rs. 17,800 was incurred on this account.

*Communication:* 11 miles of motorable forest road were constructed and 30 miles of existing road maintained. A sum of Rs. 78,800 was spent.

*Forest Protection:* In order to protect plantation areas and valuable patches of natural forest from fire 107 miles of fire line were cut and traced. An expenditure of Rs. 19,200 was incurred.

*Timber Treatment and Forest Utilisation:* 5,750 c. ft. timber were treated with ASCU preservative. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was spent.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

The Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board came into being in the year 1954 and had completed its eleventh year of life in March 1965. There were three Original Pattern Projects under the direct control of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board namely: (1) Salam Khumbong W.E. Project having 3 centres; (2) Sekmai Kangpokpi W.E. Project with 4 centres; and (3) Lamlai Sagolmang W.E. Project with 4 centres and another two Co-ordinated pattern projects in the Development Blocks of Churachandpur and Jiribam.

The activities taken up by the State Board in the project centres were: (1) *Balwadi*; (2) Maternity and Child Welfare; (3) Weaving and Crafts; (4) Social Education (including adult literacy); (5) General Medical aid and First Aid; (6) Recreational and Cultural Activities; (7) Women's Camp. (8) Organisation of Mahila Mandals, (9) UNICEF Milk distribution programme etc.

The Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2.15 lacs.

#### DECENTRALISATION

According to a long-standing decision of the Central Social Welfare Board, the three Original Pattern Projects would be wound up by the end of Third Five Year Plan i.e., March 1966 and the activities handed over to local social welfare organisations and Mahila Mandals/Samitis. Admittedly, there is dearth of suitable organisations in the villages. But it is hoped that some of the organisations would be able to take over the activities either in whole or in part with a grant up to the extent of 75 per cent of the Budget.

The Government of Manipur had allotted Rs. 2,000/ grants to Emergent Needy Women and from this amount 53 women actually in distress, were given financial help.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

During 1964-65, the actual expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 240.38 lacs (Rs. 157.25 lacs. on plan schemes and Rs. 83.13 lacs on Non-plan schemes).

**Communications:** In construction and improvement of roads the department continued the important schemes listed below priority wise:

1. New Motorable Cachar Road from Imphal to Jiri.
2. Kanapokpi Tamenglong road.
3. Chingmeikhullen Tolloi Ukhrol road.
4. Churachandpur Tipaimukh road.
5. Moreh Humine road.
6. Tegnoupal Sansak Road.
7. Tegnoupal Wangkhoo Mombi road.

Improvement of the following roads were also continued:

1. Tadubi Kharasom Ukhrol road.
2. Lital Sansak Chassad Humine road.
3. Sansak Phungyar road.
4. Tiddim road from Churachandpur to State Boundary.
5. Old Cachar road from Bishenpur to Nungba.

During the year under report, 67 miles of motorable road and 90 miles of jeepable road were constructed. The total road mileage in the State as on March 31, 1965 was 1,420 miles, out of which 307 miles were black topped, 118 miles Water Bound Macadam, 206 miles gravelled and 699 *katcha* roads. 40 miles of roads were improved.

So far the construction of Major Bridges posed a difficult problem for lack of contractors. The major achievement during the year was that tenders were called for nine major bridges from all over India and it has become possible to award seven works so far. Construction work on two bridges has already commenced and is expected to be completed during 1965-66. Efforts have also been made for sub-soil exploration at bridge sites for the design of foundations and offers have been received from few expert firms for this work.

On January 26, 1965, three completed major bridges, two over the Imphal river and one over the Nambul river, were thrown open to traffic. A total of 6 major bridges were completed during the year. 18 more bridges were in progress towards the end of the year.

**Housing:** No new schemes were taken up for construction during the year. Six Type V quarters and Six Type IV quarters in Imphal continued from previous year were completed. In addition to these, staff quarters including quarters for the supervisory staff on road construction were completed at various places and for various departments such as Agriculture, Industry, Co-operation, Transport, Medical, Education etc.

**Hospitals:** Construction in the Buildings of a 250 bedded Hospital at Lamphelpat, Imphal was in progress. Nurses hostel, T.B. Clinic, OPD Ward, Casualty Ward, Workshop, Office of the Director, etc. were almost completed. Other buildings were completed upto roof level.



*Imphal Water Supply:* Construction of Civil Works and installation of filtration plant for the first stage of 3 cusec. water supply scheme was almost completed. Work on the laying of filtered water mains and distribution mains was completed to the extent of 75 per cent. The pump house Shingda, the intake works at Polak, and the raw water main from Shingda at to Kangchup were also completed. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 29.24 lacs against the allocation of Rs. 35 lacs. It is thus to be seen that the allocation for water supply was almost fully utilised.

*Power:* Two old diesel sets from D.E.S.U. of 700 kw. derated to 350 k.w. each were installed and commissioned in the Imphal power house making available 700 k.w. of additional power. Work on the new Lema-khong Hydro-Electric scheme and construction of HT and LT lines under the rural electrification-Scheme was in progress. Survey and investigation for Loktak Lake scheme was also in hand.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

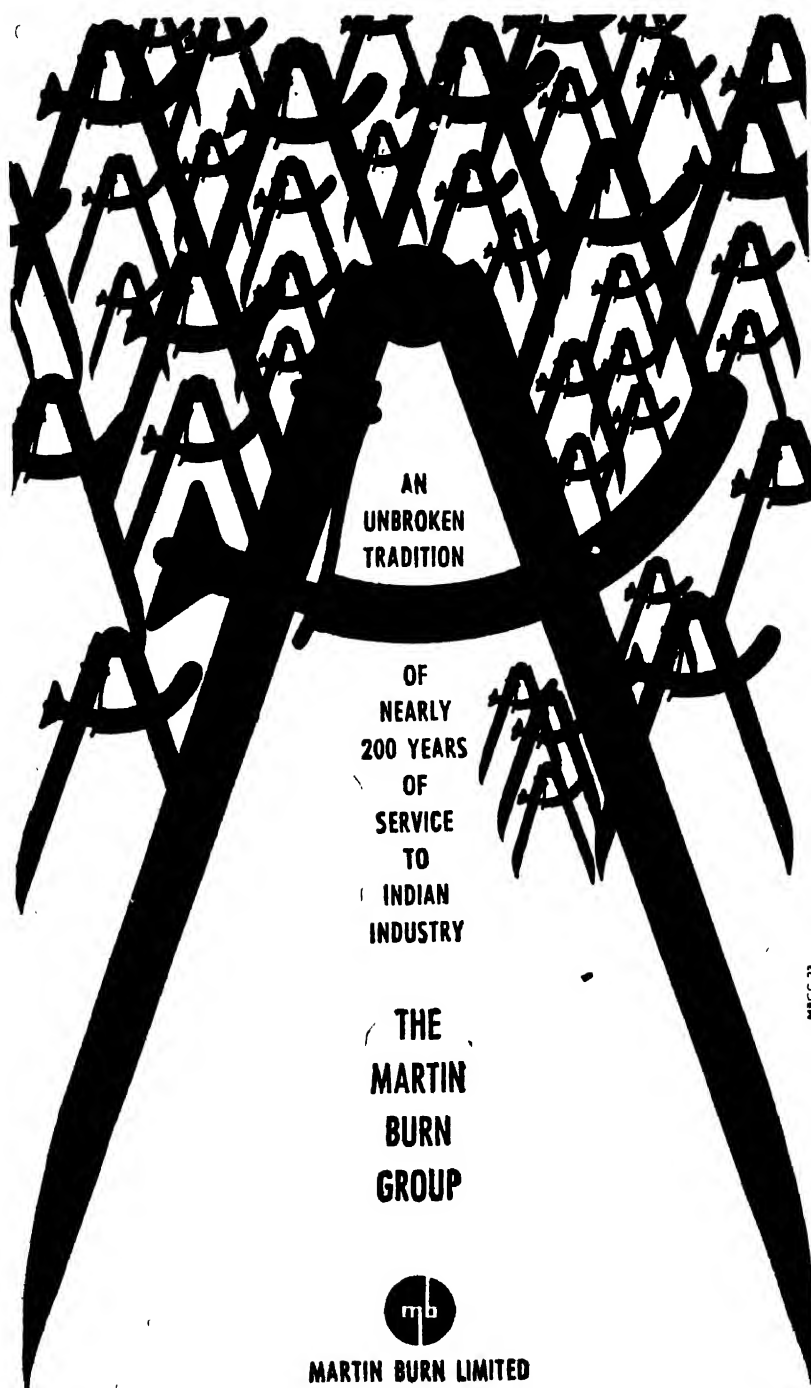
In compliance with the provision of the Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956) enforcement of Metric System of Weights and Measures has been started in the Union Territory of Manipur with the introduction of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 32 of 1952).

During the period under report, 4,941, pieces of Weights 1,415 pieces of measures and 882 Weighing and Measuring instruments were verified and stamped. The total revenue earned was Rs. 2,748. Enforcement work was being carried through persuasion and no offender against the State Enforcement Law was prosecuted. It is hoped that the complete change over from old measures to new may be possible by the scheduled time, that is the year 1966.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Chief Commissioner :* SHRI BALESWAR PRASAD


<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Sri Mairenbam Koireng Singh, <i>Chief Minister</i>	Home, Administration, Public Works and Education
2. Sri Athikho Dailho	Finance, Revenue, law, Transport, Animal, Husbandry and Industries
3. Sri Seram Angou Singh	Planning and Development, Food and Civil Supplies, Health, Agriculture and Local-Self- Government



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200 YEARS  
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TO  
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## CHAPTER 8

### PONDICHERRY

*Capital* : Pondicherry      *Population* : 3,69,079  
*Area* : 186 Sq. Miles      *Languages* : Tamil and French

*Lt. Governor* : Shri S. L. SILAM

A POPULAR MINISTRY consisting of a Chief Minister and three Ministers started functioning from September 11, 1964. It consists of :

Shri V. Venkatasubba Reddiar	... Chief Minister.
Shri A.S. Kangeyan	... Finance Minister.
Shri P. Shanmugam	... Development Minister.
Shri V.M.C. Varadha Pillai	... Labour and Welfare Minister.

The territory has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 members. Since 1955 when the Territory was merged *de facto* with the Indian Union, it has been making notable progress in all spheres. In Agriculture, Industry Education, Health and Cooperation particularly there has been satisfactory progress.

#### AGRICULTURE

During the Second Plan period, 14 development Schemes were undertaken and executed in all the four regions of the Territory with great success. A sum of Rs. 12.77 lakhs was spent during Second Plan period (which includes a sum of Rs. 2.47 lakhs under Agricultural production) as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 16.22 lakhs.

Among the schemes executed during the Second Plan period were Plant Protection Scheme, Fertiliser Distribution Scheme, Seeds Subsidy Scheme, Coconut Development Scheme, Agricultural Marketing Scheme, Japanese method of cultivation scheme, Fruit Development Scheme and so on.

During the Third Plan period all the schemes implemented during the Second Plan period were continued except (i) Agricultural Marketing Scheme; (ii) Japanese method of paddy cultivation Scheme; (iii) Fruit Development Scheme.

The following new schemes were introduced during the Third Plan period; The State Seed farm; the Oilseed Development Scheme the Sugarcane Development Scheme; and the Orchard cum Nursery Scheme etc.

Agricultural production has been given the top-most priority in the country today. Since the initiation of the First and Second Five Year Plans the Union Territory has made much progress in agricultural production. In the Third Five Year Plan, greater emphasis has been laid on agricultural programme to make this Union Territory self-sufficient in food production and achieve an increase of 35 per cent over the 1960-61 level of food production. In the year preceding the first year of the Third Plan food production was 42,000 tonnes. It is with this background that the agricultural department proposed to achieve a target of 15,000 tonnes of additional food production at the end of the Third plan period by execution of various agricultural schemes. Against the target of 15,000 tonnes of additional food production, the achievement was about 10,000 tonnes by the end of March 1965. However, it is anticipated that the target of 15,000 tonnes of additional food production would be achieved by the end of the Third Plan period.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 38.52 lakhs which was subsequently revised as Rs. 59.205 lakhs in the Third Plan for agriculture, an expenditure of Rs. 32.97 lakhs was incurred upto March 1965.\* For the year 1965-66, an outlay of Rs. 18.19 lakhs is envisaged under this sector, thus the total plan expenditure would come to Rs. 51.16 lakhs.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

During the Second Five Year Plan, 10 Veterinary Institutions were started and they are functioning satisfactorily. Livestock improvement has been carried out in all the four regions of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam mainly by artificial insemination method and also by natural service by free distribution of bulls. All the artificial insemination centres with their subcentres are functioning satisfactorily.

Efforts were made to develop the fodder cultivation in the Key-village Block Areas and the ryots were encouraged to take up fodder cultivation. During the year 20 acres of land were brought under fodder cultivation.

A state Poultry Farm at a cost of Rs. 2,66,000 and a Pig Breeding Unit at a cost of Rs. 33,500 will soon be started at Kariamamickam (Pondicherry). The construction work for these units is nearing completion.

To upgrade the local sheep, healthy Nellore rams were purchased and distributed to deserving breeders on exchange basis. During the year under report, 33 Nellore rams were purchased and distributed to interested breeders.

#### EDUCATION

Pondicherry was faced with many educational problems on the eve of the *de facto* transfer. Improved educational facilities has to be given in keeping with the needs of the people of the four settlements, speaking three different languages, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. The medium of instruction was mainly French and its changeover to Indian languages and English presented difficulties which had to be tackled to the satisfaction of the public.

These difficulties were overcome within a reasonably short span of time and today education is making rapid progress in all directions. The multiplicity of languages no longer acts as a retarding force in the development of literacy among the masses.

### *Elementary Education*

For the first time an intensive drive for the enrolment of children of the age-group 6-11 was conducted in this territory in 1961-62. The drive was a great success and it resulted in the enrolment of 7,000 children as against a target of 2,500 children. To eliminate congestion and overcrowding in elementary schools and to make up in part the back log of teachers carried over from the previous year, 300 additional classes/new schools have been opened during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65. 50 more additional classes and new schools will be opened during 1965-66 over and above the plan target. The number of primary and middle schools has risen from 292 in 1960-61 to 310 in 1965-66. The enrolment of children has increased from 29,894 to 42,450. The number of teaching staff which was 950 in 1960-61 has increased to 1,246 in 1964-65. 79 additional classes new schools were opened during the year. A sum of Rs. 44,556 was sanctioned for the construction of class rooms in 16 primary schools.

Until 1960, there was no Basic Training institution in this Territory for elementary school teachers. To supply the school with properly trained teachers, one Basic Training school was opened in 1961-62 in addition to one already started during the Second Plan period, with an intake capacity of 40 student trainees.

The scheme for the supply of midday meals to school children which benefited 22,111 children in 145 Government Schools during 1960-61 has been extended to cover more schools including some schools under private management, and to day 32,132 children in Government schools and 1,791 children in private schools are enjoying the benefit of the scheme.

A sum of Rs. 5.51 lakhs was incurred under the scheme during 1964-65.

### *Secondary Education*

Simultaneously with the rapid expansion of Secondary Education, a number of steps have been taken to improve its quality and content. These include provision of increased facilities and equipment and improvement of libraries and laboratories in all Government High Schools. Six new high schools were opened in rural areas to ensure the rural population easy access for secondary education. One of these high schools which is exclusively meant for girls has been provided with hostel facilities. As against 31 high schools existing in 1960, there are 37 high schools at present in this territory. The number of children studying in secondary schools has shown an increase of 17,600 in 1964-65 from 10,816 in 1960.

A large number of students have taken up the diversified courses in High Schools where such course were introduced. During Third Plan period,

courses in Engineering, Secretarial training, Agricultural and Home Science were opened in six High Schools. One course each in Fine Arts, Secretarial training and Agricultural subjects has been sanctioned for 1965-66. One of the Multipurpose High Schools will be upgraded into an Experimental Multipurpose High School in 1965-66 introducing courses like Agriculture Technology and Commerce etc.

### *University Education*

There were two colleges in this Territory in the year 1960, coaching students for Baccalaureat Examinations, of which one was run directly by the French Government. The long cherished desire of Pondicherians for having a Degree college of the Union Type was fulfilled in 1961-62 when an Arts college with affiliation to Madras University was opened. Hindi and French under part II of the Pre-University and Degree course and French under Part III., of the Degree courses were introduced in this institution. In the year 1965-66, M.A. Degree course in French has been introduced. A new building and Hostel for girls are under construction. The College has been fully staffed and equipped.

### *Technical Education*

Yet another achievement in the field of Education during the Third Plan period was the opening of a Polytechnic providing courses of studies in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical branches of Engineering, with an intake capacity of 110 students for all the courses. This institution has been fully staffed and equipped. A *pucca* building for the polytechnic and hostel etc., are under construction.

The School of Arts and Crafts functioning in the Territory provides three year courses in eight subjects. Formal approval of the Government of India for the conversion of this school into a Junior Technical school of the Madras pattern has been received and preliminary steps have been undertaken to effect conversion.

In the year 1964-65, two pre-vocational Centres have been opened in this Territory under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India.

These centres train students in Basic fitting, Moulding, Welding, Turning, Carpentry etc.

### *Girls' Education*

Special attention has been bestowed on the education of girls at the elementary stage, so as to wipe out the traditional antipathy of parents to send their grown up children to schools. The implementation of scheme such as Attendance Prizes, Merit prizes, Attendance scholarships, special sanitary convenience etc., has helped much to step the enrolment of girls in school. The grant of village allowance to women teachers working in rural areas, provision of quarters etc., have given a further impetus to the education of girls.

### *Physical Education*

Physical Education forms an integral part of curriculum in all stages of education. Every middle and secondary school has a qualified Physical Education teacher on its staff.

To meet the demand of emergency, the Education Department have taken steps to reorientate physical Education activities. Students in schools and colleges are covered by an expanded programme which include intensified physical training and membership of N.C.C. and A.C.C. National Discipline Scheme, National Sports week Inter-School Competitions, Scouts and Guides etc., have also been implemented in this Territory. A scheme for the compulsory medical Inspection for all Children at primary and secondary stages in Government schools has been introduced in 1961 for improving the health of students and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among them.

### INDUSTRIES

The Department of Industries came into existence towards the close of the year 1955. Since then various types of assistance to encourage rapid and orderly development of small scale, medium and heavy industries are being given by this Department. To make the public more industrial minded, this department has also started some schemes.

(i) *Wooden Toy Factory*: The Factory was started in the year 1956 at a cost of Rs. 1.53 lakhs inclusive of recurring, non-recurring and working capital for the manufacture of toys, furniture etc. 80 workers are employed on the daily wages system. Besides the normal establishment 47 persons have been trained so far. The production per annum towards the manufacture of furniture, toys and other items of wood has reached nearly Rs. 85,000 in value.

(ii) *Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Yanam*: This was started in the year 1948 at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs (inclusive of recurring, non-recurring and working capital) to produce all sorts of leather goods. About 10 persons are employed and training facilities are also provided.

(iii) *Tannery and Leather Finishing Shop, Yanam*: The Tannery and Leather Finishing Shop, Yanam was sanctioned in Second Five Year Plan period at a cost of Rs. 3.82 lakhs (non-recurring: Rs. 1.39 lakhs, recurring: Rs. 0.13 lakhs and working capital Rs. 2.3 lakhs) Non-recurring expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2,39,000 was so far incurred, besides the recurring expenditure of Rs. 11,146. So far machines have been purchased to the value of Rs. 1.02 lakhs. The factory is expected to go into production towards the end of III Plan.

(iv) *Service-cum-Common Facility Workshop, Villianur*: With a view to affording common service facilities in rural areas the Service-cum-Common Facility Workshop, Villianur was started at Villianur on the pattern recommended by the Small-Scale Industries Working Group at cost of Rs. 2.83 lakhs.

(v) *Rurai Industrial Estates*: Rural Industrial Estates are proposed to be set up at Karaikal and Manapet (Bahour) at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakh each. Necessary land has been purchased for the Karaikal Estate and the foundation stone has already been laid by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras, Construction work is being taken up. Land has been selected at Manapet for the establishment of a rural Industrial Estate at Pondicherry.

*Large-Scale Sector*: All the major industries in this Territory are in the private sector. There were three textile mills with a total spindlage of 84,972 in Pondicherry even before the merger. There is also a spinning mill which has recently gone into production. Yet another good example of private enterprise is provided by the New Horizon Sugar Mills at Ariyar (Pondicherry region) which has a daily crushing capacity of about 1,200 to 1,500 tonnes.

In Karaikal region a spinning mill with an initial spindlage of 12,000 went into production last year. Its spindlage has since been increased to 25,000.

The construction work on one of the two textile mills (licensed earlier by the Government of India) in Karaikal is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected to go into production with 12,000 spindles during 1966. As regards the other textile mill the preliminary work has already been commenced.

In Palloor (Mahe) a spinning mill with 20,000 spindles is already in full swing.

*Medium-Scale Sector*: At present there are: (i) Cycle parts Manufacturing Unit, (ii) Umbrella Ribs Manufacturing Unit, (iii) Rolling Mill and (v) Textile Mill.

*Small Scale Sector*: 182 small-scale industrial units were registered with the Directorate of Industries, Pondicherry as on March 31, 1965.

#### CO-OPERATION

Under the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs was earmarked for Cooperative Development Schemes and this outlay had to be subsequently raised to Rs. 20 lakhs with reference to the rapid progress made under the sector. There are at present 180 cooperative institutions of various types in this Union Territory. In the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to intensify the activities of various institutions in their respective spheres such as credit, banking, supply and distribution and also their marketing and processing operations. The following Development schemes are implemented by this department under Co-operative Sector.

(1) *Pondicherry State Cooperative Bank*: The Bank was started in October 1958. It has at present 154 Cooperative Societies as members with a share capital of about Rs. 12.84 lakhs. The Reserve Bank of India provided to the Bank a short-term loan of Rs. 25 lakhs and a medium-term loan of Rs. 5 lakhs for agricultural production in the year 1964-65. By the end of the Third Plan Period, the total volume of loan transactions of this bank is expected reach the limit of Rs. one crore.

A provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was made under the Third Plan for the Development of the Pondicherry State Cooperative Bank. During the



first four years an expenditure of Rs. 66,000 was incurred towards the managerial subsidy and outright grant for special Bad Debt Reserve to the Bank.

*Pondicherry General Primary Land Mortgage Bank:* The land mortgage Bank which was started in May 1960 caters to the long-term credit requirements of the agriculturists of this territory. The Bank has on its roll at present 280 members with a share capital of Rs. 4.33 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 4 lakhs have been provided by the Government by way of share capital contribution. The balance represents the shares held by members. The Bank has so far issued loans to the extent of Rs. 6.42 lakhs as against a credit target of Rs. 10 lakhs to agriculturists for the purpose of land improvement and clearance of prior debts etc.

*Organisation and Revitalisation of Multipurpose Cooperative Societies:* The object of the Scheme is to reorganise Village Credit Societies so as to cover effectively all villages and to enroll the maximum number of members by offering assistance in the form of managerial subsidy etc.

In the Second Five Year Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 0.63 lakhs was incurred for giving subsidies to 20 Multipurpose Cooperative Societies. It is expected to cover 50 societies by the end of Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 0.28 lakhs. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Fourth Plan period also since the activities of the primary societies have been increasing considerably in the shape of service functions and marketing operations.

*State Participation in Village Societies:* During the Third Plan period 25 Societies will be benefitted under this Scheme. During the first four years of the Third Plan 19 societies were benefitted and a sum of Rs. 89,000 was spent.

*Training and Education:* The programme of Training of officials of the Cooperative Department and the employees of Cooperative Institutions is already in operation in order to meet the needs of Cooperative Institutions and of the department for the services of trained personnel. The candidates from this Territory are sent for training to the training institutes at Madras. 1.25 The plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakhs under the Third Plan. During the first four years, 37 official candidates and 29 non-official candidates have been given training in Co-operation and an expenditure of Rs. 86,600 was incurred.

A peripatetic unit which was started in 1963-64 is run by this department for training of non-official cooperators and officials of cooperative societies. A co-operative Education Instruction is conducting classes for them.

*Handlooms:* There are at about 4,000 weavers in this territory, of them 50 per cent have been already brought within the Cooperative fold. 12 Weavers Cooperative Societies (One Silk Weaver's Co-operative Society and eleven cotton societies) with a total membership of 2,920 are functioning. These societies are producing handloom goods worth of Rs. 10 lakhs annually.

During the Third Plan a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was earmarked and in the first four years of the period an expenditure of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was incurred by way of financial assistance to Weavers' Cooperative Societies according to the pattern approved by the All India Handloom Board such as grant of rebate, managerial subsidy, etc.

#### HARIJAN WELFARE

Out of the total population of 3,69,079, the number of scheduled castes, according to 1951 census, was 56,861. This amounts to 15.40 per cent of the total population.

During the French rule, caste distinction were not recognised. Hence there were no special steps to ameliorate the plight of the Harijans before 1954. Nearly two years after the *de facto* transfer of power, the Harijan-Welfare Department was set up in 1956 with a view to improve the standard of living of the Harijans in educational social and economic fields. There are no sheduled tribes in Pondicherry. The Untouchability (offences) Act 1955 has been extended to this Territory from October 1, 1963.

During the Third Plan, efforts were being intensified to promote the advancement of these downtrodden people in educational and economic spheres. An amount of Rs. 10.12 lakhs has been earmarked for the Third Plan schemes.

*Boys hostel, Pondicherry:* Out of a total provision of Rs. 3.07 lakhs for educational schemes, a sum of Rs. 2.12 lakhs was allotted for opening and maintenance of a Boy's Hostel at Pondicherry.

*Pre-Matric Scholarships:* A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been earmarked for the plan period for the "Award of pre-Matric Scholarship" to Harijan Students. An amount of Rs. 65,502 has been spent during the first four years. So far, 2,121 pupils were awarded scholarships. Budget Estimate for 1964-65 was Rs. Rs 32,900

*Award of Post-Matric Scholarships:* Post-Matric scholarships of Rs. 15,251 were granted to candidates continuing Post-Matric studies. Nine scheduled caste students and nine Backward class students were granted scholarships during 1964-65.

*Economic Uplift:* Agricultural implements like ploughs and spades worth about Rs. 11,497 have been distributed to 1,929 Harijan families.

208 families have been supplied with tools to set up cottage industries viz: Carpentry tools, Bamboo tools, Cobblers, tools, and washerman's implements, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,841 during 1964-65. Cockrels, hens, feed troughs and water troughs worth of Rs. 100 per set were supplied to five families.

#### ELECTRICITY

Table 1 sets out the growth of demand for power by various consumers from 1954 to 1965 together with the capital outlay upto March 31, 1965.

TABLE I  
GROWTH OF DEMAND FOR POWER AND THE CAPITAL OUTLAY

	As on 1-11-1964	As on 31-3-1965	Capital outlay upto 31-3-1965 Rs. in lakhs
Towns and Villages electrified	42	117	} 111.90
Agricultural pump-sets	267	2,844	
Small Industries (H.T.+L.T.)	59	275	
House Service connections	2,746	11,342	
Street lights	534	9,327	

All the 177 villages in Pondicherry have been electrified by January 1965. The total plan outlay for the Third Plan is Rs. 68.57 lakhs.

#### FISHERIES

*Supply of Mechanised Boats at Subsidised Rates:*—Ten pablo boats have so far been distributed to fishermen at a total cost of Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

*Training of Fishermen:* Fifty-three fishermen and three in-service personnel were trained in improved methods of fishing at the Government Fisheries Training Institutes at an expenditure of Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

*Fish Seed Collection and Distribution:* 10.00 lakhs of Food fish seeds were collected for stocking the inland waters and distributed to the private pisciculturists at a cost of Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

#### *Pilot Scheme for Intensive Development of Inland Fisheries*

Expenditure incurred	...	Rs. 0.70 lakhs
Number of fishermen benefited		1,317
Number of fish farmers benefited.		10

*With Compliments from*

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**Government Controlled Stockholders (For Iron & Steel)**

**NO. 5 CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA-1.**

## PANCHAYATI RAJ IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

The success of Welfare Schemes in a democratic State depends largely on the active participation of the people in their formulation and execution. To solicit people's co-operation in the colossal task of economic reconstruction the Jammu & Kashmir Government have set up a net-work of fully organised units of local administration in the State. Every endeavour is being made under the Community Development programme to develop the capacity of the common man and harness it for his own development and the development of the country.

The following are some of the main achievements registered in this regard.

The entire State has been delimited into 71 blocks. Each block consists of about 20 Panchayat units covering about 2,500 people each and extending to five to six villages.

About 959 Panchayats have been set up and about 7,742 Panches were elected. The Panchayats prepare their own agrarian and works plans.

The expenditure incurred on the Development Blocks and National Extension Service during the Second Five Year Plan has been to the tune of Rs. 290.77 lakhs.

The quantities of improved seeds of paddy, wheat and maize distributed to agriculturists through NES during the year 1963-64 have been respectively 10,047 maunds, 4,379 maunds and 2,090 maunds.

About 1,49,648 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate and 509 maunds of Super Phosphate and other chemical fertilisers were supplied to the peasants during the year 1963-64, through Panchayats. This has gone a long way in increasing food production.

In order to improve the breed of animals and birds about 105 animals and 929 birds of good breed were distributed to the peasants during the year 1963-64. Also about 18,954 animals were castrated.

Much headway has been made in the field of minor irrigation schemes. During the year 1963-64, 55 Kacha wells, 18 Pucca wells and about 11 miles of new channels were constructed through voluntary labour and 77 Kacha and 18 Pucca wells were also repaired.

The local bodies constructed about 1,925 fgs of Kacha roads and improved about 2,397 fgs of existing roads during 1963-64. Also 324 culverts were constructed and 410 culverts repaired.

Under the auspices of the Community Development Programme, 20 Literacy Centres, 63 Libraries and Reading Rooms and about 453 Youth Clubs were started in the year 1963-64. Fifty-two Farmers Unions and 453 Youth Clubs were also opened with a membership of 604 and 4,506 respectively.

ISSUED BY

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION, JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT

## CHAPTER 9

### TRIPURA

<i>Capital</i>	...	...	Agartala
<i>Population</i>	...	...	11,42,005
<i>Area</i>	..	...	4036 Sq. miles

TRIPURA CLAIMS TO BE the most ancient of all the former princely States of India, its recorded history going back to the days of the *Mahabharata*. It had been ruled by the Maharajas for an unbroken period of thirteen hundred years before it acceded to the Indian Union on October 15, 1949 and became a part "C" State under the Indian Constitution which was governed by a Chief Commissioner with the help of three Advisers selected from the representatives of the people. With the reorganisation of States which came into force from November 1, 1956, Tripura became a Union Territory.

With the introduction of the Government of Union Territories Act, the Tripura Territorial Council and the Tripura Administration merged into the Government of Tripura when the first popular Ministry of Tripura headed by Shri Sachindra Lal Singh assumed office on July 1, 1963. The occasion was marked by unprecedented enthusiasm among the people. Thus the first day of July became a red letter day in the history of Tripura.

Tripura is an agricultural state. The progress of this State is related to the development of Agriculture. The one and only wealth of the people is livestock which, directly or indirectly, provides balanced food to the people.

#### POULTRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The inclusion of the Poultry Development Scheme in the Second Five Year Plan of Tripura has brought about a new era in this region. The achievement of the scheme during the last 12 months may be summarised as follows:

Number of eggs produced	...	...	...	74,068
Number of eggs incubated	...	...	...	26,379
Number of eggs sold for hatching	...	...	...	1,200
Number of cocks distributed for upgrading	...	...	...	647
Number of eggs sold for consumption	...	...	...	45,939
Number of pigs distributed amongst the tribals	...	...	...	94
Number of birds distributed at 80 per cent subsidy within the C.D. & N.E.S. Block area	...	...	...	8,693

Number of birds distributed at 80 per cent subsidy outside the Block area	...	...	...	...	2,138
Number of farmers trained at the State Poultry Farm, Gandhigram	..	...	...	...	3

#### CATTLE DEVELOPMENT—KEY VILLAGE SCHEME

The Key Village Scheme was introduced in Tripura in 1952 with the following aims:

- (a) upgrading the breed of cattle in the State;
- (b) castration of all scrub bulls;
- (c) subsidising the rearing of progeny;
- (d) protection of cattle from cattle pests by immunisation;
- (e) distribution of fodder cuttings and seeds.

At present there are 5 Key Village Blocks with 30 Key Village Units and A.I. Sub-Centres functioning in 5 Sub-divisions of Tripura.

The achievements are given below:

Number of cows inseminated	...	...	...	...	13,465
Number of semen collections	...	...	...	...	571
Number of calves born	...	...	...	...	3,742
Number of bulls castrated	...	...	...	...	5,179
Number of calves subsidised	...	...	...	...	80
Number of cattle immunized	...	...	...	...	17,299
Quantity of fodder cuttings & seeds distributed					2,37,155 kg.

Excluding these, 2 bulls were distributed outside the area of Key Village Blocks for purposes of breeding.

#### HILL CATTLE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Under this scheme one Artificial Insemination Centre with 2 Artificial Insemination subcentres was started for the first time at Bishalgarh from June, 1964.

#### VETERINARY SERVICES AND ITS EXTENSION

One Veterinary Hospital will start functioning very soon at Agartala. There are 11 Veterinary Dispensaries, 4 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, and 2 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries catering to the needs of Livestock treatment throughout the State. The achievement of these institutions are:

Number of animals and birds treated :	...	...	96,158
Number of male animals and birds castrated :	...	...	9,748
Number of animals and birds inoculated :	...	...	57,886

#### DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

An urban Milk Supply Scheme with a capacity of 50 mds. of milk per day for distribution in Agartala Town was implemented towards the end of the

Second Five Year Plan. The Scheme is being continued and will continue to function. The Scheme has already achieved its target of handling 1,900 litres of milk. Upto May 31, 1965, the scheme has been handling nearly 2,800 litres of milk daily.

Provision for expansion of the Dairy Factory so as to handle 3,700 litres of milk daily for distribution to the public of Agartala Town has been made. It is expected that the scheme will achieve its target during the Third Plan period.

Surplus milk is collected from the rural producers for separation of cream in rural creameries. The cream thus collected is melted by the Ghee Heating Stations and the residue sold to the Villagers as stockfeed.

In order to give an impetus to the cattle owners of this territory to increase their milk production, provision has been made for giving loans to interested persons or to Co-operatives which agree to supply milk to the Dairy.

A "Dairy Extension Works" Scheme has been taken up with a view to improving the quality and quantity of milk produced in this territory. This is aimed at facilitating the production of improved hygienic milk in milk collection areas for the urban milk supply centres.

In the areas around the existing Milk Supply Scheme two "assembly centres" are being established with a view to procuring more milk at a cheaper rate directly from the producers. Two Artificial Insemination Units will also be attached to the "Assembly Centres" in order to upgrade the *deshi* cattle and thereby increase milk production in these areas.

#### INDUSTRIES

During the year under review attempts were made to start a number of medium-scale industries and to organise small-scale industries in Tripura. Negotiations were also carried on with the Government of India on various proposals and the Centre was convinced of the necessity of setting up new industries. Details of achievements are given below:

- (i) A project report for setting up a Paper Plant in Tripura was prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation.
- (ii) A licence for setting up of a Spinning Mill and letter of intent for establishment of a Jute mill were granted and preliminaries have been in hand for executing the same.
- (iii) A Plywood Company has made a survey for setting up of a Plywood Factory and the preliminaries are under way for establishment of a Plywood Factory.
- (iv) Besides, the National Industries Development Corporation Ltd. has been appointed to prepare nucleus project reports and for commissioning and engineering of the plants for starting an Industrial Complex consisting of the following :

- (a) Card Board Manufacturing;

- “ “  
 (b) Bio-fertilizer and Gas;  
 (c) Fruit Canning Factory.

Under the Small-Scale Industries Programme, during the period under report, the Central Marketing Organisation with 7 Sales Emporia under it continued its activities on effecting sales of products of the Industrial Co-operatives/Units. It sold products worth Rs. 2.08 lakhs and supplied raw materials to the Units worth Rs. 4.64 lakhs. For setting up a Sales Emporium in Delhi the Central Marketing Organisation has been allotted a plot of land. Construction will be taken up soon. The Industrial Estate at Udaipur was completed and three Units (two Government Units in Blacksmithy and Carpentry and one private Unit in Tea Chest Fittings) were accommodated in the Estate.

A Rural Industries project, according to the pattern laid down by the Planning Commission, has been set up with Headquarters at Kailashahar with various schemes for intensive development of rural industries. It covers four Blocks, viz., Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharamnagar, Kanchanpur-Longai.

Under the Handloom Sector, the Scheme for Dye Houses and Sales Emporia (Handloom), rebate on sales of handloom fabrics produced by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, subsidy on transport cost of yarn, working capital and share capital of Weavers' Co-Operative Societies and supply of looms and accessories etc. were continued.

Four Demonstration Centres in Sericulture continued to provide services to the villagers in the method of rearing etc. Besides, assistance for construction of rearing houses, purchase of rearing appliances, purchase of spinning machinery were given to the villagers. About 300 families have taken up sericulture.

Two Training-cum-Production Centres on cane and bamboo works at Amarpur and Arundhutinagar continued to impart training. The Design Extension Centre on Handicrafts at Agartala was at work in producing designs etc. for distribution among the weavers.

The Industrial Training Institution at Indranagar and Kailashahar continued imparting training in Engineering and Non-engineering trades. 218 trainees came out successful and 409 trainees were taken in.

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura and its provisions in respect of units of mass, length measures and capacity measures have come into force in the whole of the Union Territory of Tripura. The enforcement activities for introduction of metric weights and measures were continued. Change over to the new system was progressing satisfactorily.

#### FORESTRY SCHEMES

During the year 1964-65, the achievements of the Forestry Scheme in the territory were :



- (a) 3232.50 acres were covered with planting of forest trees as against the target of 2,400 acres to be so covered;
- (b) 1,303 acres of degraded forest areas were planted up against a target of 400 acres of such areas;
- (c) 9,850 acres have been covered with bamboo, cane, coffee, etc;
- (d) 40 acres were covered with rubber against a target of 50 acres;
- (e) Road side planting was extended to 42 miles as against a target of 40 miles;
- (f) 170 miles of the Reserved Forest boundary was demarcated;
- (g) 18 miles of forest roads were constructed against a target of 12 miles;
- (h) 210 acres of old *jhum* areas have been planted up thus fulfilling the plan target;
- (i) 2,264 acres of denuded hilly areas were afforested, against a target of 2500 acres;
- (j) 894 acres have been planted up under a Central Scheme as against a target of 2870 acres.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan for implementation of the Community Development Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 14,866, Rs. 19,923 and 19,057 lakhs was incurred during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 17,737 lakhs was incurred during the period from June 1964 to May 1965. An expenditure of Rs. 0.518 lakhs was incurred during the months of April and May, 1965. Thus the total expenditure incurred upto May 31, 1965 stands at Rs. 72,101 lakhs.

As recommended by the Government of India emphasis has been laid on schemes relating to agriculture, communication and rural industries. The expenditure on schemes under amenity group was reduced.

#### TRIBAL WELFARE

There are about 27,000 tribal families accustomed to *Jhuming* in Tripura. Of these, 16,382 families had been settled on land as permanent cultivators upto May 1964 at a total expenditure of Rs. 66,670 lakhs. 40 *jhumt* colonies had been established for settlement of the *jhumis*. 1,008 additional families were settled during the period from June 1964 to May 1965 at a total expenditure of Rs. 4,90,700. 3 new Model Tribal Colonies were established at Rang-Khong (Amarpur), Teijiling (Sonamura) and Khedacherra (Dharmanagar) during the period under review. In addition, 453 landless tribal agricultural labourers (non-jhumis) were also settled on lands at a total cost of Rs. 0.754 lakhs. Besides, preliminary steps were taken to set up demonstration farms at Akhraibari and Gopalnagar in Khowai sub-division. 129 acres of land were developed under the scheme of land reclamation, terrace cultivation and contour bunding at a cost of Rs. 0.536

- (b) Bio-fertilizer and Gas;
- (c) Fruit Canning Factory.

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A Rural Industries project, according to the pattern laid down by the Planning Commission, has been set up with Headquarters at Kailashahar with various schemes for intensive development of rural industries. It covers four Blocks, viz., Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharamnagar, Kanchanpur-Longai.

Under the Handloom Sector, the Scheme for Dye Houses and Sales Emporia (Handloom), rebate on sales of handloom fabrics produced by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, subsidy on transport cost of yarn, working capital and share capital of Weavers' Co-Operatives Societies and supply of looms and accessories etc. were continued.

Four Demonstration Centres in Sericulture continued to provide services to the villagers in the method of rearing etc. Besides, assistance for construction of rearing houses, purchase of rearing appliances, purchase of spinning machinery were given to the villagers. About 300 families have taken up sericulture.

Two Training-cum-Production Centres on cane and bamboo works at Amarpur and Arundhutinagar continued to impart training. The Design Extension Centre on Handicrafts at Agartala was at work in producing designs etc. for distribution among the weavers.

The Industrial Training Institution at Indranagar and Kailashahar continued imparting training in Engineering and Non-engineering trades. 218 trainees came out successful and 409 trainees were taken in.

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura and its provisions in respect of units of mass, length measures and capacity measures have come into force in the whole of the Union Territory of Tripura. The enforcement activities for introduction of metric weights and measures were continued. Change over to the new system was progressing satisfactorily.

#### FORESTRY SCHEMES

During the year 1964-65, the achievements of the Forestry Scheme in the territory were :

- (a) 3232.50 acres were covered with planting of forest trees as against the target of 2,400 acres to be so covered;
- (b) 1,303 acres of degraded forest areas were planted up against a target of 400 acres of such areas;
- (c) 9,850 acres have been covered with bamboo, cane, coffee, etc;
- (d) 40 acres were covered with rubber against a target of 50 acres;
- (e) Road side planting was extended to 42 miles as against a target of 40 miles;
- (f) 170 miles of the Reserved Forest boundary was demarcated;
- (g) 18 miles of forest roads were constructed against a target of 12 miles;
- (h) 210 acres of old *jhum* areas have been planted up thus fulfilling the plan target;
- (i) 2,264 acres of denuded hilly areas were afforested, against a target of 2500 acres;
- (j) 894 acres have been planted up under a Central Scheme as against a target of 2870 acres.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan for implementation of the Community Development Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 14,866, Rs. 19,923 and 19,057 lakhs was incurred during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 17,737 lakhs was incurred during the period from June 1964 to May 1965. An expenditure of Rs. 0.518 lakhs was incurred during the months of April and May, 1965. Thus the total expenditure incurred upto May 31, 1965 stands at Rs. 72.101 lakhs.

As recommended by the Government of India emphasis has been laid on schemes relating to agriculture, communication and rural industries. The expenditure on schemes under amenity group was reduced.

#### TRIBAL WELFARE

There are about 27,000 tribal families accustomed to *Jhuming* in Tripura. Of these, 16,382 families had been settled on land as permanent cultivators upto May 1964 at a total expenditure of Rs. 66.670 lakhs. 40 *jhum* colonies had been established for settlement of the *jhumis*. 1,008 additional families were settled during the period from June 1964 to May 1965 at a total expenditure of Rs. 4,90,700. 3 new Model Tribal Colonies were established at Rang-Khong (Amarpur), Teijiling (Sonamura) and Khedacherra (Dharmanagar) during the period under review. In addition, 453 landless tribal agricultural labourers (non-jhumis) were also settled on lands at a total cost of Rs. 0.754 lakhs. Besides, preliminary steps were taken to set up demonstration farms at Akhraibari and Gopalnagar in Khowai sub-division. 129 acres of land were developed under the scheme of land reclamation, terrace cultivation and contour bunding at a cost of Rs. 0.536

lakhs. 12,149 fruit plants, grafts suckers and 116.509 kg. of paddy seeds were distributed to the tribal settlers at a total cost of Rs. 0.123 lakhs. 150 poultry birds and 88 pigs were distributed to the inmates of the colonies at a total cost of Rs. 0.077 lakhs.

About 192 miles link and village approach roads, 27 bridges and 40 culverts were constructed in areas predominantly inhabited by the tribals at a total expenditure of Rs. 7.322 lakhs during the period June 1964 to May 1965.

9 tribal girls received training as Dhais. 30 tribal patients suffering from T. B., Cancer, Leprosy and Mental disease were given grant amounting to Rs. 0.092 lakhs.

66 deserving tribal families were given housing subsidies at the rate of Rs. 300 each for renovation of their houses.

Under the Educational Programme, construction of 2 boarding houses, one for girls and the other for boys, was taken up. 19 primary schools in tribal areas were given building grants at Rs. 1,000 each. 605 students received boarding house stipends during the period under review involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.592 lakhs.

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The population of the Scheduled Castes, according to 1961 Census, is 1,19,705. Under the programme for welfare of Scheduled Castes, 304 landless agricultural labourers were allotted lands and given grants for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. Preliminary steps were taken for the construction of a boarding house for the Scheduled Caste students at Teliamura. Boarding house stipends were given to 181 students at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.171 lakhs. Stipends for industrial training were given to 22 students at a cost of Rs. 0.012 lakhs. 69 Scheduled Castes families were given housing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 300 each for renovation of their houses.

#### REHABILITATION OF THE MIGRANTS

The Rehabilitation Department of the Government had to concentrate its efforts on tackling the problems arising out of the influx of new migrants from East Pakistan.

Between June 1964 and May 1965, 13,786 families comprising some 59,452 migrants have entered Tripura from East Pakistan. Out of them 3,302 families comprising 19,750 persons have come on exchange of properties.

During the period under review, 16 transit camps were in existence for giving shelter and relief benefits to the deserving migrants. Of the migrants who have come during the period, 3,606 families comprising 14,042 persons were admitted in the camps, 2,560 families comprising 11,479 persons were sent to other States; 1,560 families comprising 7,718 persons have either deserted or been expelled from the camps during the period.

For providing water all the transit camps have been provided with tube-wells. So far 37 tube-wells have been sunk in different transit camps.

Immediately on the arrival of the migrants in the Reception Centres they are inoculated/vaccinated. Further, in each transit camp there is a medical dispensary run under the supervision of a Medical Officer of the Medical and Public Health Department.

### AGRICULTURE

*Seed Farms :* Nine Seed Multiplication Farms established in previous years were in production during this period. Out of the seeds procured from outside and produced in the seed farms, 17,2000 (approx.) seeds were distributed to the cultivators during the period.

*Manures and Fertilizer :* During the period about 36 tons of Superphosphates and 150 tons of Murate of Potash were distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates. The target for distribution of nitrogenous fertilizer is about 450 tons. About 3 tons of green manure seeds (Dhanincha) were also distributed for multiplication and green manuring purposes. 701 tons of urban compost has been produced. Production of village compost during the period is estimated to be 2,83,980 tons. Production of bonemeal is estimated to be 28 tons.

*Distribution of Agricultural Implements :* Under the programme of distribution of improved agricultural implements at 50 per cent subsidy, 18 Paddy Weeders and 10 Seed Drills were distributed to the cultivators.

*Plant Protection :* About 15,000 acres were treated against various pests and diseases on standing crops during the period as against a target of 12,000 acres. Besides, about 450 metric tonnes of seeds were treated with seed dressing chemicals. Nearly 28.5 metric tonnes of pesticides were purchased for distribution. 31 hand compression sprayers, 2 power sprayers and 34 Kanapsack Power-cum-Dusters have been purchased for issue on loan basis (free of cost) to the cultivators for combating pests/diseases out-breaks. 132 hand compression sprayers have been distributed on 75 per cent subsidy.

*Agricultural Education and Training :* Training for 47 students in the two year course continued.

*Agricultural Research, Demonstration, Trials and Statistics :* 60 simple Fertiliser Trials have been undertaken during the period throughout the territory. 22 Demonstrations on improved agricultural practices have been undertaken in addition to the continuance of those laid in the last year. The Agricultural Statistical Section has been collecting different data relating to agricultural statistics.

The research work on various agricultural problems of Tripura are continuing as per programme in the Research Farm at Arundhutinagar. Trials on oil seeds are continuing. The work of the Agricultural Library and Museum is continuing satisfactorily.

*Agricultural Marketing :* The Agricultural Marketing Unit has been collecting and disseminating market information for important markets of

the territory. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly price bulletins together with market price reviews are being displayed regularly by this unit and regularly published. Market prices are being displayed regularly on the price boards of selected markets. Daily market prices and fortnightly review of agricultural commodities and fish prices in Agartala market are being broadcast from Akashvani, Calcutta, both in Tripuri, and Bengali languages.

The functioning of the regulated market of Bishalgarh, established in January last, is progressing satisfactorily.

*Agricultural Information :* The Agricultural Information Unit of the Department has been disseminating agricultural news amongst the farmers through various communication media. During the period, 29,223 leaflets and 1,589 Wall-Information-Papers were distributed to the cultivators and interested persons. During the period, 90 film shows were arranged throughout the territory. One exhibition at Agartala and 10 exhibitions in the rural areas were organised. Zonal Exhibition sets (Mobile) have been prepared and are being displayed at fairs, *melas* etc. Radio broadcasts, through A. I. R. Calcutta, were arranged as and when occasion arose.

*Jute Development Work :* Improved avariety of Jute seeds have been distributed to jute growers during the period. Besides, 21 jute silovention trials have so far been conducted. Arrangements for excavation of 85 and re-excavation of 86 jute retting tanks have been made.

*Other Agricultural Schemes :* During the period the programme of popularising the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was further intensified. The Farm Planning Centre, established last year, is continuing and arrangements for the establishment of the second Unit have also been completed. Crop competitions have been organised in 33 V.L.W. circles.

*Soil Conservation :* The detailed soil survey under the programme of soil survey scheme has been continued. Systematic research work is in progress in the Arundhutinagar Research Farm established under the scheme for soil conservation research. Achievements in respect of maintenance of forest plantation under the Tribal Welfare Scheme have been completed. Arrangements for taking up other works have also been made. A comprehensive soil conservation legislation is under preparation for enforcement in this territory.

*Horticulture :* During the period under review 8,392 selected coconut seedlings and 23,275 arecanut seedlings were distributed to the interested growers at a 50 per cent subsidy; 387 kgs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed and the estimated additional area brought under this crop is 300 acres.

Two Model Orchards have been established. 648,644 kgs. of different vegetable seeds have been distributed to the cultivators and interested growers at subsidised rates. 54,775 seedlings have been distributed to the public at subsidised rates.

Eleven trainees have been selected for and are undergoing' training in one Year's Gardener's Training Course at Lembucherra.

#### PISCICULTURE

Arrangements for weed clearance in 75.91 acres of swampy areas at Amar-sagar and Dhanisagar (Udaipur) have been made. Loans have been given to private fish farmers and Co-operative bodies for reclamation and develop-ment of about 51.70 acres of water areas.

Besides 5 Fish Seed Centres and one Fish Seed Farm, construction of 2 more Fish Seed Centres has been taken up. About 2.38 lakhs fry and fingerlings of major carps have been raised from the existing Fish Seed Centres, of which 3.723 lakh have been raised locally by adopting induced breeding experiments. Besides, 9.30 lakhs of fingerlings of Cyprineous Carpio variety of fish have been produced locally. Construction work on the Demonstration Fish Farm at Amarsagar (Udaipur) has been taken up.

Fishery Service Units established in the past years are continuing and rendering assistance to private pisciculturists in reclaiming water areas for fish culture.

Arrangements for investigation work in the Rudrasagar Lake Fishery and for conducting laboratory experiments have been made. Construction of nursery tanks in about 30.25 acres at Rudrasagar is being taken up.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Chief Commissioner* : SHRI S. P. MUKHERJEE

##### *Ministers*

Shri Sachindralal Singh  
Shri S. M. Sen Gupta

*Chief Minister*  
*Development Minister*

##### *Deputy Ministers*

Shri R. P. Chowdhury  
Shri Binode Bihari Das  
Shri Manindralal Bhowmik